"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow and warmer today; probably rain tomorrow; fresh southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,146. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

WOOD ASKED $5,000 FOR HIS INFLUENCE, JOHNSON TESTIFIES

Sales Agent Says Commissioner Demanded the Money to Swing a Contract.

FIRM REPUDIATED THE DEAL

District Attorney Consults with Judge Swann and Subpoenas Witnesses.

CASE TO GRAND JURY TODAY

Investigators Send Charges to Governor Whitman—Report That Wood Will Resign.

Sidney G. Johnson, Vice President of the General Railway Signal Company, testifying before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday, directly accused Public Service Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood of demanding $5,000 from the Union Switch & Signal Company for using his influence as Commissioner to give that company the contract for installing the signal system in the Centre Street loop of the subway.

Mr. Johnson's testimony bore out that of Walter D. Uptegraff, President of the Union Company, who swore on Wednesday that Johnson had put the proposition of paying Commissioner Wood the $5,000 up to the Board of Directors of the Union Company and that the offer was not only refused, but that both Johnson and Colonel Henry G. Prout, President of the company, were forced to resign. Johnson's testimony, given with the appearance of a man telling the truth, startled even the members of the committee and caused District Attorney Perkins to take immediate action.

Mr. Johnson was scarcely off the witness stand when the District Attorney subpoenaed both him and Mr. Uptegraff to appear before the Grand Jury today and tell their stories. Mr. Perkins would not discuss the case, but it was pointed out that Section 372 of the Penal Code states that "a person who executes any of the functions of a public office" who asks, receives, or agrees to receive a bribe with the understanding that his opinion or vote shall be influenced is liable to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to pay a fine of $5,000, or both.

Consults with Swann.

The District Attorney held a conference with Judge Swann of General Sessions yesterday, because if any testimony is submitted to the Grand Jury and any person is indicted as a result, the case will not come up for trial until after Jan. 1, on which date Judge Swann will take up his duties as District Attorney. Because he will have to handle the case, if it is presented, District Attorney Perkins thought that Judge Swann should be familiar with what was going on.

Commissioner Wood was met by newspapermen as he stepped off the elevator to go to his rooms in the Public Service Commission late in the afternoon.

"I have nothing to say," he remarked, as he headed for his office.

"Commissioner, don't you think you should say whether the story told by Mr. Johnson before the Thompson Committee is true?" he was asked.

"I deny it, certainly," he replied. "I have nothing more to say."

A few minutes later a messenger from the Commissioner came out with the word that Mr. Wood desired to say that he had not meant to be discourteous.

"Johnson's story is absolutely false. It is all news to me, and I know nothing about it," was Mr. Wood's final word, as conveyed by the messenger.

Johnson, a man of about forty, told with a wealth of detail how Commissioner Wood, when the contract for installing the signal service in the Centre Street loop was before the commission, called him on the telephone and made an appointment with him at Wood's private office at 43 Exchange Place. When Johnson arrived there, Commissioner Wood, he said, came directly to the point and asked him whether there would not be a commission "in this contract affair if he could influence it for me." Johnson said he made this reply to Wood:

"I told him that I had no authority to talk to him on a matter of that kind and he went on to say that he thought that a job of that size ought to carry at least $5,000, and I told him that I was not able to say what could be done on it because I had no authority."

Wood May Resign.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, will examine other witnesses today, including Colonel Prout, and he hopes to obtain corroboration of both Johnson's and Uptegraff's testimony. The committee will begin today to draw up charges against Commissioner Wood to be filed with Governor Whitman, asking for his removal. The charges may go to the Governor tonight. There was a persistent rumor yesterday that Commissioner Wood would resign.

In some details Johnson's story did not altogether agree with the one told by Mr. Uptegraff. He was keen to make it appear that his only connection with the affair was to transmit Commissioner Wood's alleged offer to the Board of Directors of the Union Switch and Signal Company. He did not think the company had treated him fairly in demanding his resignation, and he broke down while telling of the satis-

Continued on Page 5.

ONLY 56 HOURS TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Coast Line. "Florida and West Indian Limited." All Florida resorts reached. 3 Trains Daily. Office 1198 B'way.—Advt.

London Police Raid Suffragette Journal

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The police last night raided the offices of Britannia, the official organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, and seized its outfit of type and other equipment. The journal was formerly known as The Suffragette.

The raid was the result of an official order from Major General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district. Scotland Yard men took charge of all the type and copy for the current issue.

"The raid was no surprise to us," said Miss Annie Kenney of the suffragette organization, "as the authorities took exception to our comments on Sir Edward Grey and a certain British General in the Balkans. They cannot suppress us, because as long as we have facts we shall publish them. Where there is intrigue we shall expose it. When we have a statement to make we shall make it whatever happens."

POOR WOMAN PAWNS RICH JEWELS FOR $3

Thought Platinum and Diamonds Found by Husband to be Silver and Glass.

PICKED UP IN 42D ST. GUTTER

Gems and Settings Worth Thousands Lay Bunched and Unwrapped —May Be Thief's Loot.

A woman with clothing all but ragged, accompanied by a little girl whose unstockinged feet showed through holes in her shoes, but who clung to a rag doll which she snuggled under her own ragged shawl, entered a pawnshop at 10 Sixth Avenue shortly before 6 o'clock last night. The woman produced a watch from beneath her cloak and, extending it to the pawnbroker, asked if he would lend as much as $2 on it.

The watch was of platinum, its case crusted with diamonds, and more diamonds were set into the face. It was worth, according to the pawnbroker, between $500 and $1,000, and on the dial appeared the name of Dreicer & Co., Fifth Avenue jewelers. The eyes of Detective Clare of Police Headquarters, who was loitering in the place, popped wide as he gazed at the watch and then at the woman who had timidly asked for "as much as $2."

"Got any more like that?" he demanded.

"Oh, yes, Sir," the woman replied. "A few things."

And then she exhibited a necklace with 104 pearls, ranging in size from a birdshot to a large pea, with a clasp of platinum set with diamonds and a platinum brooch set with eight sapphires, each surrounded by small diamonds.

"I had some more," the woman added, "but I pawned them."

To the detective she presented two pawn tickets, showing she had pledged a platinum ring, set with a diamond, for $2, and a platinum chain for $1. She smiled as she told the detective how she had got $3 for these pieces, asking if he didn't think she had been fortunate to pawn silver for so much. Then the surprised detective learned that the woman supposed the jewelry to be of silver, perhaps plated, and the stones mere glass. She would have parted with the whole lot for $5 and gladly.

"Where did you get these things?" Clare asked, and the woman explained that her husband had found them.

She was Mrs. Agnes Decker, she said, of 64 Bedford Street, and the child was her seven-year-old daughter Irene. Her husband, Robert, was an advertising sandwich man for a theatre in East Forty-second Street, she told the detectives. He earned $1 a day and the three lived in a single room. They were often cold and frequently hungry, and all had been delighted when the husband and father returned on Thursday night of last week from his work and exhibited the jewelry, telling his wife it probably wasn't worth much as it seemed to be silver and glass, but suggesting she might get something for it. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Decker had had the slightest idea that Decker's find was worth hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars and was jewelry of the finest manufacture.

Clare hurried to Forty-second Street, where he found Decker already plodding up and down in front of the theatre between his boards. Very much frightened, the man went with the detective to Police Headquarters, but there the sight of his wife and little girl partaking of a hearty meal which detectives had sent out and bought for them restored his courage and he told of finding the jewels.

He said he had been on his way to work, walking because he could not afford carfare, and, passing along Forty-second Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, he had noticed a sand cart pulling away from the curb where traffic had halted it for a minute. As he glanced at it his eye caught the sparkle of the jewels which lay in the gutter, and had been concealed by the truck which had halted over them.

He picked them up, much disappointed when he found none of the yellow glint of gold, and, thinking them of too little value to be worth a reward, gave them no more heed until he reached home and turned them over to his wife. He said the pieces had all lain within a twelve-inch circle and none had been wrapped. It was as though they had fallen from the bottom of the sand cart, but the detectives thought it more likely that some crook, seeing a detective in sight and fearing he was about to be arrested, had thrown the incriminating evidence under the cart.

When they sought through the records, however, they could find no report of the theft or loss of any of the articles that lay before them. Nor could Dreicer & Co. throw any light on the subject. The secretary to Jacob Dreicer, the head of the firm, said that no customer had reported such a loss or theft, and last night the company could not go through its records to discover to whom such pieces of jewelry had been sold.

Although the police declared they had not the slightest doubt of the truth of Decker's story, he was locked up on a technical charge of grand larceny while his wife and daughter wept, until persuaded that Decker's arrest might be a blessing in disguise, since he certainly would not be punished when his case came to court and his arrest might be the means of bringing him a reward for finding the jewels and certainly would attract the attention of charitable persons. Decker himself was worried about his job, but at the theatre it was said he could have his job again whenever he could come back, as he was one of the few faithful men the theatre had ever been able to get to carry sandwich boards.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

DU PONT POLICE HOLD EX-EMPLOYE FOR BOMB PLOT

John Swoboda, Ex-Convict, with Many Aliases, Caught Near Plant with High Explosives.

SHADOWED SINCE TRAGEDY

Major Sylvester's Men Make Arrest After Keeping Long Watch on the Man.

IS ARRAIGNED AT SALEM, N. J.

Charge Is Larceny, but Officials Think He Will Solve Explosion That Cost 30 Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. J., Dec. 16.—Detectives in the employ of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company today arrested John Swoboda, known also as Dr. Jacob Swoboda and by several other names, a former employe of the powder company plant at Penn's Grove, on suspicion that he knew something about the recent explosions at the plant, especially that of Nov. 30 when thirty-one men were killed. The technical charge on which Swoboda was held was the theft of goods valued at $3 from the powder plant. He was taken into custody at his boarding house in Penn's Grove and brought here to be arraigned before Magistrate Harris D. Smith.

The detectives who brought the prisoner here told the Magistrate that they found in his rooms at Penn's Grove guncotton, both raw and treated nitroglycerin, dynamite, black powder, and many letters written in French and German. Swoboda told the Magistrate that the explosives had been left in his room by fellow-boarders. Magistrate Smith held Swoboda in $1,000 bail. The letters found in his rooms are being translated tonight.

The arrest was made by Detective Joseph G. Henry of the du Pont forces. The complaint before Magistrate Smith was made by Clarence J. Chapman, employed in the du Pont works.

The explosives found in Swoboda's rooms were turned over to the chief chemist of the du Pont works, who said there was enough of the material to destroy the whole du Pont works.

Major Sylvester, former Chief of Police of Washington, D. C., head of the detective force guarding the plant, said tonight that even before the explosion of Nov. 30 he had received information which made him suspicious of the activities of Swoboda. After the explosion he put several men on the trail of Swoboda, who worked in Mill No. 1 of the big Penn's Grove plant.

Quit Work Suddenly.

"Swoboda carried on his activities between Philadelphia and Penn's Grove," said Major Sylvester. "We are tracing men who are said to have worked with him. He went to work in the mill about Sept. 1. A few weeks ago, while we were watching him, the company issued an order that all employes must be photographed and their pictures placed on file with the company. The day after this order was issued Swoboda quit work. He remained in Penn's Grove. He hung around employes and acted generally suspiciously. I can tell nothing more of the evidence we gathered which led us to arrest him today. You know what the police found in his rooms."

Magistrate Smith refused to say tonight what was in the letters which he saw. He did say, however, that he regarded the case as "a most important one" and that he expected furtner developments.

According to the du Pont detectives, Swoboda admitted that he had been arrested several times. The detectives said he had been known as Dr. Jacob Swoboda, Louis Hareley, Louis Faliter and Louis Halbert. It was said that the prisoner was arrested in Brooklyn in June, 1911, and served four years in Sing Sing, having been sentenced by Judge Fawcett, and also that he was arrested in Norristown, Penn., in 1906 and served six years in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, on a charge of having received stolen goods. The police said he admitted that he had served other sentences. Detectives who worked on the case said that a Jacob Swoboda had been arrested in Chicago in 1906 on a charge of larceny, and at that time he had said he was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. He lived in Brooklyn several years.

Sought an "Exposure."

Major Sylvester's men said that a man who gave the name of Dr. Jacob Swoboda called on the Wilmington newspapers several weeks ago, saying that he was an employe of the du Pont works, and that he wished to have reporters sent to write up the conditions in the plant, which he described as a great menace to the men who worked there. The editors of the newspapers said Swoboda had with him samples of various kinds of powder and other explosives, and displayed a close familiarity with them, telling which was made for certain nations. On his trips to the newspapers he was accompanied by a younger man. He explained to the editors that he could obtain admission to the plant for reporters. The "crusade" he advocated was not made.

Swoboda is about 56 years old. He is well educated, speaks several languages, and says he is a native of France.

Watched Every Move He Made.

Since the explosion on Nov. 30 Major Sylvester has redoubled the watch on all persons in and about the du Pont plants. At least a dozen detectives have followed every step of Swoboda for two weeks, and evidence gathered regarding his frequent trips to Philadelphia is expected to lead to developments in that city.

It was learned that the detectives photographed Swoboda after he left the plant, and it was by sending the photograph to police in various cities that they obtained an idea of his record,

Continued on Page 3.

There's a mighty rich Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoat shown on the back page of The Times this morning—turn back and look at it now. Sold only by Wallach Bros. in New York.—Advt.

British Would Stop Food Sent By Mail

LONDON, Dec. 16.—"Considerable quantities of food are being sent to Germany by parcel post from America, and we are in communication with our Ambassador at Washington on the subject," Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons today in reply to certain questions.

The Under Secretary added that other steps had been taken to deal with the matter effectively. Asked if specific instructions in this connection had been given to the British Navy, Lord Robert Cecil stated he was of the opinion that it would not be convenient to specify what instructions had been given to the navy.

The Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments to Germany and Austria announced in New York last week that it had delivered to the United States Post Office its first packages of food, consisting of condensed milk, lard, and rice, to be shipped as first-class mail. These parcels, the committee said, were for starving children in Germany and Austria. Recent dispatches from Berlin said the parcel post service from Germany to America had been suspended, owing to British interference, but that the British had refrained from seizing packages from the United States to Germany.

EXTENDS WAR TAX FOR ANOTHER YEAR

House, After Hot Debate, Votes 205 to 189, to Re-enact the Measure.

KITCHIN STIRS HIS PARTY

New Floor Leader Evokes the "Rebel Yell" by Spirited Speech on Taxation Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—After a day of partisan oratory and campaign speeches, which revived memories of tariff battles of former years, the House this evening passed a resolution extending for one year the "War Revenue bill," which was to expire on Dec. 31. The vote was 205 to 189.

The test vote came on the motion of Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, to recommit the bill, and on this roll call five Democrats deserted their party and voted with the Republicans. They were Representatives Callaway of Texas, Buchanan of Illinois, Wingo of Arkansas, and Keating and Hilliard of Colorado. The motion to recommit was lost by a narrow majority, the vote being 205 to 197. The same five Democrats voted against passage.

Mr. Mann offered various motions to shorten the period of extension, suggesting three, four, and six months. The roll call on the motion to recommit was had on the proposal to direct the Ways and Means Committee to bring back the bill with a provision that it expire on April 30, 1916, instead of Dec. 31, 1916.

The final vote was preceded by loud Republican denunciation of the taxation measure and Democratic pleas that the legislation was necessary because of the European war. The Underwood tariff law was held to be responsible by the Republicans.

Like a Tariff Debate.

All of the stock tariff arguments were dragged out by the two warring sides. Republican orators pictured an empty Treasury, underpaid labor, idle factories, a nation weighted down by taxation, and the dumping of foreign goods on American shores without the payment of adequate duties. The Democrats in turn assailed the Republican protective theory, accused the party of fostering "tariff-protected trusts," and accused the minority of a lack of patriotism in not supporting the extension resolution. Altogether it was an oratorical field day in the House, and the galleries enjoyed every minute of it.

Representative Claude Kitchin, the new Democratic floor leader, told the House that without the extension of the War Revenue bill and the repeal of the free sugar clause of the Underwood act there would be a deficit of about $81,000,000 in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. By extending the War Revenue bill and retaining a duty on sugar, he continued, this deficit might be cut to about $6,000,000. The Treasury deficit figures of the Republican orators were much larger.

"We Democrats know, of course, that this bill is unpopular," admitted Mr. Kitchin. "We know that no tax is popular in times of peace. It is impossible to write a bill that will appeal to the judgment and gain the approval of any man, but the country placed the Government and the control of its finances in the hands of the Democratic Party. The necessity exists to raise a certain amount of revenue. The deficits are there and we believe we would be unworthy of the record of the Democrats under this Administration and the Democrats in this Congress if we did not have the courage and the patriotism to do the unpopular thing and arrange sufficient revenues to meet the absolute necessities of the Government.

Fordney Assails Democrats.

Mr. Fordney, ranking Republican of the Ways and Means Committee, was in excellent form, and attacked the Democrats vigorously.

"They are forced to pass this law to save the United States Treasury from bankruptcy," said Mr. Fordney, waving his arm toward the majority side. The Michigan Republican taunted the Democrats because they were soon to be forced to repeal the free sugar clause of the Underwood law.

"It is not because of the war, but because of your tariff bill that you must enact this legislation," continued Mr. Fordney. "During the last seven months prior to the war in Europe, at which time the Underwood tariff was in effect, imports which were made were more than $100,000,000 greater than in any corresponding months in any previous year in all our history. Customs receipts during that period averaged about $5,000,000 per month less than under the Payne Tariff act.

"For the last eight months of this calendar year, up to Nov. 1, the foreign imports, notwithstanding the war in Europe, exceeded the imports for the same period of time under the Payne law in 1913 by $56,000,000, and yet the customs receipts were $77,000,000 less.

"The war in Europe is not to blame

Continued on Page 6.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Ent. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte —Advt.

Low Rates West via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Ticket office 31st St. & B'way.—Advt.

VIENNA FINDS FAULT WITH OUR NOTE, BUT OFFERS TO DISCUSS ANCONA CASE; WILSON DISPOSED TO REPLY JUST ONCE

AWAIT TEXT OF THE REPLY

Cabled Extracts as Published in Europe Disappoint Washington.

AUSTRIA REQUESTS DETAILS

Plea Will Be Granted, if Courteous, Before Breaking Off Diplomatic Relations.

ENVOY PENFIELD HOPEFUL

Cables Views of Austrian Officials—Reply Was Handed to Him Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Press dispatches from abroad purporting to give information of the contents of the note of the Austro-Hungarian Government in response to the Ancona demands of the United States have caused great disappointment and vexation in Administration circles. This Government has not received the Austro-Hungarian response or any official information concerning its character, and the Administration authorities prefer to wait until the formal text is at hand before indicating what their course will be. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, however, learned this evening from a high quarter that if the communication was courteous and contained a request for information on disputed points, this Government would be disposed to reply and to give the Vienna Government an opportunity of a further response before resorting to the extreme of severing diplomatic relations.

But is is clear that the situation produced between the two Governments is acute. Should the United States come to the conclusion that the Austro-Hungarian answer deserves a reply it is probable that the American communication will reiterate what was said in the original note on the subject of the Ancona disaster and call upon Austria to comply without delay with the American demands. A failure on the Vienna Government's part to make a satisfactory answer to a communication of this character would inevitably lead to a break.

Baron Erich von Zwiedinek, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary, called twice at the State Department today and had a long conference each time with Secretary Lansing. But Baron von Zwiedinek had received no advices from the Foreign Office at Vienna concerning the Austrian response. He sought information from Secretary Lansing and went away disappointed because Mr. Lansing had nothing illuminating to tell him. The State Department had received from Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador in Vienna, a cabled message containing information as to the opinions held by Austro-Hungarian officials in regard to the Ancona crisis; these rather indicated that the outlook for an amicable settlement was favorable. In view of the report of Ambassador Penfield, some officials here were inclined to doubt the accuracy of the press statements that Austria was not inclined to comply with the American demands.

Earmarks of Authenticity.

It was pointed out in well-informed quarters, however, that the quotations from what purported to be the text of the Austro-Hungarian answer sent from Amsterdam by way of London bore the earmarks of genuineness. Certain expressions used in the quoted portions resemble closely the rather involved diction of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic communications. The purported text of the note referred to "the Washington Cabinet," a term used only by the Vienna Foreign Office.

What surprised officials after reading the Amsterdam dispatch was that the Austro-Hungarian position, as set forth, did not coincide with the understanding here that Austria-Hungary, supposedly influenced by the advice of Germany, would adopt a very conciliatory attitude, which would make certain that the American demands would be complied with literally in the near future. In addition to demanding a disavowal in the sinking of the Ancona and reparation for the loss of American lives this Government called on Austria to punish the submarine commander.

The statement given out by the Austrian Admiralty exonerating the commander created a bad impression here, and when this was followed by the publication of part of the alleged text of the official response of Austria-Hungary there was at first a disposition to believe that the United States would immediately sever relations with the Dual Monarchy. Later, however, it was indicated in reliable quarters that the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government for more information as to the reasons of the United States in holding that the Ancona was sunk in disregard of established principles of international law and humanity might cause this Government to send a further note to Vienna giving in greater detail the evidence it had obtained in regard to the manner in which the Ancona was sent to the bottom.

A Plea for Details.

The Austro-Hungarian position, as understood from the foreign press reports,

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD AIR LINE TO FLORIDA.
The Carolinas, Georgia Short Line. Best equipment and schedules. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

Austria's Reply Criticizing Our Demand and Asking for More Definite Charges

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Austrian reply to the Ancona note from President Wilson was handed to Frederic C. Penfield, the United States Ambassador at Vienna, on Tuesday, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company. The correspondent quotes from the reply as follows:

The note says that from the sharpness with which the Government of the United States believed it ought to censure the commander of the submarine and from the firmness with which the demands addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government appear to have been brought forward, it could be expected that the American Government would clearly give the actual circumstances upon which it relies. As can be easily recognized, the representation of the circumstances contained in the note allows numerous doubts and gives not at all sufficient reasons for blaming the commander of the submarine and the Austro-Hungarian Government, even if the representation proves correct in all points and judgment in the case is based on the most rigorous legal interpretation.

The American Government also omitted to indicate the persons to whose statements it refers and to whom it apparently believes it must attribute a higher degree of trustworthiness than to a commander of the Imperial Royal Navy.

As to the number, names, and the details concerning the fate of the American citizens who, in the critical moment were aboard the abovementioned steamer, the note does not give any explanation. But in view of the fact that the Washington Cabinet now has given a positive declaration that at the above-mentioned incident subjects of the United States came to grief, the Austro-Hungarian Government in principle is prepared to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American Government. But in the first instance it must raise the question of why this Government refrained from juridically motivating the demands stated in its note with regard to the special circumstances of the incriminating incident, which are especially pointed out by the American Government, and in the place of such motivation mentioned an exchange of correspondence which it had with another Government about another affair.

The Austro-Hungarian Government is the less able to follow the Washington Cabinet in this unusual attitude as it in no way possesses a knowledge of all the correspondence having reference to it. The Austro-Hungarian Government also is not of the opinion that this knowledge could be sufficient for the present case, which, according to its own information, is materially different from the case or cases to which the American Government is referring. Therefore the Austro-Hungarian Government must leave it to the Washington Cabinet to draw up the individual legal maxims which the commander of the submarine is alleged to have violated when sinking the Ancona.

The American Government also thought it advisable to point out the attitude which the Berlin Cabinet in the before-mentioned exchange of correspondence had taken. In the highly esteemed note th Austro-Hungarian Govrnment finds no support for this course. If the American Government should have intended thereby to express an opinion, as if a precedent exists for the present case, the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to prevent misunderstandings, must declare that it, of course, must preserve full liberty to urge its own legal interpretations during the discussion of the Ancona case.

The Government expresses to Ambassador Penfield full sympathy for the victims of the Ancona, says the correspondent.

ENGLAND FEARS ATTACK ON EGYPT

Extensive German-Turkish Plans, Soon to Mature, Are Reported.

MACKENSEN MAY COMMAND

Meanwhile, Britain, Sure Egypt Is Impregnable, Sends Smith-Dorrien to East Africa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal—the wasp waist of the British Empire—will be the next blow the German Headquarters Staff will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration here.

The immense strategical possibilities of the world war furnish a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of The Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take on a more important character than they have hitherto possessed." With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued, and its possession will be a valuable asset to the British Empire, especially India.

Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and she has not hesitated to arm large numbers of the native population, which numbers 10,000,000. The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted only of two battalions of the King's African Rifles, (native troops,) some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important results being the failure of a British attack on the German port of Tanga and the British capture of Bukoba, the chief German base on Lake Victoria Nyanza. Nothing in the nature of an attempt to conquer German East Africa, which is one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been attempted, but the appointment of a general of the fame of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien leads to the expectation that a coup of this kind is now in preparation.

Some criticism of the plan is heard, chiefly on the ground that it is a "policy of small packets," and that such forces as will be placed at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal could be more usefully employed elsewhere.

Egypt is the particular place the critics have in view. Though the British

Continued on Page 3.

DEWEY'S CHOICE HOLIDAY WINES.
Assorted cases. Warranted pure. $4.25 up. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3001 Cort. —Advt.

ARMY AT SALONIKI READY FOR ATTACK

Is Heavily Reinforced as German Troops Mass on the Greek Border.

BULGARIANS MAY STAY OUT

Official News That Italian Army Is in Albania to Aid Serbs Cheers London.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—There is a more hopeful feeling in London with regard to the Balkan operations now that it is definitely announced that the Italians have effected a landing on the Albanian coast and that the Anglo-French force, which has fallen back toward Saloniki, has been strongly reinforced with men and guns, including some heavy naval weapons.

It is not stated how large a force the Italians will send to the assistance of the Serbians and Montenegrins, but from the fact that the official account intimates that landings have been made at more than one port, it is taken for granted that an army of considerable proportions is to be sent across the Adriatic. This, with the Montenegrins and Serbians who escaped into Albania, will be a serious threat to the central powers' right flank, while they can never look on in idleness to the concentration of an army at Saloniki, which, at a chosen moment, would undertake an offensive, and to the gathering of Russians in Bessarabia.

It is anticipated, therefore, that the Germans will strike at Saloniki before the Anglo-French forces grow too strong, and, it is believed, with that end in view, they are now negotiating with the Greek Government. A German army is massing at Gievgeli.

If their plans include the participation of the Bulgarians in the attack, they are likely to meet with opposition from Greece, as Greece is strongly adverse to any Bulgarians crossing her frontier. This applies also to some extent to the Austrians, whose ambitions always have been for a port on the Aegean Sea, preferably Saloniki. Meanwhile it is announced officially from Sofia that a neutral zone extending two kilometers on each side of the frontier has been agreed upon between Bulgaria and Greece.

It is thought here that the Greeks may prefer to see the Entente remain at Saloniki until the end of the war. In fact, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the Anglo-French plan was to keep the Central Powers from that city in accordance with the wishes of Greece.

This statement was made in reply to

Continued on Page 2.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

OUR ATTITUDE ATTACKED

Vienna Press Firm for Upholding Nation's View of Its Rights.

BERLIN DOUBTS A BREAK

Officials Think Burian Aims to Appease Home Sentiment and Will Settle the Case.

NEWSPAPERS LAUD REPLY

Say It Exposes the "Weak Points" of Our Note and Properly Rebukes Us.

VIENNA, Dec. 16, (via London.)—Various newspapers today comment on the American Government's note concerning the Ancona and the Austrian Government's reply to it. The Reichspost says:

"Washington must admit that the extent and the decisive tone of its note are in striking contrast with its faulty argument."

The Neue Freie Presse says: "The Mildness of Baron Burian's response is proof of his peaceful intentions. Whoever reads the reply closely will find in it everything which expresses the feelings of the whole nation."

The Neuez Wiener Tagblatt says:

"The most minor local court would reject such an indictment (in the American note to Austria) as insufficiently founded and without sufficient evidence. Austria-Hungary, however, which is involved in a defensive war and must protect its honor and dignity and the existence of its millions of citizens, passes in its proud consciousness of right over the formal weaknesses of the American accusation and is prepared to examine the claims thoroughly and on their merits if conditions for such treatment are provided.

"The White House at Washington is not yet the supreme court for the whole world, and its dictum is not yet a verdict good for all time. The burden of proof rests upon the accuser. We wait the proofs. If they come we shall examine them calmly and without prejudice, and, with the help of God and justice, defend our good cause."

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam quotes a telegram received from Vienna as saying the feeling there is that the United States will ask for the recall of the Austrian Embassy, as the Austrian note on the Ancona case is couched in such terms that such a step is considered unavoidable.

"It is said that the note was submitted to the German Ambassador before its presentation to Ambassador Penfield," says the news agency dispatch, "and that Dr. Bumba, the Ambassador recalled from the United States, took a hand in drafting the document."

The message adds that in today's editorials in Vienna newspapers on the note extensive excisions appear.

BERLIN LOOKS FOR NO BREAK.

Burian's Reply for Home Reading—Would Adopt German Procedure.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Count Burian's answer in kind to the sharp note from the United States has by no means shaken official optimism here that a friendly and satisfactory settlement will be reached in the dispute between Austria and the United States over the Ancona.

The impression in diplomatic circles is that the Austrian answer is largely intended for home consumption and that Count Burian has found, perhaps, the only way out of the dilemma of a break with America or a shock to the national pride in the snub administered to the American Government in this preliminary answer, thus taking the sting out of the American note. It was thought to be demanded by the national dignity that he declare Austria's independence of Germany and her ability to manage her own foreign political affairs.

"Having adroitly got out of the delicate situation, caused by what to the Austrian mind was President Wilson's highly tactless intimation that Austria knew all about the agreement reached between Germany and America on the submarine war and, therefore, should have lived up to it, the Austrian Government, it is held here, has cleared the deck for real action on the American note and is in a position to work for a friendly settlement of the case, which is known to be desired in Vienna as well as by those who direct the German foreign policy.

"As a hopeful sign it is further pointed out that in sending a preliminary answer Austria is following the procedure of Germany in proposing to leave the settlement to the same diplomatic "exchange of ideas," which worked successfully in the Lusitania and Arabic cases. It is not only hoped, but be-

lieved here that the American Government will accept the Austrian invitations.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS APPLAUD THE ANSWER

Say It Has Completely Exposed the Weak Spots of the American Note.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Press comment here on the Austro-Hungarian answer to the American note on the Ancona is one of hearty approval.

The Berlin Gazette remarks that the answer "strikes a popular note." It goes on:

"Something has happened, only we don't know what. In very polite form the Austrian Foreign Office gives a receipt for Washington's 'very esteemed note.' The contents of the answer can be briefly summarized in the quotation from 'Faust': 'What's all the noise about?'

"That the Italians should spit venom over the Ancona wasn't surprising. We can feel with them how painful it was that not only were they unable to gain the mastery of the Adriatic, but also that in the Mediterranean, too, the Austrian war flag had shown itself with effect.

"But the shrillest echo came from the United States, where, as we well know, are the appointed guardians of universal morality, who in particular have leased the superintendence over warlike events at sea. The English reports preluded with loud joy the sending of the Ancona note. President Wilson, it was announced, would make short shrift of Vienna. He had firmly decided that he would put Austria in her right place and demand an apology, reparation, and a humble promise not to do it again, for the Ancona had American citizens aboard, and in protection of the costly lives of his fellow citizens the very honorable professor-President would not allow himself to be trifled with.

"As a matter of fact, the very esteemed American note, as presented, had practically these contents.

"But in Vienna they are not so timid-bodied as to let themselves be intimidated thereby. The Vienna answer hints in tender phrases that the Americans with their accusations are really talking through their hats. Certain persons, who were alleged to have been on the Ancona, are said to have made certain statements. Who are these people and what are their statements? On this point the American note is silent.

"In Vienna they think that mere statements in a note don't suffice, but that rather proofs must be brought. We should think that the Vienna demand was justified. But the American note also quite forgot to mention the legal grounds on which the demands were based. If Wilson insists so strongly on his supposed rights, it is not asking too much that he should legally back up his statement of these rights.

"The Vienna Foreign Office also rightly answers that it no way considers itself bound by the results of the Lusitania case, but that on the contrary it reserves complete freedom to make up its own mind in discussion of the Ancona case.

"Instructive the Vienna answer certainly is not, though its refreshing manner is none the less a lesson for Americans. It gives the American senders a formula for the correct composition of notes.

"Vienna is willing to enter upon an 'exchange of ideas' with Washington, but first awaits details, resting on a firmer basis of fact than the rather vague information thus far received, which cannot be taken seriously. The Vienna answer is, therefore, nothing more than a series of questions.

"The busy President Wilson will once more have to take the trouble to write a new and 'very esteemed note' to fulfill Vienna's wishes. Incidentally, this very learned man will also learn something on the side namely, that diplomatic intercourse also has fixed rules which one cannot violate."

Other Berlin papers express pleasure that Austria has had the courage to use plain language to America and take a decided stand. Through their editorials runs an undercurrent of thought that Germany might have gained more and fared better if she had acted as Austria did instead of compromising and giving in.

The Kreuz-Zeitung says:

"Count Burian's answer to President Wilson will be received everywhere with joy and satisfaction. The way in which a lesson is given the Washington Cabinet in the first essentials of diplomatic writing is delicious, both in form and contents. The note of Wilson and Lansing went just a bit too far in their eagerness to arouse the voters to fever heat. From the facts in the case there can be no doubt where the fault lies for the loss of lives on the Ancona.

"But what will Wilson and Lansing do now? The Anglo-American press is accustomed to ask, when unsatisfactory answers come, 'Will they break off diplomatic relations?'

"The outcome will be decidedly instructive as to what sort of treatment is most to be recommended in intercourse with the Washington Cabinet."

Reventlow Rejoices Over Rebuff.

Count Reventlow in the Tages-Zeitung says:

"The Austrian answer should arouse great and undivided joy in the German nation. The fearless, cool, firm, and straightforward declaration of our ally makes a refreshing impression. Count Burian strikes at the weak points of the American note, its sharpness, and its censure of the Austrian submarine commander without producing any facts.

"President Wilson thought the authority of his note alone would turn the scales in favor of certain anonymous reporters and against the official version of the Austrian admiralty. But the Austrian Government has not let itself be bluffed and thinks as a matter of course that the official report of its naval officers is more reliable than Wilson's 'trustworthy information' obtained from the surviving passengers.

"The Washington Government must now make up its mind what to do. If Wilson declines Austria's demands for facts and proofs and continues to stick on his high horse and is willing to take the logical consequences, that would, of course, give rise to reflection. But if he enters upon a diplomatic interchange of views, he runs the risk of achieving the diametric opposite of his wishes, for apparently the facts and the right speak for Austria and against Washington.

"The Washington Cabinet has got into this not exactly pleasant position because it calculated on the Austrian Government letting itself be intimidated into punishing the submarine commander and promising to sin no more. But the Austrian Government is not letting itself be intimidated, nor is it leaving its naval officers in the lurch.

"It seems beyond doubt now that Vienna is going to 'hold out.' For this reason we in Germany will continue to follow the developments with joyful approval."

Wants Mission Sent Here.

The Tägliche Rundschau says:

"Herr Wilson, posing as the supreme arbiter of Europe, has let the Central Powers alone feel the sharpness of his moral indignation. The submarines of the Central Powers, which are their most feared weapon, he seeks to make harmless by demanding the sparing of every ship with American citizens aboard. This would amount to the immunization of the enemies' ships, since every one takes on board an American guardian angel in addition to cannon and ammunition.

"But if Wilson hoped that Austria would be intimidated by his note, lavish with the strongest terms, he deceived himself. Austria's answer was the only one it could possibly make, and guards the dignity and interests of the Austrian state adroitly and energetically.

"Should it find an unfriendly reception in America, Count Burian may console himself with the fact that all the conciliation of Germany has earned only unfriendliness and even hostility."

The Rundschau concludes by suggesting that an extraordinary mission be sent to America to explain the central powers' standpoint and bring back correct information as to America's purposes. It concludes:

"Such an extraordinary mission should be entirely welcome to President Wilson if, as we assume, he wants peace and not external war and internal dissatisfaction. It would, perhaps, be the final step toward a real improvement in the relations between America and the central powers."

Under the caption, "The Counterblow," Die Post says:

"The Austrian answer deserves to be called a masterpiece of diplomatic art. One senses in it nothing of laborious defense and weakly justification toward the presumptious American judge. On the contrary, Count Burian's questions, put to the President of the United States, ring like counterblows. He who reads this answer feels that the force of accusation of irresponsible action strikes not Austria, but the United States."

Says Austria Insists on Facts.

The Lakal Anzeiger says:

"President Wilson's hope of a prompt fulfillment of the wishes he expressed at the end of the note has not been fulfilled. Far from complying with these demands, presented in an almost threatening tone, the Austrian Government, on its part, asks for the legal grounds for the reproach cast upon the Austrian submarine commander, while at the same time, with dignity, resenting the uncalled-for sharpness and cocksureness of the American demands.

"With perfect right does Count Burian characterize it as unusual that the American note should substitute a reference to precedents that have no connection with the Ancona case in place of the universally customary arguments regarding international law, with which it is usual to explain demands, made by one State on another.

"President Wilson deemed it right to demand reparation and an apology in the most brusque terms on the ground of material of so little impressiveness as proof that its compiler himself robbed it of all its convincing character by such vague expressions as quote 'reliable information' and 'the ship apparently offered no resistance.'

"The Austrian note will bring President Wilson to the realization that in international intercourse it is not sufficient merely to make demands, but that solid fact must first be produced on which to base the demands and that the place of missing proofs cannot be taken by big and harsh words.

"It is now up to the President to prove that the Ancona did not flee. If he cannot do that he must give up the expectation of having his demands acceded to in accordance with his own interpretation of international rights at sea, as expressed in one of his earlier notes.

"In any event the Austrian Government has already put him in the uncomfortable position of having to receive an invitation to exchange ideas in place of the expected prompt answer, fulfilling his wishes. We hope that he will accept the invitation."

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 17, (via London.)—In addition to the Berlin papers, which unanimously approve the Austrian reply to the American note, the Cologne Gazette and the Cologne Volks Zeitung praise "the deft and polished manner in which Count Burian found weakness in his opponents' fence."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"The Austro-Hungarian note is much subtler, and therefore, more effective, than the American note. Washington has made the task unusually light by its reference to the correspondence with Berlin. In earnest and polite tones Austria-Hungary reserves complete liberty to discuss the Ancona case."

The Volks Zeitung says:

"Count Burian chooses against President Wilson's ponderous method the trenchant weapon of biting irony. His answer is really a refreshing treat, and signifies, for the time being, a flat rejection of Mr. Wilson's demands."

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The dignified and business-like tone of the answer offers a pleasant contrast to the weakness of the reasoning on which Washington based its demands. Any unprejudiced reader, comparing the two notes, can see clearly which side has the better of the argument. The American Government, in drafting its demands, left itself uncovered at many points, but the diplomatic armor of the Austrian representative has not a weak spot."

SEES FLAWS IN OUR NOTE.

German Naval Captain Points Out What He Terms Anomalies.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Under the caption "Wilson's Errors," Captain von Kuehluetter, a retired official of the German Navy, writes in the Lokalanzeiger:

"While President Wilson's note is not directed to us, nevertheless, we have occasion to concern ourselves with it, not only because it is aimed at our ally, but because it contains several anomalies that at first sight may not be recognized as such, thereby leading people to believe that the note is rooted in recognized principles of international law. The first anomaly is that the note speaks of 'a submarine carrying the Austro-Hungarian flag,' whereas it is customary to speak of 'an Austro-Hungarian submarine.' When we recall the reports scattered through the foreign press that it was not an Austro-Hungarian submarine and the official Italian statement that there were no indications that the submarine was other than one of Austro-Hungarian nationality, the phraseology of the note as quoted must strike us as very unusual. Involuntarily we also think of the Baralong, which, in committing her shameful deed, carried the American flag.

"Secondly, the note states that the submarine fired a solid shot at the steamer, whereupon it sought to escape. A recognized principle of international law is that a warship has a right to halt any ship, including, naturally, any enemy merchant ship, and to compel it by any means, including force, to obey the order to halt. There is no prescribed way or form as to how this order to stop shall be given. There is only the rule that from both a military standpoint and in the interest of humanity toward passengers and crew the order should at once be understood, so that it may not be necessary to employ dangerous force. There can be circumstances under which it may seem necessary to a warship to fire a solid shot, naturally not with the intention of hitting the ship. The note by no means says that the Ancona was fired upon at once. A blank shot may be very easily overlooked, but not a solid shot across the bows, for the falling shell falls near the ship and, striking the water, is bound to attract attention."

HAMBURG, Dec. 16, (via London.)—The newspapers Hamburger Fremdenblatt and Hamburger Nachrichten comment at length on the note sent by the United States to Austria concerning the Ancona case. The Fremdenblatt says:

"The note has caused extraordinary surprise in Germany, not only because of its harsh tone, but also because of its contradictory contents. The Ancona was fired upon because she tried to escape, not tried to escape because she was first fired upon."

The Fremdenblatt thinks that the note cannot be explained by the immediate occasion that gave rise to it, but says that probably the President's "temperament was strongly influenced by general vexations like what recently occurred." But the President, declares the paper, "in view of the responsibility resting upon him and also in justice of the judgment which he claims for himself, must after all attach more value to frank joint efforts to clear the atmosphere than to a momentary explosion of passion." The Fremdenblatt proposes a point investigation of the circumstances of the case as a step toward reaching an agreement.

The Nachrichten finds no trace of particularly sharp language in the note, but says it thinks that the "gentlemen in Washington" are incorrectly informed regarding the incident. Moreover, says the paper, the note abandons the position expressly taken in the Lusitania note, that a passenger ship must not be sunk unless she is trying to escape. The Nachrichten blames the Italian Captain of the Ancona for trying to escape, and says that because of his action the Washington note should be addressed to Rome and not to Vienna.

ENGLAND EXPECTS RUPTURE.

Regarded by London Papers as Our Only Possible Answer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—The Austrian reply to the Ancona note is read here with unequivocal satisfaction. It is regarded both as an evasion of the issue raised by Washington and as a plain insult to American intelligence, more or less veiled in diplomatic phraseology.

In either case it is considered that the President will be forced to take steps which can only result in the suspension of diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States.

"Austria's Insolent Reply to the United States—Amazing Effrontery of the Vienna Cabinet" are The Daily Chronicle's headlines over the text of the answer, and other papers take a similar line.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—As in the case of the American note to Vienna, the London morning papers show little disposition to comment on the Ancona case. A majority of them carry no editorials on the subject.

Among the exceptions, however, is The Daily News, which considers that there can be but one issue, namely, a rupture of diplomatic relations. The Daily News says:

"The extraordinary insolence of the Austrian reply is veiled somewhat by its extremely bad composition, but its general tenor is clear, and there could scarcely be more flat defiance of a peremptory demand.

"The full seriousness of the situation depends upon the degree in which Germany may be implicated. In view of the new developments, the note certainly could not have been sent without Germany's approval, for nobody seriously doubts that in this campaign, as in all the rest of her policy, Austria is the subservient tool of her ally. * * *

"An open rupture with Austria will definitely free the United States Government from even a seeming condonation of the submarine crimes, and will do much to restore to her prestige and authority among civilized nations, which she will need if she is to play adequately the part to which her greatness and destiny call her."

The Times says: "The note is not conciliatory; indeed, it is hardly polite in tone."

The Westminster Gazette said yesterday:

"Taking its cue from the German correspondence about the Lusitania, Vienna's purpose is clearly to temporize and involve the American Government in a tedious exchange of documents until presently the American mind will have forgotten the incident. The real question is whether the United States is or is not tired of this kind of thing."

The other evening newspapers of London contain no editorial comment on the Austrian reply, but their headlines indicate the trend of opinion. "Evasive Pleading" is The Evening Standard's estimate. The Pall Mall Gazette's headline is "Audacious Reply to the United States," and that of The Evening News. "Austria Flouts America."

The Standard says it considers the Austrian reply as almost impudent in its satirical assumption that the Washington Government is prepared to traverse once more the whole ground of the Lusitania controversy, and the paper therefore sees no prospect of an amicable agreement, although it says Mr. Wilson gives Austria every opportunity to save her face.

In a general discussion of the relations of America with the Teutonic powers, the Standard says it could not regard a rupture of relations with either AAustria or Germany as a positive gain because it would probably lead to an abandonment of such small reward for decency as the Germanic powers have so far thought fit to retain.

The paper continues: "We are too apt to forget the debt we owe to the restraining influence of American diplomatists in enemy countries and subjected territory. * * * We may be quite sure that broad humanitarian considerations of this character explain a great deal of President Wilson's unwillingness to take any irretrievable step."

VIEWS OF LOCAL PRESS.

Austria's Reply Described as Frank Admission of Guilt.

Following are comments of newspapers of this city on Austria's reply to our note:

From The New York World.

The Austrian Admiralty's defense of the Ancona slaughter is a frank confession of guilt. The Admiralty justifies the action of the submarine commander, first, on the ground that an enemy boat was approaching which threatened to cut off the submarine's retreat, and, second, that "there was danger of the Ancona escaping, which, according to his instructions, was to be prevented in all circumstances."

Thus the responsibility for this wanton massacre of helpless women and children is transferred from the commander of the submarine to the Austrian Government itself. Secretary Lansing's hope that "the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received" is turned into the certainty that the assassination was calculated, deliberate, and official.

Such being the case, it is reasonable to assume that Austria no longer desires to maintain diplomatic relations with the United States. That assumption could be mistaken only in the event that Vienna yielded without quibbling to the American demands, and the brief press summaries of the Austrian reply which have been cabled to the United States indicate that the Austrian answer is little more than a succession of quibbles.

It is not conceivable that Berlin has permitted Vienna to deal alone with the Ancona issue, and we may find in the Austrian reply a more definite statement of Germany's future attitude toward the United States than we have yet obtained from Berlin.

Sees No Cause for Alarm.

From The New York Press.

Anybody that gives as much as sixty seconds of half serious thinking to what a breach with Austria could amount to in substantial consequence will conclude that of the many perils there are in this world of chance, about the least to American lives and interests are those that could possibly come from Austria. In her relations with the American people, Austria from the first of the war has been lucky, faithless and treacherous, but there is no need, and there never could be, to go into a blue funk over Austria, because she is as impotent as false.

Many dangers there are in this world and they lurk in many quarters. There is the danger from an imported assassin who dynamites a domestic factory. There is the danger from a cyclone that may sweep a prairie and from a tidal wave that may submerge a shore. There is the danger from a blizzard that may cut off the milk supply of New York's babies, from a demented man that may throw a railroad switch, and from a bad boy that may strew tacks in the path of a motor car. And truly those hazards are hideous dreams, nightmares of menace, compared with anything that Austria, deep in her want, sickness, and misery, could do to disturb the peace and to threaten the safety of the United States.

No Time for Quibbling.

From The New York Herald.

If press dispatches accurately present the Austrian "argument" it is no argument. There is nothing to it but evasive pleading, diplomatic "sparring for time." The assertion that Vienna is not in full possession of the views of the American Government concerning murder of noncombatants on the high seas is a patent quibble, is untrue in principle and in fact. Copies of the American notes to Germany were handed to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Washington.

From first to last the Austro-Hungarian reply reflects the traditional Hapsburg pride, the traditional Austrian truculence toward the United States, Vienna's traditional ignorance of the fact that peoples and nations may stand for right and righteousness.

The American people believe their Government should, and will, stand for right and righteousness at any cost. Rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary would be welcomed as a beginning toward that much-desired end—Germany next!

FEARS CLASH WITH AUSTRIA.

Staats-Zeitung Says President's Note Invites Trouble.

Under the heading "Gently Hazing Austria," Bernard H. Ridder, in this morning's New York Staats-Zeitung, says that a step, only, divides the severance of our "friendly relations" with Austria and war with that country. He continues:

"On casuistical construction alone is based the conception of the right of Mr. Wilson to harass another and powerful nation without the consequent possibility that the prodding may not be meekly 'pocketed.' The Carthaginian choice lies with the power so insulted. The recent note to Vienna was framed in terms which invited trouble. One can only hope that war will not result from it—for war with Austria might lead to war with Germany.

"The outstanding points of weakness in the note are these: (1) It establishes no fact whatsoever; (2) assuming, however, that its assertions are accepted as facts, it establishes no violation of recognized international law, because it quotes none; (3) it inferentially asserts that there is no duty incumbent upon the commander of a merchantman hailed by a submarine to boat his crew and passengers within a reasonable length of time, but, equally inferentially, asserts the principle that such merchant Captain may hold his crew and passengers aboard his vessel until an enemy fleet arrives on the scene, were it not to be until the crack of doom; and (4,) finally, it does not even consider the possibility that the American lives lost may have been destroyed by gunfire while the Ancona was attempting to escape.

"The hour is late and the victim unhappily chosen upon which to vent the Presidential wrath. There is little sympathy in America with the stand taken by Mr. Wilson in the Ancona note. There was nothing in the Ancona case, so far as the facts connected therewith have been established, to require any such belligerent communication as that sent to Vienna."

The New Yorker Herold says:

"In determining the probability of a diplomatic rupture between the United States and Austria, we should not lose sight of the fact that the dispatch announcing the possible withdrawal of Ambassador Penfield comes by way of Amsterdam and London. Furthermore, it is an Exchange Telegraph dispatch. These circumstances do not necessarily indicate that the news is true, because the exigencies of English politics may require a more pessimistic view of the American-Austrian relations than the actual conditions warrant.

"The reports from Washington do not show that the tension has increased. We are afraid London is endeavoring to trouble the diplomatic waters, an occupation in which the English are past masters."

DENIES RECALL OF NUBER.

And Austria Knows Nothing of Any Such Demand.

VIENNA, Dec. 14, (By Courier to Berlin, via London, Dec. 17.)—The Foreign Office informs The Associated Press that Alexander Nuber von Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General at New York, has not yet been recalled.

A representative of the press bureau said that no information had been received here as yet of a demand for his recall.

AMERICAN HELD IN LONDON.

Another Case of Alleged Dealing in Munitions Without Permit.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Cedric Erlund, described as an American business organizer, was remanded in custody at the Bow Street Police Court today on the charge of unlawfully proposing to deal in large quantities of war material without a permit.

Sworn information was produced to show that Erlund was in possession of documents referring to proposals to deal in New York with very large quantities of shells, rifles and picric acid.

GREY ON LEAVE AGAIN.

Foreign Secretary Taking a Rest in the Country.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, is again taking a rest in the country.

His place at the Foreign Office is being filled by the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council.

BRITISH BOND ISSUE TO BE UNLIMITED

List Open for Application for Exchequer Bonds to Pay for American Securities.

MAY DELAY LONG-TIME LOAN

Investors Can Purchase Any Amount, Paying Cash or Turning Over Our Securities.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—The issue of the Exchequer bonds to be used in payment for American securities, acquired under the mobilization plan, framed by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to be without limit, according to a statement issued by the Bank of England yesterday, when it gave notice that it was prepared to receive applications for bonds until further notice.

The bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000, and £5,000, with interest payable half-yearly, the bonds being redeemable on Dec. 1, 1920.

The price of issue is fixed at par. Where the bonds are held by foreign investors resident abroad the interest is payable free of all British taxes, the statements adds.

This issue, in the event of future war loans, it is explained, will be accepted as equivalent to cash to the amount of the face value for the purpose of subscriptions to any such loan.

Investors will be permitted to apply for any amount they desire, making payment in cash or American securities. This may enable the Government to delay issuance of another long-term war loan.

During the debate on the War Obligations bill in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna, replying to Worthington Evans, member for Colchester, who urged that Canadian securities be left out of the plan for mobilizing American securities, stated that both the Canadian Government and the British Government approved the inclusion of Canadian securities, but the greatest care would be taken to preserve the interests of Canada in placing securities on the market.

The Chancellor agreed that it was "very undesirable that control of the great Canadian railways should pass into foreign hands, and steps will be taken to prevent that."

Mr. Evans had expressed the fear that the Government's plan might have the effect of transferring control of Canadian industries and railroads to the United States, which, he thought, would be a disaster. Mr. McKenna said care would be exercised to guard against such an outcome.

"In no case," he continued, "will we be willing to take an amount of Canadian securities which would endanger ownership of the railways. The Government will act in strict conformity to the wishes and policy of the Dominion Government and also, I hope, in conformity to the wishes of the United States Government."

In replying to a question, Mr. McKenna said that South American securities, carrying the right to be paid in the United States in United States currency, fell within the scope of the measure.

The Chancellor also stated that a prospectus would be issued today, covering the proposed issue of five-year 5 per cent. exchequer bonds.

No official opinion is obtainable here regarding the decline in the Anglo-French loan bonds in New York. The opinion is expressed unofficially that the market might have been supported more effectively, so as to avoid even a temporary setback.

The possibility is suggested that certain interests which previously bought the bonds have been selling at a loss with the specific purpose of depressing the price.

Commenting on the fall in price of the Anglo-French bonds, The Times says in its financial article this morning:

"The position is regarded as quite satisfactory here. This is the first European loan ever offered to investors in the United States, and it is certain that none but the most favored borrowers could have induced American investors to take up £80,000,000 of a security, the issue of which was a novel experiment to them. The result, however, justifies the comparatively generous terms offered to the American investor, and will serve to recall the arguments of certain leading American financiers during the loan negotiations regarding the desirability of depositing collateral for the loan, not because of lack of confidence in Anglo-French credit, but because individual banks and trustees would have been able to participate more extensively.

"These facts will be clearer to the holders of American securities of the necessity of giving unstinted support to the mobilization scheme in order to secure greater success for the next loan in the United States."

The Morning Post says:

"The loan was a very large undertaking for the American market. The merits of the bonds are very far from being understood by the American investing public, and until they have established themselves as a widely distributed security, the market in them naturally will be sensitive to any selling pressure."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Parliamentary paper issued today in reply to a question says the capital wealth of the United Kingdom is roughly estimated by statisticians at £15,000,000,000 ($75,000,000,000) and the annual income at £2,400,000,000 ($12,000,000,000).

GUNNERS ARE BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

Firing Is Heavy at Some Points; Mine Combats in the Argonne.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Brisk gunfire continues at many points on the western front, and there has been mine fighting in the Argonne, but of important operations, such as the rumored new German drive in Flanders, no sign is given in the official bulletins.

This communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

There has been cannonading on both sides in several sectors in Belgium, in Artois, and between the Somme and the Oise.

In the valley of the Aisne, to the southeast of Vailly, we successfully carried out a sudden stroke yesterday against a group of houses held by the enemy and took about fifteen prisoners without suffering any losses.

On the left bank of the Aisne, at Ville-au-Bois, our heavy artillery destroyed several walls which concealed enemy bomb-throwers and sharpshooters.

In the Argonne, mine fighting proceeded in the region of Vauquois, where the explosion of two of our mines scattered German trenches.

On the heights of the Meuse, at the Bois des Chevaliers, a well-regulated fire from our batteries severely damaged the works and shelters of the enemy and caused several fires.

The afternoon report says:

The activity of the enemy's artillery was less pronounced last night. Our batteries everywhere responded effectively, particularly between the Oise and the Aisne, where our trench guns blew up a German ammunition depot near Quennevières.

The German Army Headquarters statement says of operations in the western theatre of war:

There have been lively artillery actions and great activity on the part of aviators along the greater part of the front. Near Vailly, two small posts on the southern bank of the Aisne were unexpectedly attacked by the French during the night.

Lieutenant Immelmann yesterday caused his seventh enemy aeroplane, an English monoplane, to fall over Valenciennes after an aerial battle.

The aim of the aeroplane attack on Mülheim, Baden, was, according to the French, the railway establishment in that town. None of the bombs which the French dropped fell in the neighborhood of these buildings. One civilian was killed and another injured in the town. The purely military damage was limited to the destruction of one window pane in a hospital.

This communication was issued by the British War Office:

Last night two small enterprises were successfully carried out near Armentières, hostile trenches being entered and their occupants disposed of. The enemy losses are estimated at 70 men killed. Our losses were trifling.

Today there has been an artillery bombardment by both sides about Ypres.

The report in the German wireless of the 15th that we lost four aeroplanes is untrue.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The day was calm on the Belgian front, particularly between Nieuport and Dixmude. To the south of the latter town our artillery took effective action against the opposing batteries. Near Steenstraete our heavy guns silenced mine-throwers which bombarded the French trenches.

ARMY AT SALONIKI READY FOR ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

a request for a statement as to the position of Greece and the Entente Powers. Lord Cecil said:

"The immediate object of the Allies has been to regularize our military position at Saloniki and deny to Bulgaria and the central powers any control, direct or indirect, over Saloniki. This we believe to be in accordance with the wishes of Greece herself. The British Government hopes the negotiations may reach a satisfactory conclusion. It is impossible to say more at present."

A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki, dated Dec. 15, says that the general commanding the Fifth Greek Army Corps, which has been occupying Saloniki, delivered to General Sarrail, the French Commander in Chief, before the Greek evacuation of the city, a written protest against the fortification work that had been begun at Saloniki. The protest is purely formal, resembling that presented in October against the landing of Allied troops.

Outgoing ships are crowded with foreigners, particularly Germans and Austrians, and the inhabitants of Saloniki are leaving the city in fear of a siege, says another dispatch. The British Consul is advising civilian British subjects, especially women, to take their departure.

Hundreds of Serbian refugees and Greeks living between Saloniki and the frontier, on the contrary, are arriving hourly. The greatest misery exists among them. They are arriving on foot because of the suspension of railway traffic between Saloniki and Gievgeli. A refugee camp is now well established at Volo, which is to be the allied naval base.

RETREATING SERBIANS TAKE CAPTIVES ALONG

One Division in Albania Has 18,000 Austrians—Heavy Fighting in Montenegro.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—A division of the Serbian armies, escorting 18,000 Austrian prisoners of war, has arrived at Tirana and Elbassan, in Albania, according to a dispatch from Janina, Albania, to the Paris Havas News Agency. The Serbian officers and soldiers are in no wise discouraged, the dispatch adds, and all declare they are ready and eager to resume the struggle.

Austro-Hungarian troops, pushing their advance in Montenegro, have reached the vicinity of Bjelopolje, on the Lim River, about twenty miles west of the Serbian border, it was announced by the German Army Headquarters yesterday.

Vienna issued the following official bulletin concerning the operations:

Yesterday southeast of Glibaci our troops repulsed the enemy into the Tara defile. Other Austro-Hungarian columns in heavy fighting captured the heights north of Bjelopolje and the ground halfway between Rozaj and Berane. West of Ipek the enemy began to retreat toward Plava and Gusinje.

The number of prisoners mentioned yesterday has been increased to 900.

NEUTRAL ZONE FOR BULGARS.

Established at Frontier to Avoid Clashes with Greek Troops.

SOFIA, Dec. 16, (via London.)—A neutral zone extending two kilometers on each side of the frontier has been agreed upon between Greece and Bulgaria, according to an official announcement made here today. The announcement says:

Bulgarian armies, by the capture of Monastir and Resna, having approached the Greek frontiers, the Bulgarian Government, wishing to avoid any possibility of accidents between advanced posts and Greek frontier guards, proposed to the Greek Government that a neutral zone be formed by the retreat of the troops on each side two kilometers from the frontier.

Greece replied, accepting, and the War Minister ordered the Greek authorities to co-operate with Bulgarian officers for the formation of the neutral zone.

The report of the General Staff will only be published hereafter if important operations occur.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that Premier Skouloudis had a long conference with the Greek War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff yesterday on the situation in Macedonia, the principal subject discussed being the Bulgarian proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone extending from Monastir to Gievgali, and evacuation of Kenali by the Bulgarians.

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The official report of the Bulgarian Headquarters Staff dated Dec. 15, as received here today, the Overseas News Agency announces, is as follows:

Bulgarian troops have temporarily stopped, at the Greek frontier, their pursuit of the enemy.

The Bulgarians took as prisoners 1,234 soldiers among whom were eighteen officers. They also captured fourteen cannon, sixty-two ammunition cars and much war material.

GERMANS MASS AT GIEVGELI.

Railroad Station at Doiran Said to be Occupied by Greek Troops.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—According to information from a reliable source, says the correspondent at Saloniki of the Havas News Agency, 60,000 Germans are now at Gievgeli. Other German troops are reported to be descending the Valadovo-Doiran road toward the Greek frontier.

The Havas correspondent at Athens quotes the Journal Embros as saying that the German and Bulgarian forces which were at Monastir have left in the direction of Gievgeli, leaving only a detachment of Bulgarian cavalry behind to maintain order. It is said that the railroad station at Doiran has been occupied by Greek troops.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Dec. 16.—"The Central Powers cannot suffer the Entente to create a second Calais at Saloniki," declares the Vienna newspaper Neue Freie Presse. The paper argues that the logical consequence of the establishment of such a base would be to extend the war to Greek territory, and adds:

"If the Entente Allies intend to remain at Saloniki, Greece is relieved of all obligations to defend her soil against the advance of the Central Powers. If Greece is too weak to defend herself, she will find a true friend in the Germanic League."

WILSON DISPOSED TO REPLY JUST ONCE

Continued from Page 1.

is interpreted as a plea for further information from the United States Government, to enable the Austro-Hungarian Government to better understand the American position. In its note to Austria-Hungary concerning the Ancona this Government did not go into details with reference to the evidence it had obtained regarding the circumstances of the sinking of the vessel. The note gave only a summary, which said that reliable information obtained from American and other survivors showed:

First—That on Nov. 7 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship.

Second—That thereupon the Ancona attempted to escape.

Third—That, being overhauled by the submarine, the Ancona stopped.

Fourth—That after a brief period the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel.

Fifth—That these shells were fired before the crew and passengers were able to take to the boats.

Sixth—That the submarine finally torpedoed the Ancona.

Seventh—That the submarine sank the Ancona, while there were yet many persons on board.

Eighth—That by gunfire and foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were injured, among whom were American citizens.

There is no complaint in the American note against the submarine on account of having fired at the Ancona while she was trying to escape. The complaint of the American Government is based on what happened after the Ancona had been overhauled by the submarine. It is the American understanding that after the Ancona had been stopped the submarine fired at the vessel while there were noncombatants on board. The United States Government freely admits that vessels which try to escape may be shelled in an attempt to overhaul them, but not that there is any justification for shots fired at a merchant vessel after it has stopped.

The United States received from the Austrian Government an official statement issued by the Admiralty which asserted that "when the steamer stopped the submarine ceased firing." About the same time the State Department was officially notified by the Italian Government that the Ancona was attacked without any warning whatever. In view of the conflict between the Austrian and the Italian Government versions, the United States was forced to make its own investigation, which it did through the American Embassy at Rome and American Consuls at Tunis, Marseilles, Bizerta, and other places.

Some of the information obtained was made public, but most of it was withheld. This information came in the form of affidavits obtained from American survivors by American Consuls.

On Nov. 18 the State Department gave out extracts from an affidavit made by Dr. Cecile L. Greil of New York, an Ancona survivor, before Consul Mason at Algiers. In this she said that the bombardment lasted forty-five minutes "and was continued after the vessel had stopped, killing and wounding many persons."

Press dispatches from Vienna tonight saying the Austrian note was handed to Ambassador Penfield at noon yesterday made it practically certain that the document would be received at the State Department tomorrow. Earlier reports had given Tuesday as the time of the delivery to the Ambassador.

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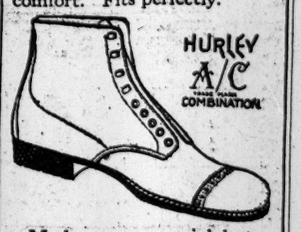

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CHARITIES.

OLD FRENCH HOME NOW USED FOR WAR

Attic of Country House Near Arras Turned by Germans Into Lookout Station.

PATHETIC SOUVENIRS LEFT

Children's Toys and Nursery Furnishings Telling of Old Fashions—Ruins of Arras Seen from Windows

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

A VILLAGE IN ARTOIS, Nov. 17.—When we left the commodious three-story dwelling house in the neighborhood of the hamlet of M—— the German officer who accompanied the party to the gate said: "Of course, it is not necessary to ask you not to describe this place too clearly if you write anything about the events of this morning."

What he referred to was the lay of the land and position of the house on the wide plain rolling gently westward to Arras. But the Colonel's hint meant to me no deprivation, for the things in the house and about the house that had interested me possessed no military significance whatever, and probably would have struck the Colonel as extremely trivial matters.

Had I confided to him what objects and what reflections had made me linger in half-sad, half-amused reverie in the attic of the French gentleman's unpretentious country house out on the Arras plain, he would have thought me a futile person and wondered why the General Staff had given me permission to go into France. Probably he would have been right.

The attic scene did nevertheless make a strangely poignant impression upon me—just as you also would be prompted to more or less profitable musing if you went into some cheerful little town a few miles from an important American capital, and, mounting to the silent upper chambers, saw there all the little tender, intimate, homely souvenirs of family life, and then, looking from the windows, beheld the tokens of war that had absolutely cut off that home from the pleasant routine of peace, from the family, from the sweet associations of long ago.

The long look from the upper windows of this so pathetically isolated home gave one a singularly clear perspective of war, because it might have been anybody's home—yours, mine, our neighbor's. Its silent rooms were not voiceless. They spoke with the voices of a generation of family ties and joys and interests, but all those matters were suspended now.

Olden Ties Forgotten.

It was as if some magic veil had been drawn between this home and the world it once had known and in which it had played its circumscribed but important part. And the strangeness and the mournful appeal of the scene lay not in the fact that war was to be viewed from those upper windows, but in the mute tokens of the genial, busy family history of children born and children married and children gone forth into the world—tokens which were strewn through the deserted chambers.

On the porch outside the little entrance hall below stairs some soldiers were watering the geraniums that had been planted months before by the departed occupants of the house, and on the wide white expanses of wall along the stairway that led to the upper rooms other soldiers had fastened yards of the great German General Staff maps that showed every rise of ground and every brook in this stretch of countryside.

We climbed to the attic. The windows that probably were not opened a dozen times a year in the old days are always open now, and before those looking to the west and northwest stand tripods, on which are mounted field telescopes of the most delicate adjustment and the furthest range. Some of them looked out on the white crumple of limestone which was once the princely city of Arras, and some looked out on the distant line of the blue Loretto hills.

An officer spoke rapidly on the location and extent of various movements made on hill and plain during the last few days.

"The gentlemen," he said, "will see a brown strip of land one-third of the way up the hillside, a little south of west." There such and such dispositions had been made and such and such results attained.

A remote church spire, a patch of woodland at the edge of a tract of meadow, the bend of a stream, a clump of six trees standing like sentinels on a ridge three miles away—all these features meant something in his terse emphatic narrative, and the sum total of their meaning is the mound of white stone and the jagged remants of walls and towers that once were Arras.

Trooper Tends a "Bossy."

The swallows were flashing by the attic windows as the officer talked. A wasp that resented our presence darted angrily back and forth beneath the warm roof. In a bit of pasture that came close up to the kitchen garden of the house a soldier lay on his stomach, his chin resting in the hollows of his hands. Around one arm he had looped a rope and the other end of the rope was looped around the horns of a cow that grazed companionably at the soldier's side.

The soldier's interest in war appeared as remote as the cow's.

Sometimes the soldier plucked idly at long spears of grass and nibbled at them; sometimes he fussed with his pipe, cleaning it with the spears of grass, or refilling it, or elaborately relighting it. For a picture of leisure and lazy content he was perfect, but in that setting of war not at all credible.

The room from which I looked down on him contained the usual attic impedimenta—the castoff things of life which are at once so pathetic and so commonplace. From the beams hung strings of drying garlic.

Across one corner a broken sofa was set. In another stood a crib, and placed head downward in the crib was a portrait in India ink of a sad eyed man with a drooping mustache and a scrupulously clean-shaven chin. The frame around him was gaudy gilt, but the bright surface of it had flecked away in places and showed the plaster beneath.

The effect was to emphasize the mournfulness of the everlasting banishment to which the drooping mustache and the scrupulous chin had been condemned.

There were old fire screens and brackets and a gaping washtub that was minus a hoop, and a package of those double photographs of famous places such as you used to put in a stereoscope when you were a boy. Close against the eaves were children's toys, and little chairs, and such like nursery furnishings—all neatly stacked in a pile.

A Picture of Contrast.

Every object in the room had an individuality and with every one of them there went a story of application so universal that you could compose it for yourself and have it turn out to be a story from your own life and from innumerable other lives. Every object bespoke fashions outworn or usefulness outlived, yet every object was vitalized and humanized with the touch of a generation of usage—a generation of pleasant hopes, of childish pastimes, of work done, of partings, of new babies coming, of babies grown up and sitting for india ink portraits framed in gilt.

Somehow it all seemed to me vastly more real than the war and vastly more important than the war.

I bent down and drew a child's picture book from the pile of books so neatly stacked under the eaves. The cover in bright blues and reds and greens bore the pictures of three extremely prim and pretty and sapient looking little girls in snowy frocks, and over their heads was lettered the title of the book:

Un, Deux, Trois, Quatre,
Album Pour les Enfants Sages.

The "album for wise children" contained numerous instructive and melodious rhymes relatives to flowers, fields, cows, the sky, the moon, sunshine, brooks, birds, and other objects of a nature to interest wise children, and I too, found it interesting.

In fact, I found it so interesting that the Captain's monologue on positions, movements, and the significance of this church spire and that hill crest came remotely to my ears. For I was with the enfants sage—and we had run away together to a land that lies beyond the blue Loretto hills.

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REPORTS BERLIN SEEKS A LOAN FROM SWISS

It Is Desired to Relieve Exchange as the Mark Has Fallen to Level of Franc.

GENEVA, Dec. 15, (via Paris, Dec. 16.)—Germany is reported to be attempting to raise a loan in Switzerland in order to relieve exchange, as the mark has fallen to a franc, the lowest figure since the war began, while exchange with Austria is fixed at 100 francs for 140 crowns.

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"Berlin newspapers express satisfaction at the straightforward exposition of financial affairs by Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, in his speech before the Reichstag," says the Overseas News Agency, "and at his refusal to hide the fact that the financial burden of the war was heavy in Germany, although not as burdensome as for her enemies. The press points out that Germany's present wealth was accumulated by hard work within a few decades, and that, therefore, she will be able to repair the damage inflicted by the war.

"The newspapers compare England's financial position with that of a bank, which must have ready money and can place no dependence on its ability to utilize its liabilities, while Germany is like a factory, the liabilities of which are its working capital.

"The newspapers state that England is holding back gold deposits of Argentina, Chile, and Japan which these nations desire to have returned."

BRITAIN RELEASES FORD'S PEACE SHIP

Found Contraband Aboard and Will Have the Cargo Sent Back.

SEARCH CAUSED DELAY

Ship Carried Food Supplies Only—Authorities Keep Secret Their Reasons for Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—After being detained at Kirkwall more than twenty-four hours, Henry Ford's peace ship, the Oscar II., was released tonight, and according to word received here at once started on the way to Christiania. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the detention was due to the fact that part of the cargo carried by the Oscar II. was contraband, and that the whole cargo will have to go into a Prize Court before any of it can be released.

Exactly what the character of the contraband is officials will not divulge. In the cargo, it is asserted, is a shipment of prunes, but these are not on the contraband list. The authorities would have been privileged on finding contraband in the cargo to have it unloaded at Kirkwall, in which event the peace pilgrims would have been kept aboard for several days while the unloading was in progress. It was, however, decided not to detain the ship, but to allow it to proceed to Christiania, where the cargo will be unloaded and brought back on another vessel.

This makes it possible for the Ford voyagers to begin work in Norway within two or three days on their plan to end the war before Christmas. Had the authorities chosen to hold the ship at Kirkwall Mr. Ford's dream of a "strike" in the trenches before Christmas would have been ended right there.

Since the announcement was made that the Oscar II. had been taken into the Orkney port for examination no word about her had reached London until this evening. None of her passengers, it is understood, was permitted to land, and communication between the ship and the shore was restricted to the visits of the naval authorities.

Passengers were informed that they would be permitted to send ashore before the departure of the vessel messages or letters for England, such correspondence, of course, being subject to censorship. No order to prevent transmission of dispatches by newspaper correspondents aboard was issued by the Admiralty, and the fact that up to the present none has come through, it is said, was due only to special conditions which obtain at Kirkwall, the remoteness of the vessel from the shore, and the fact that telegraphic and telephonic communication with the mainland is limited and possibly is monopolized by official business.

FRENCH TURNING IN GOLD.

$1,000,000,000, a World's Record, Now Held by Government Bank.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—According to the Matin, the stock of gold held by the Bank of France yesterday reached a total of 5,000,000,000 francs, ($1,000,000,000,) a world's record.

The appeal to the public to turn in its gold brought in 1,300,000,000 francs in twenty-four weeks. Last week alone more than 60,000,000 francs in gold was exchanged for notes.

PUTS PEACE HOPES IN POPE AND WILSON

Swiss Commander in Chief Says They Could End the War by United Effort.

NO TIME FOR WEAK PLANS

Urging Military Preparedness, He Insists That It Has Great Value In Disciplining the State.

BERNE, Dec. 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—General Wille, Commander in Chief of the Swiss Army, a soldier of the school of Hindenburg and Joffre, expressed the belief today that the time had come for "the two most powerful forces in the world" to combine to put an end to the European war. These two forces, he said, were the President of the United States and the Pope of Rome.

General Wille also discussed with a correspondent the subject of military preparedness, describing that condition as not only a defense of the State and its citizens, but also a powerful force for discipline and efficiency in civil life and the pursuits of industry and commerce.

In suggesting a peace proposal at this time from President Wilson and Pope Benedict, General Wille said:

"A united appeal from these two most powerful influences in the world, seconded as it would be by other neutrals, could not but be heeded by all the warring nations."

General Wille said he was not himself a Catholic, yet the powerful influence exerted by the Pope was recognized in Europe without regard to religion. The time had passed, the General said, for any weak or halting proposals from secondary sources. Only the greatest existing forces could speak with the emphasis commanding attention, and General Wille said he was convinced that through President Wilson and Pope Benedict there was a good prospect of restoring peace if they would take a strong and united initiative.

General Willie is one of the well-known student-soldiers of Europe. He knew the elder von Moltke and has been associated with Hindenburg and Joffre, men who combine proctical knowledge of warfare with a study of military art as related to the State and the people. He has had exceptional opportunities for combining the practical and theoretical sides of army organization. At the artillery school at Potsdam he was associated with many conspicuous figures of the present war, and an acquaintance formed at that time with Emperor William is strong today. There, too, he married a relative of Bismarck.

General Willie is a believer in the German school of military organization, rather than the British system, which he declares looks upon military training rather lightly as a "sport."

"Military preparation is something more than a defense of the State and its citizens," General Willie pointed out. "The first purpose, of course, national defense, and a readiness to safeguard the life, the property, and security of the citizen. But another purpose, hardly less important, is the training and disciplining of a large body of men, and the habits of discipline thus gradually instilled into the great body of the community. In this way it builds up a disciplined order of thought, of efficiency, not only among soldiers, but in every branch of civil life, making men more effective in commerce, industry, manufacture, trade, and all the branches of civil activity."

This disciplined training, General Wille believes, has been the secret of Germany's commercial expansion in recent years. Back of it was the military precision and order which every branch of the community had acquired during military service. So the German system, he says, has accomplished two results; first, in producing an organization of national defense unparalleled for efficiency, and, second, a disciplined and efficient civilian society, suited to compete on effective terms in the world's competition of commerce, trade, and industry.

On the other hand, General Wille believes that the British system, which draws its officers largely from men of means and leisure, has not yielded the same efficient results, either as an arm of national defense in time of need or in making the civil community of England disciplined for the world's competition of the present time.

When reference was made to the similarity of the United States and Switzerland, in being republics and neutrals in the present war, General Wille said the interests of the two countries were much the same, but their military systems differed widely, Switzerland having compulsory service. There was nothing incongruous, he felt, in having compulsory service in a country based on democratic principles. In Switzerland, which was a type approaching a pure democracy, the people had a strong military spirit, resulting from living in a country surrounded by military upheavals for hundreds of years. Therefore, they readily yielded their service in a compulsory military system.

General Wille believes the steady tendency in Europe will be toward compulsory service, and that all countries will be obliged to adopt it as a measure of national security.

HUNGARIAN LEADER URGES OFFER OF PEACE

Count Karolyi Also Demands Compensation for Nation's Part in the War.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—A sensation was caused in the Hungarian Parliament on Dec. 7 by the speech of Count Karolyi, leader of the Independence Party, demanding that the Government should make peace proposals to the enemy powers, according to a letter received by The Morning Post from Budapest.

The speech was heavily censored in the Hungarian papers, and all dispatches to foreign papers dealing with the speech were stopped by the censor.

The correspondent gives extracts from the verbatim report, according to which Count Karolyi argued that Hungary had achieved everything she wanted by the war, had saved the country from invasion and had preserved the monarchy and throne. Her allies could demand nothing further from Hungary, who had given incontrovertible proof that it was her sons that the Emperor and King had to thank for the integrity of his empire.

"Owing to the fact that it was the Hungarian Army that brought the war to its present stage," said Count Karolyi, "we have a perfect right to come forward with our claims for compensation."

He further asserted that the Hungarians had a right to ask that the political unity of the Hungarian nation should be recognized; that all the attributes of a national state should be given her; that economic independence should be granted, and that, above all, peace should be restored. He contended that the Teutonic Allies had punished Serbia and had beaten all their enemies, and were therefore in a position to offer peace terms to them.

"We have given proof enough of our physical courage," he continued. "Now we have to show our moral courage. The Government has committed so many sins of error during the war and has used the censorship to such an extent to hide faults that we are justified in demanding that it now act in accordance with the wishes of the Nation or resign."

SAYS SIR JOHN SAVED ALLIES

English Writer Asserts Retiring Commander Inspired Shift to Flanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Among the many tributes paid to Sir John French is this in The Manchester Guardian:

"The writer does not share the ordinary view that French was a glorified cavalry officer. He was a strategist of very considerable insight, and had he always been able to get all his own way, a thing that is impossible in war, and especially in a war in which we are taking part as one of a coalition, this insight might have been generally recognized as amounting almost to genius.

"The movement from the Aisne to Flanders, which was Sir John French's idea and his alone, was an inspiration. It saved the French system of defense, which must otherwise have gone to pieces entirely. This movement is one of the few instances in the war of our having divined in advance and forestalled the enemy's strategy.

"The full story of Sir John French's command cannot be told yet, but it is safe to say that the more that is known of the difficulties with which he had to deal the stronger will be his claim to his country's gratitude for his services."

2,000,000 BRITONS ENROL.

Of This Number 250,000 Enlisted for Immediate Service.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—It seems to be generally taken for granted that during the seven weeks the recruiting plan of the Earl of Derby was in operation an aggregate of 2,000,000 men enlisted, of whom over 250,000 made direct enlistments for immediate service. These figures are now being freely quoted in political circles, but it has been impossible to ascertain what percentage of single men enlisted.

Premier Asquith yesterday received a deputation of Liberal and Labor members of the House of Commons who are opposed to conscription, and at this meeting the question of how to deal with single men who have not yet enlisted was discussed. Nothing definite was decided.

CAPT. BOY-ED DENIES HE GOT NAVY PAPERS

Read the Story About Report to Wilson with "Surprise and Indignation."

BRITAIN GIVES SAFE CONDUCT

Officer May Sail on the Noordam Next Week—Von Papen Likely to Go to Mexico City.

Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, who is soon to leave this country by request, issued a statement yesterday, denying that he had secretly obtained a Government naval report as charged in various newspaper stories. It follows:

I have, of course, read, and with surprise and indignation, the extraordinary stories contained in this morning's papers, seriously reflecting upon my personal integrity and official conduct. They bear such headings as the following: "Boy-Ed's Agent Stole Navy Report to the President"; "Boy-Ed Got Notes of Naval Secrets Made for Wilson": "Boy-Ed Got Notes Made for Wilson," and the like.

Because of my official relation to the German Embassy I have heretofore felt constrained to suffer generally in silence the many newspaper reflections upon me and my activities in this country, as it is contrary to diplomatic etiquette in my country to take note of irresponsible and unofficial statements. Being now no longer a member of the Embassy, I feel at liberty to characterize the various stories in this morning's papers as fabrications and inventions from beginning to end, without so much as a vestige of foundation in fact on which to base them.

If I correctly understand the purport of these articles, they represent me as having in effect stolen, through secret agents, from the very shadow of the White House a digest or a copy of a confidential report that was being prepared by naval officers for President Wilson, or of having in some way known of or come into possession of some such report.

In point of fact I never heard of any such report or that any report was being compiled for the President or for the United States Government or for anybody else. I know of no American patriotic or otherwise, young or old, such as is referred to in these articles, and have never had any American citizen employed in my office. The "patriotic young American" referred to is as mythical as is the rest of the absurd story.

The story bears every indication of belonging to that large assortment that has been industriously manufactured by the Allies' Press Bureau, which has done such effective work in poisoning the public mind against the cause of my country.

BOY-ED,
Captain I. G. N.

His Departure a Secret.

There was no confirmation to be had yesterday of the report that Captain Boy-Ed would sail on the Noordam next Tuesday. The British Government has granted safe conduct for him, and he is expected to leave the United States within the next week. The general opinion is that he will sail on the Noordam for Rotterdam. Likewise there is no confirmation of the report that Captain von Papen will sail also on the Noordam. The report persists in certain usually well-informed circles that Captain von Papen does not intend to accompany Boy Ed, but will go to Mexico City, since he is also the accredited Military Attaché of the German Legation there.

There is much speculation as to the kind of welcome von Papen will receive at the hands of the Carranza Government, since it is now known that there was an attempt on the part of German agents to start a new revolution in Mexico.

Captain von Papen has been mentioned as an alleged party to this attempt, which was one of the plots financed in this country by Franz von Rintelen, the reputed friend of the Kaiser, who is now a prisoner in the Tower of London.

An agent of one of the allied Governments said yesterday that there was every reason to believe that von Papen had no intention of returning to Germany for many months to come, and that information to that effect was in the possession of the State Department. This man said that during September "von Papen was traveling wildly all over the United States," and that he was traced to various large cities. What von Papen's purpose was in his hurried tour of the country the man who made the statement admitted he did not know.

Cipher Messages to Berlin.

Still another story of German activities that was related yesterday had to do with certain messages sent to Berlin by the German Embassy. These messages referred to "Little Emily," "Little Augusta," "Little Fritz," and "Little Louise." The man who told this story said it was suspected that these messages referred to certain munition plants in this country. One day "Little Emily" would be referred to as being very ill, the next day "Little Fritz" would be reported as dead, while "Little Louise" would be reported as about to be buried, while as for "Little Augusta" she had a terrible illness, but eventually recovered.

"Little Fritz," said the man who told this story, "was buried three times in three different places, while "Little Louise" was actually brought to life after having passed away."

It was rumored yesterday that Captain Ewald Hecker of the Uhlans might succeed Captain von Papen at the German Embassy. Captain Hecker is now accredited to the German Red Cross.

Agents of the Holland-America Line said last night that in spite of any rumors to the contrary, neither Captain Boy-Ed nor Captain von Papen had booked passage on the Noordam.

"It is very probable," said one of the agents, "that they may go on the Rotterdam on Dec. 28, but I do not expect them to book until the afternoon before the steamer sails."

PASS RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

British Only Ask a Guarantee from the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The British authorities have announced that the ban has been lifted on shipment of medical stores from America for use in Germany by the American Red Cross. This is the outcome of an American protest that rubber gloves, which were needed by American Red Cross workers in Germany, had been stopped.

All Red Cross material will now be allowed to go through if the American Government guarantees that it is to be used only for medical purposes.

ENGLAND FEARS ATTACK ON EGYPT

Continued from Page 1.

garrison in that country has been greatly increased and, in the opinion of the military authorities, is adequate to repel German-Turkish attacks, some authorities hold that the characteristic British habit of despising the enemy may once again be unduly influencing the Government's councils.

Reports from Syria of Turkish preparations are regarded as serious, and travelers from Syria speak of strong concentrations of Turkish troops at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The German General Trussemer is in command of an army of 70,000 men at Gaza, and General von Mackensen, according to report, will have supreme command of the army of invasion in Egypt.

Today's reports of the decision of the Dutch shipping companies trading to the East Indies to abandon the Suez Canal route are in some quarters considered due rather to German warnings than to the reason actually involved—the difficulty of coaling.

An interesting commentary on the present situation in regard to both German East Africa and Egypt is the report that France at an early period of the war offered to place at England's disposal for the conquest of German East Africa a strong expeditionary force then stationed in Madagascar, and the offer was declined on the ground that Great Britain was not then ready to undertake such an expedition.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—The Turkish-German threat against Egypt is becoming more grave daily, in the belief of military men here.

The construction of a railway line from Damascus to the Egyptian frontier has been pushed with extraordinary speed, it is stated, and it is expected that it will be finished by Feb. 1, there being only fifty miles more of track to lay before the Sinai Peninsula is reached. This railway, which has double tracks, is considered by military men to permit of a concentration of 500,000 men in one month, together with the necessary supplies and ammunition, at the Egyptian frontier.

About 300,000 Ottoman troops, commanded and drilled by German officers, have already been concentrated between Alexandretta, Aleppo, and Homs, it is stated. Army engineers are laying miles of tubes for carrying drinking water across the desert, and are also providing material for the construction of bridges with which to cross the Suez Canal.

Turkish-German emissaries are said to be urging the Senussi to attack Egypt from the west, while an attempt is also being made to induce the Abyssinians to march into the Sudan. German officers are reported to be acting as propagandists, organizers, and military instructors.

The Rome newspapers ask if, after the lesson of the Balkans, the Entente Powers are going to allow themselves to be taken by surprise in Egypt.

REPORTS FROM INDIA ALARM THE CHINESE

Hear of Uprisings, Made Possible by Smuggled Arms—Both Sides Threaten China.

PEKING, Nov. 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—China is much disturbed by the rumors of serious uprisings in India. All the telegrams concerning the Indian troubles intimate that the disturbance is the result of German activities, made possible through the smuggling of arms from China.

English newspapers charge the Chinese officials with negligence in not preventing Germans from exporting arms and ammunition, and intimate that the Chinese are entirely too friendly with German agents.

Dispatches from Russia indicating that the Russian officials feel that the activities of German agents in China should be checked, and the suggestion that the Entente Allies seize German concessions in China have been very disconcerting to the Chinese. Wherever they turn, Chinese officials are met with veiled threats, Europeans on both sides of the great war constantly remind the Chinese of what will happen after the conflict is over in case they show any favoritism during the struggle.

German newspapers insistently feature the German and Turkish activities in Asia, and boast that the forces of Emperor William will soon touch Chinese territory on the west.

These papers also lay great stress on the reports of unrest in Egypt and predict the closing of the Suez Canal.

Japan and Russia, on the other hand, are constantly reminding China of this country's duty toward them.

China's helplessness was never more clearly exemplified than in the present international crisis. Having been forced to surrender jurisdiction over so much of her territory, her hold on domestic affairs is frail and her relations with foreign powers are more unsteady than ever as a result of the upsetting of the balance of power, which formerly kept all aggressors at arm's length.

HOLD EX-EMPLOYE OF DU PONT FOR PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

which Swoboda admitted when confronted with the evidence in court today.

United States Secret Service men said last night that they knew nothing of the arrest of Swoboda, and that the work of running down persons suspected of having complicity in the explosions in Penn's Grove was being done by Major Sylvester's men, although the Federal authorities were assisting in it.

The alleged confession of Swoboda that he had been in prison recalled that in July, 1906, "Dr." Jacob Svoboda was arrested in Chicago charged with having stolen jewelry valued at $8,000 from a Philadelphia woman. The prisoner said he was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and discharge papers were found in his possession.

A Jacob Svoboda of Brooklyn was cook of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, when the Spanish-American War started. He was stationed at Fort Adams. He returned from Porto Rico in 1899 with the rank of Corporal. Several weeks afterward he exhibited in a Brooklyn store a collection of bric-a-brac in which was a crystal watch said to have been worn by General Antonio Marco, the Cuban fighter. He said he had got it from a soldier. There was also a seal ring said to have been in a Porto Rican family for 400 years. There was also a chalice 250 years old, from a church near Aibonito, Porto Rico; a candlestick and a piece of the altar from a church at San Juan, and hundreds of other curios.

Corporal Svoboda was a member of the United States Life Saving Association of San Francisco, and in the Summer of 1892 saved the life of Miss Lillian Stanford, daughter of Senator Leland Stanford, who gave him a magnificent gold watch. In 1888, while crossing the Greenpoint ferry, he jumped from a lifeboat and saved two men. James G. Blaine was on the boat, and later Svoboda received a medal engraved with "Presented to Jacob Svoboda by James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1889."

Newspaper clippings show that Corporal Svoboda was 38 years old in 1899. This would make his age correspond with that of the Penn's Grove prisoner, which is given as 56. Corporal Svoboda said he was a Frenchman.

Independent of the activities of the du Pont detectives, the Penn's Grove local police were also watching Swoboda because of complaints that he and another man behaved suspiciously, having midnight conferences in their rooms with persons the neighbors did not know, carrying mysterious packages to their rooms at all times of the night. The neighbors had asked the police for protection.

FATIMA
20 for 15¢

A Sensible Cigarette

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Reduced Prices TO-DAY
Men's Hand Tailored Suits
Sleeves Silk Lined—Approved Custom Tailor Models
19.00
Heretofore $24.50 and $27.50
Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Serge. 33 to 46 chest.

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
Newest Imported Fabrics—33 to 46 Chest
25.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $45.00
These Suits are made of Imported Fabrics, purchased from the leading English mills, including stripes and the new Invisible Overplaids, also Blue Serge; workmanship equal to the finest merchant tailoring.

Men's Winter Overcoats
Semi-fitted or Slip-on Models—33 to 44 chest
Single breasted slip-on model, patch pockets, of gray, brown or olive Scotch overcoatings; also single breasted semi-form fitting models, of Oxford or Navy Vicuna; yoke and sleeves silk lined.
Special 20.00

Men's Winter Overcoats
Fitted, Semi-fitted, Chesterfield or Slip-on Models
Hand Tailored, Silk Lined Overcoats, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, Velvet collar; also Slip-on model of Tweed, Cheviot or Homespun, yoke and sleeves silk lined, self collar, 33 to 46 chest.
Special 30.00

Men's Mackinaw Coats
Of Mackinaw Cloth or Knitted Fabrics
Men's Shawl Collar Skating Coat of genuine Western Mackinaw Cloth, in gray, blue, maroon or green colorings; also knitted fabrics in olive or brown Heather Mixtures; belted back, sizes 34 to 44.
7.50 12.00 14.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Banister Shoes
Fifty Styles—including Cloth or Bucksk n tops
Mahogany. Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin, with tops of same, Taupe, Tan or Black Buckskin. Imported Patent Calfskin with tops of Dull Mat Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin, laced or button styles.
7.00
Regular Values $7.50 to $9.00

Useful Gifts for Men

Tan Kid Faust Slippers	3.00
Tan Kid Romeo Slippers	2.50
Tan Alligator Slippers	3.00
Kid Opera Slippers	2.00
"Comfy" Slippers	1.25

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
"NEVERBREAK" (No. 100)
WARDROBE TRUNKS
Constructed of fibre, reinforced with steel. $15. Beautifully finished in dark green or black.
Fitted with a removable patent garment rack.
Guaranteed for five years. Initial or monogram free.
BENJAMIN CLOTHES STETSON HATS DENT'S GLOVES
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

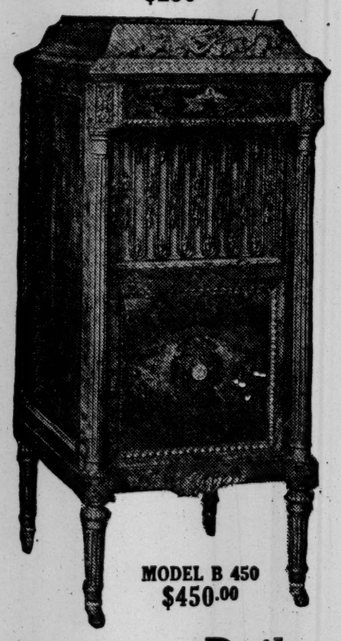
E. M. GATTLE & CO
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE Jewelers
OUR STOCK SUGGESTS A GIFT FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
THE FOLLOWING ITEMS IN GOLD OR SET, WITH PRECIOUS STONES
FOR WOMEN
Flexible Bracelets--Rings
Brooches--Bracelet Watches
Purses--Vanity Cases--Sautoirs
Lavallieres--Dorine Boxes--Etc.
FOR MEN
Scarf Pins--Rings--Full Dress Sets
Vest Chains--Eye Glass Cases
Belt Buckles--Smoker's Accessories
Cuff Links--Etc.
FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS
Dainty gold or jeweled trinkets, to suit every want
Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

To Mrs. Brown, Jones or Robinson!
YOU'LL pass the annual gift-test with honors if you buy HIS present at this Man's Shop. You'll purr with pleasure when HE pats you on the back for going where he'd go to choose a gift for a man.
Gray Mocha Gloves in individual gift boxes—$1.50.
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs in individual boxes with hand-embroidered initials—50c each; $3 for a box of six.
Exclusive Neckwear in individual gift boxes—55c to $3.50.
Leisure Robes in soft Blanketings and more sumptuous stuffs—$5 to $15.
Pure Silk Hosiery in individual gift boxes, 50c; 2 in a box, $1; 4 in a box, $2.
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Edison's New Re-created Music

MODEL C 150
$150.00

MODEL B 250
$250.00



MODEL B 450
$450.00

The genuine *re-creation* of music. You should *hear* it.

Not the mere mechanical music reproduction of "talking machines." But the living *re-creation* through the science of chemistry.

Let us talk plainly. Few persons understand that Mr. Edison has given the world an invention which is as new as was the first electric light.

The greatest trouble we have is to get people to understand that he actually has *re-created* music. That he has discarded the mechanical "talking machine" for the Edison Diamond Disc—with its finely rounded diamond (no needles to change) and its unbreakable records. That he has produced a musical instrument to be placed in homes where the choicest music is appreciated.

Mr. Edison invented the mechanical phonograph thirty years ago. Hundreds of people copied it or took up the ideas he discarded. In one form or another many "talking machines" (mostly in very handsome cases) have come down to us from a generation back. And they *are* a generation old.

Mr. Edison never was satisfied with his mechanical phonograph. "Some day I'll give the world real music," he said. So, five years ago he started in. He worked through chemistry, instead of mechanics, because mechanics had not given him what he wanted. The result: The New Edison Diamond Disc:

Music *re-creation.* You must hear it to understand just what it means. We can't tell you. It's just *music*—just as music *is*. The Edison has no tone of its own. It re-creates music just as it receives that same music. Every fine note—all of the attributes of the artist.

Do not confuse the Edison Diamond Disc. with "talking machines." Come to any one of us. We will show you the difference. You can then decide whether you want a musical instrument or a "talking machine" in your music room for Christmas.

Hear Re-creation Concerts

Do you not owe it to yourself to hear Mr. Edison's re-created music before you decide? Should not everyone investigate as carefully as he can a matter so important as this?

Are you going to be *satisfied* with old-time mechanical sounds, when you can have music itself *re-created* just as the original is?

Are you going to accept the 30-year old, fragile, wax-like records when you may have Mr. Edison's unbreakable re-creation discs, over which his diamond stylus *floats?*

Will you accept the life-long job of changing a needle every time you want a "tune" when you may have the *new* fixed diamond rounded cone of the Edison Diamond Disc, which never needs to be changed?

The New Edison Diamond Disc may be had in a wide variety of styles and prices from $100 to $450. Ask about special Holiday Offer. Easy terms if desired.

Will you be contented with the "almost" music of mechanical "talking machines" (no matter how fine the cases), or will you insist upon actual *re-created* music.

You can tell which you want if you will make up your mind *now—today* to hear the Edison Diamond Disc. Hear the voice and instrumental re-creations of Anna Case, Alice Verlet, Julia Heinrich, Bonci, Anselmi, Ferrari-Fontana, Carl Flesch, Emmy Destinn, and others of world's greatest artists.

Remember that Mr. Edison himself has demanded the most exacting tests. He has insisted that the artists sing in unison with their re-created voices. In nearly every big city in America these tests have been given wonderful ovations by music lovers.

Will you call and hear it today? You may play any make of record on the Edison. It is a universal machine if you want to make it so. With it you may have any artist or any singer in your home—in addition to Mr. Edison's *re-created* music.

No Needles to Change

New Edison Diamond Disc

Unbreakable Records

Daily and Evening Concerts from now until Christmas at all of the Dealers listed below:

The Edison Shop
473 Fifth Ave.
Between 40th and 41st Streets
DAILY AND EVENING CONCERTS

THE EDISON SHOP
861 BROAD ST.
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

Alphonzo Smith
Piano House
23-27 Flatbush Avenue
Phone 896 Main Brooklyn

Go to the House with a Reputation for Service
B. Guy Warner
1223 Bedford Ave., CORNER OF MALSEY ST.
Phone: 7625 Bedford BROOKLYN OPEN EVENINGS

Hardman, Peck & Co.
433 Fifth Ave.
Bet. 38th and 39th Sts.
Brooklyn—524 Fulton Street

CHRISTMAN SONS, Inc.
753 SIXTH AVENUE
Between 42nd and 43d Streets

GEORGE FENNELL & CO.
2929-31-33 Third Ave.
Bet. 151st and 152d Sts.
THE BRONX

Edison Diamond Disc Studio
3841 Broadway
Corner 160th St.

Fred. G. Loeffler
260 Bergenline Ave.
Union Hill, New Jersey

10 FIFTH AVE.
The Diamond Disc Shop
Its Greenwhich Village atmosphere and location gives it a unique place among Metropolitan stores. Here you can enjoy unhurried and efficient service.
STUY. 4870—Owner, and under the management of MR. CHARLES EDISON

FIND WOMAN WRITER WITH POISONED PEN

Tessie Samuels of Goshen Confesses She Tried to Break Marriage Engagements.

WARNED THE BRIDES-TO-BE

As "Mother of Twins," She Denounced Husbands-Elect to Brides—Collapses at Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—After a four months' search throughout Orange County for the writer of many scurrilous letters which were received by well-known New York and Brooklyn women, the "poisoned pen writer," a young woman, was arrested in the Village of Goshen, the county seat of Orange County, tonight by Post Office Inspectors T. T. Fitch, M. C. Duryea, and Deputy United States Marshal Stephen S. Roberts. The woman who has caused much trouble for newly engaged and newly married pairs is Miss Tessie Samuels, the sister of Sig Samuels, a wealthy clothing dealer of Goshen, at whose home she lives. She is 25 years old. Her parents are dead, her mother dying six weeks ago.

Although the Inspectors had been working on the case for four months they did not get their clue to the writer of the letters until yesterday. In all about thirty letters were sent to as many young women who had recently become engaged or recently married. The letters were all in the same handwriting and were of such a nature that the detectives from the first believed that they were written by an insane woman. They searched the Middletown State Hospital, the Middletown Sanitarium, and the Interpines Sanitarium at Goshen, obtaining samples of the handwriting of such patients as would have an opportunity of writing letters. They failed to find a single specimen like the handwriting in the "poisoned pen" letters.

Their next step was to leave some of the scurrilous letters with the postmasters at the Post Offices in Middletown and Goshen, with instructions for the Post Office officials to scrutinize all letters mailed, and if any appeared with the address in handwriting like that in the "poisoned pen" letters, to ascertain who mailed the letter. Postmaster Fitzpatrick at Goshen on Wednesday discovered a letter the writing of which resembled the "poisoned pen" letters. He notified Inspectors Fitch and Duryea. They went to Goshen and watched the Post Office.

When Tessie Samuels, one of the best-known young women of the village, mailed a letter the inspectors were notified by the Postmaster and they followed her to her home. They obtained specimens of her handwriting and then were certain that their long hunt was ended.

The inspectors returned to New York this morning and obtained a warrant accusing Miss Samuels of a violation of Section 480 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913, which corresponds with Section 211 of the United States Criminal Code, the crime being the sending of unfit letters through the United States mail.

Accompanied by Marshal Roberts the Inspectors returned to Goshen this evening and going to the home of Sig Samuels, requested Tessie Samuels to accompany them to the Occidental Hotel, as they wished to inquire about some business matters. The girl accompanied the detectives, and on reaching the hotel was placed under arrest by Marshal Roberts. The brother was notified, and as the detectives already had a bond in blank he signed it and the girl was released in his custody.

Miss Samuels broke down and cried when she was arrested and freely admitted that she was the author of the scurrilous letters. She said that she had suffered in a love affair about two years and did not wish to see any other young woman's life ruined in the same manner, and, therefore, had tried to break up as many engagements as she could. She obtained the names of engaged couples, she said, from a New York newspaper. She was held in $5,000 bail, which was furnished by her brother. Miss Samuels will be taken before Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton in the United States District Court on Friday afternoon.

The inspectors said tonight that the first "poisoned pen" letters were received in July, 1914, but that they did not become numerous until about four months ago. They were postmarked Middletown, Goshen, New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Miss Samuels had been active in Goshen social affairs until some time ago, when friends say that she began to act in a peculiar way. The Post Office Inspectors tonight said that they did not believe that she was wholly responsible for her actions. She has a brother who is a mental patient in the Interpines Sanitarium at Goshen.

The Government authorities yesterday, after the arrest of Tessie Samuels, made public one of the "poisoned pen" letters. In part it was as follows:

Madame—I write to you at random, being an entire stranger to you, but to put you wise to the fact that — is my husband and father of my twin babies, six months old. He was forced to marry me by the irate father with a shotgun. What his offense is it is useless to relate.

How can you claim other's property? How he evidently had the cast-iron nerve as posing to you as a single fellow I cannot understand, so you better drop him at once, or I will be after you. He is very much married indeed.

He left me at the time my twins were born, saying he was going on a trip West and would return in six to eight weeks, though I have never seen or heard anything of him since. It is only recently that I learned of his whereabouts, &c., and will now make it hard for you and him both. * * * So if you know what is good for you, you had better drop him at once or I will be after you.

Now please remember that he has a wife and babies. You should find a man out before taking such a serious step as matrimony.

Mrs. —

This letter was mailed on Dec. 11, on an Erie train between this city and Salamanca, N. Y. It was dated Dec. 9. The Federal authorities now have in their possession twenty similar letters, and it is known that others are in existence. As these were received they were compared and the authorities say that they were all from one person. They reached persons in Pennsylvania, in this State, and in Rhode Island. They appear to have been sent at random to persons of sufficient social importance to have their engagement or marriage announced in the society columns.

What first directed the search to Goshen, Assistant District Attorney McDonald said yesterday, was the fact that one woman, a resident of that village, received three of the letters. One had been sent to Narragansett Pier and had been remailed from there. The fact that in no other case had more than one letter been sent showed exceptional animus, the authorities thought, and so at once efforts were focused upon Goshen. Besides that, several letters, it is said, were mailed there.

What helped to confirm the suspicion against Miss Samuels was that one of the recent letters was inclosed in an envelope upon the back of which was printed, "Private Pavilion, Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Avenue, 100th to 101st Streets, New York." Miss Samuels's mother, Mrs. Dora Samuels, died a few weeks ago following several operations in Mount Sinai Hospital.

Although many letters were received by the postal authorities there was difficulty in obtaining a complainant. Those who received the letters did not court notoriety. The writer selected as one of her victims the young woman at Tonawanda, Penn., who has since married Assistant United States District Attorney Claude A. Thompson of the Anti-Trust Bureau. The warrant was issued for Miss Samuels charging her with having mailed the Tonawanda letter on Sept. 4 last.

Junior Players' Christmas Play.

The Junior Players of the Neighborhood Playhouse will give special matinee performances for children Christmas and New Year's afternoons. The play presented will be "The Gift of the Fairies," by Netta Syrett. The repertoire of the little theatre for the remainder of the season will embrace "The Waldies," a four-act comedy by J. G. Hamlen; "The Subjugation of Kezia," a one-act playlet by Mrs. Havelock Ellis, and a group of playlets in one-bill—"With the Current," a play of Yiddish life by Sholom Asch, a young Jewish dramatist of the East Side; "Gentlemen of the Road," by Charles McEvoy, and "The Price of Coal," by Harold Brighouse.

WOOD ASKED $5,000 FOR HIS INFLUENCE

Continued from Page 1.

factory treatment President William W. Salmon of the General Railway Signal Company accorded him since he has been with that company. He said he came before the committee to tell the truth and Mr. Lewis asked him if he would sign a waiver of immunity.

"I would rather not sign a waiver," said Mr. Johnson, "but I will tell you all that I know."

The witness said he is Vice President of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester, in charge of sales, the same position he held with the Union Company. He said he went with the former company on Aug. 1, 1914, but did not start active duties until Sept. 1. He was given charge of sales on Nov. 1 and received the same salary he obtained from the Union Company, $15,000 a year.

"Prior to your employment by the General Company, what had been your business connections?" asked Mr. Lewis.

Served Company 15 Years.

"I had been with the Union Switch and Signal Company of Swissvale, Penn., for about fifteen years," he said. "I was in charge of sales as Vice President, to which position I was appointed about ninety days before I was discharged from the company."

Johnson explained that Colonel Henry G. Prout was President of the company when the contract for the Centre Street loop came up. Johnson said that, as Eastern manager of the company, he had his New York office at 30 Church Street.

"Was there a time when you had to do with the presentation of a bid for the doing of some work contemplated by the General Municipal Railway Corporation?" asked Mr. Lewis.

The witness said there was, and that it had to do with the Centre Street loop, although there had been a small contract just previous to that.

"When was the bid submitted?" he was asked.

"I think it was early in the Summer of 1914. The bids were not acted upon right away, but were held up for a time."

"By the company?"

"Yes. A little later on, I don't know the exact time, Commissioner Wood telephoned me that he wanted to get some particulars about the system we were figuring on. He wanted to know the details of the system, and about our patents. I went over to his office and told him what I could about our system. He asked me a great many questions as to the comparison of our system with other systems, and I told him all about it to the best of my ability."

"Have you ever seen Commissioner Wood prior to the time he telephoned to you?"

"Yes, Sir. I think about six or seven months prior to that."

"When was the next time you saw him after your visit to the Public Service Commission?"

"After that an interview was arranged by Mr. Wood. I think it was by telephone. I was to meet him at his office, as I remember it. I think it was on Exchange Place. I don't remember just what time of the day it was. When I arrived there there was a young man with Mr. Wood. I don't know who he was. Mr. Wood asked this young man to step outside a few minutes while he used the office, which he did. Then we talked further."

"Tell us about that."

The witness who had appeared nervous at first had calmed down. He went on:

"Well, Mr. Wood asked me whether there would not be a commission in this contract affair if he could influence it for me."

Senator Thompson leaned forward in his chair and asked "and what did you say?"

Says $5,000 Was Demanded.

"I told him," replied Mr. Johnson slowly, "that I had no authority to talk to him on a matter of that kind and he went on to say that he thought that a job of that size ought to carry at least $5,000 and I told him that I was not able to say what could be done because I had no authority."

"Did he say whether or not at that time the matter had been referred to him and was pending before him for a hearing?" Counsel Lewis wanted to know.

"I don't recall that he did," replied Mr. Johnson.

"And did you know there had been at that time any hearings on the matter before Commissioner Wood?"

Mr. Johnson replied that there had been a sort of informal hearing held in Mr. Wood's office which he attended, with the patent attorney from his company. Representatives of the Federal Company, he thought, were also present. This private hearing, he said, was held after he had met Commissioner Wood at his office.

"Had there been any further discussion between you and Mr. Wood on the subject of a commission to be paid to him for influencing the contract?" continued Mr. Lewis.

"Well," was the reply, "I told Mr. Wood, as I said, that I had no authority to answer a question of that kind, and I think that either that same evening or the next night, at the latest, I telephoned to Colonel Prout at his club in Pittsburgh, giving him the circumstances of this conversation with Mr. Wood."

"Did you repeat to Colonel Prout that Commissioner Wood had asked for cash compensation for influencing the contract?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Go on, tell us what happened," urged Mr. Lewis.

"I asked Colonel Prout," continued the witness," what we should or could do about it. Colonel Prout's reply, as I remember it, was about like this: 'You cannot quarrel with Wood; you must not quarrel with Wood; you must not antagonize him, but I can't let you know what we are going to do about it. We will have to tow him along for the time being.'

Went to See Colonel Prout.

"Shortly after that I went to Swissvale in the ordinary course of my business. I went to see Colonel Prout. In his office with him was Mr. Uptegraff, who had been our Vice President in charge of finances for some months. During the conversation the question came up as to what disposition should be made of the Wood matter."

"This was just a few days subsequent to your conversation on the telephone with Colonel Prout?"

"Yes," replied Johnson, "as nearly as I can fix it. The question came up and Colonel Prout said he did not know how a matter of that kind could be handled, and as I recall it, he asked Mr. Uptegraff how he would suggest handling a matter of this kind. Mr. Uptegraff apparently didn't know how he would handle it. I stated I was there for instructions. I did not know how it could be handled.

"The suggestion was made by Mr. Uptegraff that the only way he could see of handling an expenditure of that kind would be to charge it up to my personal expense account and voucher it in the regular way. The more I thought of that, the more I considered it was not a fair way of handling the matter, and I told Colonel Prout that I would not sign for any money to be distributed by the company that the management would not stand sponsor for, and that if I was to be put in that sort of position, I would rather chuck up my job than go on with it."

"What happened after you got back to New York?"

"I don't know whether I called up Mr. Wood or he called me up, but I know I saw Mr. Wood. Just when I can't recall."

"What was your conversation with Wood?"

"I told him when he wanted to know how the matter stood that I was in no position to talk to him on the subject. That was the gist of the conversation."

He Was Asked to Resign.

Johnson then corroborated the testimony given on Wednesday by Mr. Uptegraff concerning his having been requested to resign, along with Colonel Prout, after the company's Board of Directors had met on July 15, 1914, and considered the proposal to compensate Mr. Wood. He then told of going with the General Railway Signal Company.

It was at this point that Johnson's nervousness got the better of him. Beads of perspiration were on his forehead, and he suddenly asked for a cigarette. He lighted the cigarette, arose uncertainly from his chair and staggered against the wall. Tears were in his eyes as some spectators took him by the arm and led him from the room. He returned in a few minutes and said:

"I apologize for this little digression. It was simply out of appreciation of what President Salmon did for me."

Gave Wood $1,500, He Says.

"Mr. Wood wanted to know," continued Johnson, "whether we could not have a written contract on the matter. I told him I did not think we could, because on matters of that kind we never made written contracts; that we were a reputable, responsible concern, and if we agreed to pay him a commission he would get it. Some time after that the people financially behind or backing the Kansas City company met me at my office and we went over to the National City Bank to talk over the proposition. I immediately telephoned to Mr. Wood, as he was handling the proposition, and Mr. Wood and our engineer, Mr. Griffin, I think, and myself held a conference with the financial men."

These men, Mr. Johnson said, told him that the price for his signal contract was too high, that there was plenty of competition and that his price should be reduced. They also wanted to know, he said, what Mr. Wood's connection was. The upshot was, he said, that he got time to go over the figures they gave him with the understanding that the matter would be left in the hands of the National City Bank representatives to settle.

"When we got outside," continued Johnson, "I told Mr. Wood the whole situation. I also told Colonel Prout what had taken place, and he said: 'It seems to me that Mr. Wood's representation on this thing is not going to do us a whole lot of good. I do not see where he gets in on this proposition. He apparently is not able to turn the contract over to us without a hard fight.' The upshot of the whole thing was that it simmered down to paying Mr. Wood $1,500. That was the amount agreed upon with Colonel Prout that Wood should have.

"Right after Mr. Wood received his check for $1,500 he came to my office with $500 cash, which he handed to me personally. That $500 in cash went through my cashier in the New York office to the Treasurer in Swissvale that afternoon. It is all a matter of record, and the cashier can so testify."

He said the Kansas City transaction was prior to the time that Wood became Commissioner.

During the noon recess Assistant District Attorney Richter appeared at the committee's rooms and subpoenas were served upon Mr. Johnson and Mr. Uptegraff. Mr. Johnson then went on the stand again and repeated some of his testimony, whereupon Senator Thompson said:

"In view of the value of the testimony taken today and yesterday affecting certain acts of Commissioner Wood, I have notified the District Attorney's office and he has asked for a copy of the testimony. Of course we have no jurisdiction to try a person accused of crime, but we will give the District Attorney all the records in the case."

James P. Archibald, Mr. Wood's secretary, said he knew the name of the young man employed by Commissioner Wood at his Exchange Place office, but couldn't remember the name. He promised to get the name for the committee today.

No matter where you spend the holidays a supply of

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Will make things more enjoyable. All Dealers.

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ARTUR BODANZKY, the distinguished Wagnerian conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has created a sensation in the performances he has conducted.

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He writes of the Knabe-Ampico: "While listening to its marvelous interpretation of the world's masters of the Pianoforte I was enchanted by its human touch, exquisite coloring and dynamic precision. These amazing characteristics, combined with the superb qualities of the Knabe Piano, give to the world an instrument of perfection. It creates the impression that the Artist is personally playing.

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Wide Aisles—Fine Illumination—Immense Forces of Salespeople—Most Wonderful Gathering of Imported and American Gift-Things in New York—Thousands of Exclusive Things—Rapid Motor Deliveries.

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HERE'S a splendid chance for a man to make himself a really sensible gift at a cash saving of anywhere from $5 to $10.

The Overcoats include the smart double-breasted model, quarter silk lined, with piped edges and velvet collar—the much wanted Chesterfield model, full silk lined—and the loose-fitting, patch-pocket model. Oxford gray, brown mixtures, plain brown, gray and green mixtures, and many fancy overcoat patterns.

The Suits are in a variety of models of soft-rolling fronts and plain lapels in plain blue, heavy serge, plain blue or brown heavy cheviots, black and white mixtures, black and white striped effects, gray mixtures, dark Oxford grays, and many fancy patterns. Sizes 33 to 46.

Men's $85 Fur-Lined Overcoats at $47.50

Lined with Northern muskrat. Large beaver collars.

365 Men's Fancy Street Vests at $4.35

Made of foreign and domestic materials, in the latest models. Tailoring of the best. Very suitable for Christmas gifts.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

GIMBEL Motor Delivery Service Again Equal to the Occasion

NOTWITHSTANDING the snow storm, which was particularly severe in outlying districts, the GIMBEL MOTOR DELIVERY SERVICE (with a few minor exceptions) has made its deliveries to all points on time. The exceptions were in such instances where the roads were absolutely impassable.

There is a world of satisfaction in knowing that when you buy at GIMBELS you obtain the finest Christmas delivery service possible.

Men's Pajamas

Men's $15 Pure Silk Pajamas, of heavy weight silks in fancy colored stripes. Surplice collar, silk double loops and pearl buttons, at $10.

Men's Silk Pajamas, of fine quality, in plain colors—pink, lavender, blue, tan, and white. Surplice neck, silk double loops and pearl buttons. Special at $5.

Men's Silk Mixed Pajamas, in plain white and self-figured stripes. Made with surplice neck, silk loops and pearl buttons, at $3.50.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Distinctive Gifts in Sterling Silver

Every piece of this Sterling Silver is 925-1000 *Fine—and our Guarantee stands back of it.*

Although there are many hundreds of gifts in this collection, we merely make a few suggestions:

Sterling Silver Gifts for Women

Toilet Sets (comb, brush and mirror in each), $9.50 to $29.75.
Powder Jars, $2.25 to $9.25.
Hair Receivers, $2.25 to $7.25.
Hair Brushes, $2.75 to $10.50.
Manicure Sets, $3.75 to $20.25.
Mesh Bags, $15 to $100.
Mesh Purses, $5.75 to $13.50.
Vanity Cases, $4.50 to $22.50.
Dorine Powder Boxes, $1 to $5.50.
Sterling Silver Candlestick, $4.50.

Sterling Silver Gifts for Men

Military Brushes, $7.50 to $15 pair.
Hat Brushes, 75c to $5 each.
Whisk Brooms, $1.50 to $7.50.
Shaving Brushes, 75c to $3.75.
Flasks, $1.25 to $25.

Sterling Silver Gifts for Babies

Cups, $3.75 to $9.75.
3-piece Sets (knife, fork and spoon), $3.75.
Spoons, $1.25.
Pap Bowls and Plates, $8 to $26.75.
Pearl Handle Rattles, $2.25 to $3.25.

Sterling Silver Gifts for the Home

Candlesticks, $4.50 to $17 each.
Sandwich Trays, $10.25 to $27.
Ramekin Sets, 6 in case, $14.25.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, 6 in case, $24.50 to $30.
Almond Sets (1 large and 6 small in case), $10.50 to $25.50.
Salt and Pepper Sets, in cases, $7.50 to $23.25.
Bouillon Cups, 6 in case, $23.
Cheese and Cracker Dishes, $13.50 to $30.
Bowls, $12 to $50.
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $100 to $195.
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, $40 to $72.

Our Comp'ete Collections of Diamonds, Jewelry, Go'd Jewelry and French Jewelry a'so await your inspection. They inc'ude Gifts at 25c to $1,000

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Gimbel $10 to $125 Hand-Luggage Is Famous

FAMOUS for being made by the best known makers of hand-luggage, and because the majority of them were made to our special order.

Unfitted Bags and Suit Cases

$10 to $25—Women's Bags of sole leather, seal, walrus, alligator and goatskin; sizes 14 to 17 inches.

$5—Men's and Women's cowhide bags with sewed edges, riveted frames, leather lined; sizes 16 to 18 inches.

$12.50 to $15—Men's selected sole leather bags; sizes 18 to 20 inches.

$5 to $25—Women's Suit Cases of black walrus grain, black enamel duck, or duck; cretonne, linen or silk moire lined; sizes 18 to 26 inches.

$10 to $37.50—Men's Bags of sole leather, pigskin, walrus and alligator; sizes 16 to 20 inches.

$7.50 to $8.50—Men's russet cowhide or black walrus grain Bags, with sewed frames, edges and corners.

$5 to $10.50—Cowhide Suit Cases with riveted or sewed corners; sizes 24 and 26 inches.

$5 to $25—Men's Suit Cases of cowhide, pigskin, black walrus and imported English sole leather; sizes 18 to 26 inches.

Fitted Bags and Suit Cases

$20 to $125—Men's Bags with ebony, nickel, brass and sterling silver fittings; 16 to 20 inch bags and 18 to 26 inch suit cases.

$25 to $85—Women's Bags and Suit Cases with plain and decorated white celluloid, sterling silver and brass fittings; 16 to 20 inch bags and 18 to 26 inch suit cases.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Thousands of Handkerchiefs

If you desire women's Handerkerchiefs that are exquisite enough to be called works of art in embroidery; if you wish moderately priced, but dainty Handkerchiefs; if you wish conservative Handkerchiefs for men; and if you wish Handkerchiefs that the chi'dren will adore—you will find them in our collection of Handkerchiefs at 12½c to $38 each.

Handkerchiefs Specialized Today

$1.50 *for box of* 6—Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, daintily embroidered.

85c *for box of* 6—Women's Handkerchiefs with corded borders and embroidered motifs.

$1.50 *for box of* 3—Women's fine Linen Handkerchiefs, each with hand-embroidered motif in one corner.

75c *for box of* 4—Women's sheer Handkerchiefs with embroidered corners.

$2.25 *for box of* 3—Women's Madeira hand-embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, with scalloped edges.

$3 *for box of* 6—Women's sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, exquisitely hand embroidered.

Women's Handkerchiefs in pretty folders with sachets, 35c to 65c each.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

French "Imperial Ivory" Toilet Articles for Gifts

THEY are made expressly for GIMBEL BROTHERS by Dehamme-Delettre of Cauvigny, France, and are to be found

At GIMBELS Only

Included are Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, and Boxes of various kinds from a Jar at 50c to a Mirror at $8.75. Any one—or set—would make an ideal Christmas gift. Many women prefer these beautiful articles to real ivory, as they are more durable. The grain and beautiful finish are most pleasing; mellow in tone, its presence on any toilet table is an acquisition.

MGE

Ten-Piece Boudoir Sets, $22.50. Monogrammed without charge, as illustrated.

Three-Piece Boudoir Sets, $10. Monogrammed without charge, as illustrated.

Five-Piece Manicure Set, $5. Monogrammed without charge, as illustrated.

Military Brushes, Monogrammed without charge; pair $6.25

Hat Brushes, $1.75 to $6.
Hair Brushes, $2.50
Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $4.50
Hair Receivers, $1.25 and $4.50
Puff Boxes, $4.50.
Cold Cream Jars, 50c to $2.50
Pin Boxes, $5.75.
Combs, 65c to $1.
Mirrors, $5.25 to $8.75.
Manicure Articles, 65c.
Glove Stretchers, $1.50.
Manicure Buffers, $1.25.
Shoe Horns, $1.25.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

15,000 Victrolas Short In This Territory—

But Plenty at GIMBELS

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VICTROLAS in all the most popular sizes and styles are here. VICTOR RECORDS are here in great abundance. More than 75,000 to choose from.

GIMBELS—Specialists in Victrolas

Victrola IV, $15; Easy Payments
Victrola VI, $25; Easy Payments
Victrola IX, $50; Easy Payments
Victrola XI, $100; Easy Payments
Victrola XIV, $150; Easy Payments
Victrola XVI, $200; Easy Payments
Victrola XVIII, $300; Easy Payments

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor.

$1.75 to $3.50 Pictures $1 to $2

THE most remarkable gift opportunity the season has yet offered. Bought for a song, and sold at absurdly low prices. All beautifully framed—absolutely perfect—and exactly what you are looking for for Christmas presents.

$1.75 Framed Carbonettes, $1

Splendid subjects, (Horse Fair, Reading from Homer, Forum, Etc.,) handsomely framed in 3-inch rosewood or walnut effect. Size 14x28 inches.

$3.25 and $3.50 Pictures $1.75 and $2

The "Harvest Moon," "Horse Fair," "Atlanta's Race," etc., splendidly framed.

$3.50 Sepia Pictures for $2

In 3-inch antique frame, with ornamented corners.

$2 "Brown Tone" Pictures, $1.25

Reproductions of the works of the Old Masters, in handsome 3-inch rosewood and walnut effect oval frames. Sizes 16x20 inches.

GIMBELS—Main and Sixth Floors

9x12 Ft. Room Size Rugs

SEVEN hundred and sixty-eight rugs to select from. In fact, as complete a stock as at the beginning of the season, and you have probably never seen rugs so well displayed for easy selection. There are fourteen piles, with plenty of room for comparison. Scores of choice Oriental designs in all the best colorings are shown and more rugs are being bought for Christmas gifts this year than ever before.

M. J. Whittall's Anglo Persians, $65.
Hardwick & Magee's French Wiltons, $65.
Hardwick & Magee's Bundhar Wiltons, $47.50.
High Grade Royal Wiltons, $33.50 and $37.50.
High Grade Axminsters, $18.50 to $33.50.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor.

GIMBELS

THE STORE OF A MILLION

Christmas Gifts

For the Home

Hints of household needs that will recall the memory of the giver long after less practical gifts have passed out of sight.

Percolating Coffee Machines $4.95

Exceptionally handsome in design and finish. Seven cup size, in nickel or copper finish. Note the high alcohol stove.

Other Percolating Coffee Machines in almost endless assortment, priced up to $17.75.

Chafing Dishes $4.95

Three-pint capacity, and nickel finished. Fitted with a high regulating alcohol lamp.

Other Chafing Dishes, up to $17.50.

Iron Door Porters, $1.95 to $6

Quaint survivals of the past—every home had some a few generations ago. Many different kinds, and all painted in brilliant colors.

Solid Mahogany Serving Trays $3.95

Note the rich, inlaid centre in lighter and darker woods; 25 inches long. Better ones in full range, up to $12.50.

Bamboo Baskets From Japan 50c to $1.50

Dozens of quaint and graceful shapes and designs, sent to us by our representative in Japan. Suitable for flowers, fruits, cakes, sandwiches, and the like

Electric Grills, $5

Made to boil, broil, toast, or roast—great fun for fixing up a bite at home late at night, after theatre or dance. Complete with cord and plug ready for use.

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Fifth Floor

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A Canadian Manufacturer selling the jewelry trade wants to represent one American manufacturer in order to reduce selling expense live sales force covering Canada from coast to coast. Secretary-treasurer will be at Manhattan Hotel, New York City, December 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Appointments to be arranged with Evena F. Stearnes, Secretary-treasurer, Manhattan Hotel, New York City.

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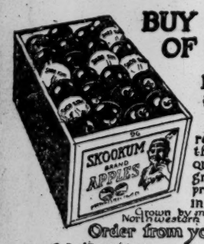

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Write for catalogue
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TWO RETAIL STORES:
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77 NEEDIEST CASES STILL TO BE RELIEVED

Five Provided For Yesterday Eliminated a Total of 23 from the 100.

GIFTS THUS FAR $11,725

Nine Days Remain Before Christmas In Which to Provide for Every Sufferer.

Nine days before Christmas and full provision still to be made for seventy-seven of the 100 neediest cases—the 100 cases which four great charity organizations found to be in the greatest want and distress of all among the city's poor.

Responses have been quick and generous since THE NEW YORK TIMES, on last Sunday, told each of these 100 tragic stories of real life and appealed to the more fortunate to aid in the work of relief. But there is still much to do, many a drab life to brighten, many an aching heart to gladden, cold bodies to clothe and hunger to be appeased.

But what the kind and sympathetic have done already indicates that the happier and more blessed people of New York are not going to let Christmas dawn on one of the neediest cases unrelieved. Full provision was made yesterday for five of the cases of distress. That five left the seventy-seven for which full relief has not yet been received.

However, a part of the money needed by the remaining seventy-seven neediest has been contributed, for there is no minimum in the giving. The contributions of those who can spare a comparatively small sum are just as welcome, stir just as much gratitude and help in the beautiful Christmas joy-work right along with the larger gifts of those who can afford to open their purses wide, but whose sympathy is no deeper.

Total receipts since Sunday have reached the sum of $11,725.75. The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $4,349; the Charity Organization Society $3,889.50; the State Charities Aid Association, $2,271.25; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $812, and THE NEW YORK TIMES, $404.

Contributions yesterday were $2,068, of which the Charity Organization Society had $1,244.50; the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, $439; the State Charities Aid Association, $256; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $87, and THE NEW YORK TIMES, $42.

Interest in the Children.

A notable feature of the responses from the charitable has been the interest—the warm and tender interest—manifested in the sufferings of children, for when one studies the pitiful stories of the 100 cases there are many, many wan childish faces in the mental pictures conjured in the reader's mind by the descriptions.

Among these childish sufferers is one boy, Case 21, who hasn't any legs. His Christmas dreams are not of candy or toys, or shimmering, candled trees. His heart is set on a pair of artificial legs, with which he can stump forth and do battle with the world, like the brave little man he is. Concerning this lad and his pathetic needs the Charity Organization Society yesterday received the following letter:

"I am inclosing $1 to help the crippled boy described in Case 21. How I wish I could buy his new legs outright, and how I wish I could help every one of the 100 neediest cases. May some good come of this small gift."

The $100 sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday for Case 74 will amply relieve one of the saddest cases among the seven in charge of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. It means many happy weeks for the widowed mother and her seven children whose father was killed in an accident three years ago. Only the eldest boy, who is 14, is able to work.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES's appeal for the one hundred neediest cases would be worth while for the sympathy in human suffering and the spirit of fellowship it has aroused, even if no consideration were taken of the financial assistance given," said Theodore W. Hanigan, Financial Secretary of the Brooklyn board. "Scarcely a mail is delivered at the board rooms that is not accompanied by requests for more information about particular cases, and many persons call to ask if they cannot do something in the way of real personal aid besides giving money."

Two Men Help a Family.

Two men visited the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor yesterday and offered to take entire charge of a family of eight, whose only bread winner is the eldest daughter, who earns $7 a week. The father is dead, and there is a new baby. The visitors to the society pledged $25 a month for six months, or as much longer as may be required. The case is 61.

Another sad case that the same society was glad to see cared for by generous-hearted friends was that of the invalid daughter, told in Case 38, who has struggled for six years to provide a home for her 70-year-old mother. Mother and daughter hoped to spend their lives together as long as both lived, but then the daughter became so badly crippled she could not earn the scanty amount needed for their modest wants. Now, however, the $224 which will keep them together in happiness for a year has been subscribed.

One good woman who lives in Rochester wants to take brown-eyed Rosalie, 12 years old, home with her over Christmas. She promises her a real merry Christmas, which is something Rosalie has never known. Indeed, she has hardly known there was such a thing as merriment in the world, for her parents treated her so badly she had to be taken from them. Rosalie's story was told in Case 68, in charge of the State Charities Aid Association.

The motherly wife of a college professor, who has four children of her own, asked Mrs. Thurber of the State Charities Aid Association if she could not have two children from the most distressing cases to keep comfortable until permanent homes could be found for them.

And then there was a woman editor of a magazine, who asked Mrs. Thurber if she could not adopt Rosalie or some other child if Rosalie were provided for. The woman editor is unmarried, but she said no man or woman could properly develop his or her character without a child to care for. The woman editor has a neat uptown apartment and wants to give herself a real merry Christmas there by taking some poor, little waif home to live with her.

"It is surprising," said Mrs. Thurber, "how these neediest cases have made so many persons realize how dreary their homes are without children, and aroused in them an eagerness to adopt some boy or girl. I expect we will find kind, good homes for several children who have never known what it is to have food enough or a comfortable place to sleep.

School Children to Help.

Here is a letter from a girl in one of the New York public schools received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"As a class we want to do something to help a most needy family, preferably by packing a barrel of groceries and Christmas things. Please give me the name and address of the case best suited for our plan."

Many persons visit the offices of the four charity organizations handling the 100 neediest cases, or call them up on the telephone, to ask if some of the hungry and neglected children would not like, as an extra gift, a hobby horse or a real doll, a Noah's ark, a sled, a pair of skates, or one of the countless other things that bring joy to the hearts of small boys and girls.

As told before, every cent received by the four societies in charge of the relief work is devoted to the actual relief of the case or cases specified. Contributions not for any particular case will be applied to the cases not previously cared for. No money is used for administrative expenses.

Contributions received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES were: "C. B. C." for Case 5, $15; M. B. Chrisman, $10; "S. N. L.," $10; "J. B. L. G.," $5, and Stanley J. Simmons, $2.

The four organizations in charge of the relief work, to which contributions preferably should be sent, are: Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Charity Organization Society, State Charities Aid Association, all in the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

WILSON NAMED IN MICHIGAN

Enough Petitions Filed to Make Him the Democratic Candidate.

LANSING, Mich, Dec. 16.—President Wilson's name will be placed on the Michigan Presidential primary ballot as Democratic candidate for President.

The Secretary of State announced today that enough petitions had been filed to make certain such action.

EXTENDS WAR TAX FOR ANOTHER YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

for the condition of your Treasury. Notwithstanding the fact of the war in Europe the revenues of this Government, based on the ad valorem rates of the Payne tariff law, would have yielded to this country enough to pay the running expenses of the Government. Your Treasury is in chaotic condition. The manner of bookkeeping has been changed in the Treasury, and I say to you that if a national bank were to adopt the manner of bookkeeping which has recently been installed in the Treasury Department the bank's examiners would have every officer responsible for such a system of bookkeeping sent to jail within twenty-four hours. And justly so. To carry as a net balance in the Treasury the money that is there to redeem outstanding warrants and to show it as a net balance is a kind of bookkeeping I never was taught."

Mr. Fordney said that the Democrats boasted of heavy exports. Then he added:

"For a period of nine months of this year there has been an increased exportation of $765,000,000 worth of war materials and a falling off of $60,000,000 in that time of the ordinary exports. And yet you boast of that ungodly gain made by the people of this country in producing something to place in the hands of one man in Europe to take the life of another. It is a deplorable profit, a deplorable balance of trade, and yet your party boasts of it."

McAdoo's "Work of Fiction."

Mr. Green, (Rep.,) of Iowa described Secretary McAdoo's figures regarding the condition of the Treasury as "one of the most interesting of the recent works of fiction." "We have had many distinguished Secretaries, but never one before who could change a liability into an asset," said Mr. Green.

Mr. Hull, a Tennessee Democrat, accused the Republicans of lack of patriotism in their stand-pat attitude against a tax made necessary by a war.

Nicholas Longworth of Ohio asserted that the Democratic tax was "burdensome and oppressive, and imposed on objects never before taxed except in war times." The Treasury statements of today, he said, revealed a new method of padding to make scrawny balances look plump and rosy. After an analysis of Secretary McAdoo's new bookkeeping system, Mr. Longworth said: "There is but $20,000,000 in the Treasury now and it will disappear soon."

Mr. Johnson, (Rep.,) of Washington amused the House by saying that his constituents were "kicking" about having to pay stamp taxes on mortgages which had come under the Democratic Administration, while ex-Speaker Cannon delivered a characteristic speech protesting against "Democratic extravagance and taxation."

Mr. Mondell, a Wyoming Republican, drew a sorrowful picture of "Uncle Sam standing begging pennies at a taxation booth and taking toll of little children and sweet girl graduates through a tax on chewing gum."

"While the people are weighted down with Democratic taxes," he shouted, "the yawning vaults of an empty treasury stand ready to receive the hard-earned money wrung from a suffering people."

In his closing speech Mr. Kitchin defended the Treasury bookkeeping system, asserting that Secretary McAdoo had made an honest, frank statement of the finances.

"The trouble with the Republicans," shouted Mr. Kitchin, as he took long strides up and down the aisles, "is that these taxes are going direct into the Treasury, where they belong. A Republican hates to see anything go into the Treasury, where taxes honestly should be. He had rather put these taxes into the pockets of the tariff-protected barons."

Mr. Fordney's closing prediction was: "In the campaign next year, the Republicans will have you Democrats squirming and running like a crowd of grasshoppers before a road roller."

Kitchin Arouses the House.

Mr. Kitchin spoke for nearly an hour, and was criticised by the minority leader for not addressing himself to the subject matter of the resolution. The majority leader delivered a campaign argument on tariff questions in general, and his oratory delighted the Democrats, some of whom interrupted at times with the "rebel yell." The energetic and fiery Mr. Kitchin presented an entirely different picture than that of the former majority leader, Mr. Underwood of Alabama, who was noted for his deliberate utterances.

When Mr. Kitchin referred to Mr. Fordney as "Brother Fordney," and to Mr. Cannon as "Old Uncle Joe," he was called to order by Mr. Mann and admonished by the Chair to observe the rules requiring reference to a colleague in the parliamentary form of "the gentleman from Michigan," &c.

The Senate will sit tomorrow for the special purpose of receiving the War Tax bill from the House and expediting its final enactment. The Committee on Finance smoothed the road for the bill today by instructing Mr. Simmons of North Carolina to report the bill favorably as soon as it was received. Republican members of the committee tried to have the duration of the tax limited to June 30, the end of the present fiscal year, and an amendment to that effect probably will be offered on the floor of the Senate when the bill comes up for discussion.

Representative Meyer London of New York, the only Socialist member of the House, made a brief speech today in which he said he doubted the sincerity of the Republicans in opposing the bill. Mr. London said that both of the old parties were wrong in their taxation theories, and he gave notice that he would speak later upon the Socialist theory of taxation.

"I have listened with impatience to the Republican speeches here today," commented Mr. London. "It seems to me they never advance any new ideas or learn anything."

CLEARY CONVICTED ON FORGERY CHARGE

Former Boss of Haverstraw Amazed by Verdict, Which Includes Plea for Clemency.

MAY GET TEN-YEAR TERM

Likely to be Tried on Two Other Indictments Before He Is Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—"Guilty as charged, with recommendation for the mercy of the Court," was the verdict returned today by the jury which has been trying William V. Cleary, the former political boss of Haverstraw, on an indictment charging him with forgery in the second degree. Cleary had confidently asserted that no jury would convict him, and received the verdict with stunned amazement. He rose after a moment and with bowed head followed the Sheriff from the courtroom.

Although the outcome of the trial was a surprise to Rockland County, for it had taken the former political leader at his word and believed him immune from an adverse decision from the courts, yet those who attended this trial saw a great difference from the proceedings a year ago when Cleary was acquitted, in the same court house, of the murder of Eugene Newman, his young son-in-law.

None of his old followers were present at this trial to give the boss the inspiration of their good wishes, and Cleary almost alone had to listen to a bitter arraignment from the prosecutor, who told the jury that the defendant was nothing but a big coward and was trying to bluff his way out of getting his just deserts.

The summing up of the case did not take long, the defense consuming a little less than forty-five minutes and the prosecution an hour. Justice Tompkins gave his charge to the jury at noon. At 3:40 P. M., after deliberating an hour and forty minutes, the jury returned and pronounced the verdict. It was said afterward by one of them that on the first ballot ten were for conviction and two for acquittal. It was the persistence of these two that gained for Cleary the plea for the court's mercy.

In summing up for the defendant Edmund F. Driggs attempted to discredit the story of the State's star witness, Thomas Allison, whose name was alleged to have been forged.

"This man Allison," said Mr. Driggs, "testified that he threatened to send Cleary across the river. You all know what that means. Will you allow him to carry out his threat? Do you wish to get at the truth or falsity of the statements of Cleary and Allison? Then compare the actions of each under the circumstances."

Deputy Attorney General Chambers, whose efforts have been in the main responsible for the obtaining of the indictments against Cleary, said in his summing up:

"Cleary is the biggest coward in this State. We've got the goods on him this time and if you don't convict him you are laying an axe at the roots of law and order. I don't ask you for a conviction because the defendant might have escaped in some other instance, but solely on the merits of the evidence. Listen, this coward, this clever, clever, coward, has an idea that all he has to do is to walk into a courtroom and stick out his chest, and no jury will dare to convict him."

Mr. Chambers asserted that the testimony of the bank officials was prejudiced, that they had "ducked and squirmed" in a vain effort to keep from getting Cleary, their old friend, into trouble. He took opportunity to praise District Attorney Gagan, who, he said, had voluntarily yielded up the right to conduct the case and who had rendered valuable services to the prosecution.

In his charge Justice Tompkins pointed out to the jurors that the case was primarily a question of the relative veracity of Cleary and Allison. That they must consider the motives of each man for telling the truth or falsifying, and the circumstances.

After the verdict was rendered, the court was adjourned until Monday morning, when motions will be heard. On Monday, also, a new jury will be drawn to try Cleary on an indictment charging grand larceny in the misappropriation of the town funds of Haverstraw during his tenure of office as Town Clerk. When that case has been settled, Cleary will be tried on another indictment charging violation of the Sullivan law.

Deputy Attorney General Chambers told newspaper men today that Warren Basley, the Overseer of the Poor for the town of Haverstraw under Cleary, and also under indictment for grand larceny with the latter, has turned State's evidence, signing an affidavit in which he charges Cleary with diversion of the town funds over which he was in control.

Forgery in the second degree is punishable by a maximum penalty of ten years in prison. But as pointed out tonight by lawyers at the trial, Cleary, as first offender, must be given an indeterminate sentence on that conviction of a maximum of not more than ten years and a minimum of not more than half of that number. Justice Tompkins will probably postpone his decision until Cleary has been tried on all the indictments now charged against him.

Commissioner McChord Renominated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Wilson today formally renominated C. C. McChord of Kentucky to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed himself. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

TAKE SUFFRAGE CASE BEFORE CONGRESS

Pros and Antis Argue the Merits of the Proposed Federal Amendment.

ASK MILITANTS TO EXPLAIN

Questioned About Their Campaign Against Democratic Candidates—Antis Oppose any National Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Woman suffrage advocates and opponents debated the proposed Federal suffrage amendment today before Congressional committees. Representatives of the National Woman Suffrage Association, the Congressional Union, and the National Association Opposed to Suffrage appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House. The Congressional Union delegates also appeared before the Senate Committee on Suffrage.

The House committee sat practically throughout the day, listening first to the National Association speakers, who were led by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, their President; then to those of the Congressional Union, led by Miss Alice Paul, and finally to the anti-suffragists, whose President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, was in charge of the delegation.

Members of both committees questioned spokesmen of the Congressional Union as to their reasons for campaigning in the last election against Democratic candidates for re-election to the House, who had supported the suffrage cause. Miss Paul, Mrs. Minna Van Winkle of New Jersey, and other speakers frankly said that they had opposed these candidates because they had participated in a Democratic caucus which decreed that the Federal suffrage amendment should not be made a part of the legislative program at the last session. Several of the women remarked that their campaign had been effective, as the Democratic leaders were not now proposing to prevent a vote on the amendment by caucus action.

Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and other members of the National Association said that they did not support the militant tactics of the Congressional Union; that they were non-partisan in their appeals for votes on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that they now appealed to both Democrats and Republicans, despite the attitude any members had taken in the past.

Mrs. Dodge told the committee that the anti-suffragists represented the great majority of unorganized women of the country who opposed suffrage. They believed that the question should be left to the States. She referred to the recent defeat of suffrage in New York, Massachusetts, and other States, and said it would be unfair for Congress to force these States to vote again on a subject already decided. Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, Secretary of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Suffrage, said that women were not suffering any injustice from man-made government.

Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, introduced more than a dozen speakers at the Senate hearing, for five-minute speeches. Miss Julia Hurlbutt of New Jersey, Mrs. Cyrus Mead of Ohio, Mrs. Glendowen Evans of Massachusetts, and Mrs. R. S. Ashbaugh of Michigan urged the inefficiency of seeking the vote through special State elections as compared with an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Senator Ransdell of Louisiana directed attention to the contention that the women of the South did not want the ballot because of the negro woman vote.

"It is not the negro question which is endangering suffrage in the South," replied Miss Frances Joliffe of California, "but it is the factory owner who employs children and women."

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mr. Stransky Gives Symphonic Poems by Smetana.

At the concert of the Philharmonic Society last night at Carnegie Hall Mr. Stransky gave first place on the program to a cycle of six symphonic poems by Smetana, which are grouped under the title of "My Country," and relate to various features of Bohemia and its mythology. Fritz Kreisler was the soloist. He played Brahms's Concerto in D and the other number was the "Tannhäuser" overture.

Several of Smetana's symphonic poems are known to concert-goers from individual appearances on programs, especially "Vltava," or "The Moldau," but last night was said to be the first time they have been performed here as a complete cycle. It can readily be understood why this is so, for they are lacking in the marked differentiation which would be needed to make six rather long pieces of music interesting to the end. Taken individually, the numbers are agreeable, rather rich in melody and harmonization, and not lacking a certain coloring. But Smetana is somewhat placid, even when his subject is the legendary heroes of his land, and before the six symphonic poems are done it is felt that there has been too much of one atmosphere.

Mr. Kreisler's playing of Brahms's very exacting concerto is well known and loses none of its power. The orchestral accompaniment was adequate, although it had its unlucky moments.

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$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and cellar one-family brick dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5½%	on two-story and cellar two-family brick dwelling, value	5,000
20,000 at 5%	on new five-story and cellar ten-family apartment house, fully rented, value	31,000
27,500 at 5½%	on new four-story and cellar sixteen-family corner apartment house, fully rented, value	45,000

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.

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Made in the Island of Cuba, imported by this house solely from the

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Are presented in our stores in an assortment, the largest, most varied and finest in New York. Special holiday packings are unusually attractive. Selections made now will be delivered immediately, or as you instruct.

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EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
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FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

A Sale of Men's Overcoats

Advantageous offerings for to-day and Saturday:

Fur-lined Overcoats of dark gray vicuna, lined with natural muskrat (selected skins) and finished with large beaver collar, $58.00

Dress Overcoats of vicuna or melton materials, in black or Oxford gray; Chesterfield model, with velvet collar, and lined throughout with merveilleux silk . . $24.00

Men's Overcoats, in a new smart model (full back) made of soft-finished fabrics; yoke and sleeves satin-lined and seams piped with satin, making an exceptionally attractive garment, very specially priced at $21.50

Men's Imported Sweaters, Scarfs and Caps

will be on sale at the same time in the following assortments:

Sweaters of soft brushed yarn in plain gray or heather mixtures, V-neck and two pockets, at $5.75

Caps to match 1.25

Scarfs to match sweater and cap . 2.25

In the Colored Dress Goods Dep't

decided reductions have been made in prices of the remaing stock of Dress, Skirt and Coat lengths of this season's fabrics, which, to effect a speedy clearance, are now marked as follows:

Skirt or Coat Lengths, from $2.00 to 6.00

Dress Lengths . from 3.00 to 10.00

Men's House Slippers

will prove most acceptable gifts, the large variety carried in stock embracing comfortable styles, at very moderate prices. Featured for the holiday season are

Opera styles, in felt, kidskin or buckskin
Faust styles in felt or kidskin
Cavalier styles in felt; also in kidskin, lined with velvet.

In the Jewelry Section

a specially attractive offering for to-day will consist of

Circle Brooches of white enamel and pearls, set in sterling silver (gold finish) . $1.35

Bar Pins of white enamel and pearls, set in sterling silver (gold finish) . . $1.00

Rhinestone Veil Clasps and Pins, set in sterling silver . . . per set $2.00

Circle Brooches of rhinestones, set in sterling silver $1.75

Pompadour and Empire Fans, painted, or spangled effects $2.50

Fancy Bags of black moire, or of black-and-gold or black-and-silver brocade, with jeweled clasp and lined with fancy silk; fitted with center compartment and mirror . $4.50

Fancy Bags of black moire, silk-lined; fitted with purse and mirror . . . $3.00

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Tea Wagons
Sewing Tables Telephone Tables
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at reasonable prices.
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Sales of

FASHIONABLE FUR-TRIMMED COATS
At $35 & $55 Formerly $50 to $75
Of smart Scotch and English materials, velours, etc., with collars and cuffs of high grade fashionable furs.

WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUITS, $35
Mostly Fur-Trimmed
Formerly $55 to $85
Selected groups for prompt clearance—including smart styles suitable for skating, travelling, general utility, etc.

FUR-TRIMMED AFTERNOON COATS AND EVENING WRAPS—$75 & $95
Formerly $95 to $145
Of beautiful chiffon-velvets, richly lined, and interlined.

STREET, AFTERNOON & DANCE DRESSES
At $35 Formerly $65 to $95
For immediate sale; in silk, cloth, tulle and chiffon.

HOLIDAY BLOUSES—Formerly $10 to $25—$5, $7, $9
Of Georgette crepe, silk and lingerie.

Semi-Dress Hats
$5 & $10 Formerly $15 to $25

PRESIDENT GETS LICENSE TO WED

Document Obtained by White House Usher Is Within One of Mr. Wilson's Lucky Number.

CAMERA MAN PUT TO ROUT

Negro Maid at Mrs. Galt's Home Throws Their Spokesman Out of the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Wilson's marriage license was issued this afternoon by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. I. H. Hoover, chief usher of the White House, went to the United States Court House, which old Washingtonians still call the City Hall, and obtained the document from W. A. Kroll, Assistant Marriage License Clerk. Mr. Hoover paid the regular fee of $1.

The license discloses that the officiating clergyman will be the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Galt transferred her membership from St. Thomas's Church in October, just prior to the announcement of her engagement to the President. She is a pewholder at St. Margaret's, where her mother, Mrs. Bolling, has been a regular attendant for years. The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith is one of the leading pastors of Washington.

The license gives the age of President Wilson as 59 years, and that of Mrs. Galt as 43 years. Both are recorded as having been married before. The license follows:

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.
No. 72225.

I, Irwin H. Hoover, applicant for the issuance of a marriage license to the persons named herein do solemnly swear that the answers to the following interrogations are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

MALE.
Name—Woodrow Wilson.
Age—59.
Color—White.
Relationship—None.
Former marriages—One; deceased.

FEMALE.
Name—Edith Bolling Galt.
Age—43.
Color—White.
Relationship—None.
Former marriages—One; deceased.
Witness, Irwin H. Hoover.
Submitted and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of December, 1915.
JOHN R. YOUNG, Clerk.
By W. A. KROLL, Assistant Clerk.

To —— Herbert Scott Smith —— authorized to celebrate marriages in the District of Columbia, greeting: You are hereby authorized to celebrate the rites of marriage between Woodrow Wilson of Washington, D. C., and Edith Bolling Galt of Washington, D. C.

You are commanded to make return of the same to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Said District within ten days, and a penalty of fifty dollars ($50.00) for default therein.

Witnesseth my hand and seal of said court this —— day of —— Anno Domini ——.
JOHN R. YOUNG, Clerk.
By W. A. KROLL, Assistant Clerk.

"I hope you will convey to the President and Mrs. Galt my sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous future," said Mr. Kroll, after he had filled in the blank spaces in the license and received the dollar from Mr. Hoover. Mr. Kroll had provided a gold pen and penholder for the occasion, and after using this for writing in the data furnished by Mr. Hoover he put it aside as a souvenir.

Mr. Hoover put the license in his pocket and went back to the White House on a street car. It was the third time that Mr. Hoover had officiated in the same capacity in behalf of members of the Wilson family. He got the license for the marriage of Francis B. Sayre and Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson in November, 1913, and also took out the license for the marriage of William G. McAdoo and Miss Eleanor Wilson in May, 1914.

The license for the marriage of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt was the seventy-fifth issued this month and was numbered 72,225. It was the fourteenth license issued today, the President missing his lucky number thirteen by only a few minutes. But luck went with the thirteenth anyway, for it was issued to Emmet W. Luck of Norlina, N. C., and Mary V. Coakley of Hemp, Va. Just after Mr. Hoover left the Court House with the license for the President and Mrs. Galt a negro couple appeared and got the fifteenth license.

Details of the wedding ceremony on Saturday are still guarded with the greatest secrecy. Those who seek information at the Executive Office are told that there is nothing to give out. In fact, the officials are understood to be as much in the dark as to the hour of the ceremony and other details as the rest of the people of the United States.

Some newspaper photographers and moving picture men had an unhappy experience at Mrs. Galt's residence this morning. Four of them went there in the hope of getting a chance to photograph Mrs. Galt as she left her house for a walk or motor ride. Mrs. Galt did not appear, and after the photographers had waited a long while they made bold to seek permission from her to pose for them. The bell of Mrs. Galt's residence was answered by a tall negro woman, and to the astonishment of the snapshotters she invited them into the house when they asked for her mistress. One of them presented his card to the servant, saying "Please tell Mrs. Galt we will detain her only a moment for just one picture."

The word "picture" produced a change in the servant's demeanor. She opened the door and threw the spokesman of the photographers into the street. It was no gentle shove that she gave him, either. The other photographers deleted themselves from the premises in lively fashion.

There will be no attendance at Saturday's ceremony, but the brother of the bride, Rowe Bolling, will give away the bride. The ceremony will be performed at Mrs. Galt's home on Saturday night.

HOLD UP AND ROB A TRAIN.

Arkansas Bandits Rifle Mail and Express Cars.

MENA, Ark., Dec. 16.—Southbound passenger train No. 1 of the Kansas City Southern Railroad was held up between Eagleton and Acorn, near here, early today by three robbers, who blew open the safe in the express car. The loot, according to railroad officials, consisted of four registered packages of small value. The passengers were not molested.

The express car practically was wrecked by a heavy charge of explosive which the robbers applied to the safe. The bandits did not stop to pick up anything, but turned quickly to the mail car. At the first sign of impending trouble the mail clerks had locked the doors. When the bandits battered upon the entraces the clerks did not answer.

"Open up, or we'll kill your engineer," shouted one of the robbers. Still there was no reply. Then one of the bandits placed a revolver to Covert's head.

"Tell 'em to open up, or you're a goner," the robber said.

The clerks opened the door and the bandits sprang into the mail car and selected four packages from the registered pouch. Four rifles, carried for the protection of the clerks, were picked up by the robbers as they fled.

PRINCETON CLUB MAY MOVE.

Gets an Option on a Park Avenue Site for a New House.

The Princeton Club is planning to move from its present site on Gramercy Park to the uptown club centre. An option has been obtained on a large plot at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street for a new building more suited to the growing needs of the club. The decision to move was acted upon yesterday at a meeting of the Building Committee, and a general meeting of the club has been called for Monday night to ratify the action.

Rhodes Scholar Wins Honors.

Wilburt C. Davison of 363 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, a Rhodes scholar, has been elected to a senior scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford. He is to pursue research work on typhoid infection. Mr. Davison won a Rhodes scholarship in 1912 and entered Oxford in September, 1913, to study for the medical profession. He worked with the American Red Cross in Paris last Winter, and also served with the American Hospital forces in Serbia. He is a son of the Rev. William L. Davison, pastor of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

MRS. DREXEL WINS HER LONDON SUIT

Court Holds That Husband Must Pay Under Terms of the Separation Agreement.

HAS AN ENGLISH DOMICILE

Husband's Plea That He Is a Resident of France Thrown Out—He Is Suing in Paris for Divorce.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A judgment in favor of Margarita Armstrong Drexel, wife of the American banker, Anthony J. Drexel, was rendered today in her suit to recover money under a separation deed. The point involved was Mr. Drexel's motion to set aside the service of a notice of a writ by the wife to recover money due under the deed, on the ground that his domicile was France and that therefore he was outside the jurisdiction of the English courts.

Justice Neville, who tried the case in the Chancery Court, ruled that England was the domicile of Mr. Drexel. He therefore entered judgment in favor of Mrs. Drexel and dismissed the husband's motion with costs.

Sir Edward Carson, who represented Mrs. Drexel, argued that Mr. Drexel took the ground "that he could not be sued in America because he had no residence there, could not be sued in France because divorce proceedings were pending, and could not be sued here because he was not ordinarily a resident of this country."

"Therefore it came to this," Sir Edward continued, "that the wife could not get the money at all."

He contended that Mr. Drexel had urged his wife to go to Paris on the ground that it would be easier to obtain a divorce there, although Mr. Drexel at that time had no intention of going to Paris if he could avoid it. To this purpose, Sir Edward continued, was that Mrs. Drexel go to Paris and that he should be a party to her divorce proceedings.

Mr. Drexel had attempted to free himself from the separation agreement, Sir Edward continued, by compelling his wife to abandon her rights, either by going through a fictitious form of divorce proceedings in Paris or by submitting otherwise to such terms as the husband dictated.

The court concurred in this view. In announcing his decision Justice Neville said there was abundant evidence to show Mr. Drexel had acquired an English domicile—in fact, that he had made England his permanent home, and had expressed the intention over and over again of never returning to America. The terms of the separation agreement, the Justice held, were within the jurisdiction of the court. Otherwise Mrs. Drexel, although having the right to payments, would have no means of obtaining them.

Permission to appeal was granted.

The agreement between Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, sustained by the English court, was executed in Philadelphia on Jan. 20, 1913, according to Eugene N. Robinson of 81 Broadway, attorney for Mrs. Drexel., who said yesterday:

"This agreement was made when Mrs. Drexel was on the point of commencing an action for divorce against Mr. Drexel in Philadelphia. In answer to this, Mr. Drexel applied to the English courts to set aside the service of the writ upon him, claiming he was not a resident of England.

"Mr. Drexel's statement that he is a resident of Paris and intends to become a French citizen is amusing his friends here in view of the fact that he has resided continuously in England since 1897, visiting this country infrequently and for short periods on business. His children were educated in England, and he himself belongs to a number of London clubs. Both here and in England he has frequently expressed his dislike for America and Americans and his affection for England and the English.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the separation agreement of Jan. 20, 1913, was supposed to settle the differences of Mr. and Mrs. Drexel for all time, Mr. Drexel has failed since the month of August, 1915, to carry out the terms of this agreement, and has commenced an action for divorce against his wife in the Parisian courts, claiming to be a citizen of France. No charges affecting the character of Mrs. Drexel are made in this suit."

By the terms of the separation agreement, or deed, Mr. Drexel was required to give his wife $50,000 annually and to permit her to have full possession of his house at 22 Grosvenor Square, London.

In an affidavit filed by Mrs. Drexel in her suit she accused her husband of making these disparaging remarks concerning his native land, the United States:

"Nothing could induce me to live in that rotten hole, America. I dislike the country and its people. England is the only country for gentlemen to live in. The French are too effeminate—too much like powder puffs."

PROUD OF CALGARY.

Visiting Mayor Tells His City's War Record and Sets a Little Type.

Dr. M. C. Costello, Mayor of Calgary, Alberta, is in town for a few days to tell New York the latest news from that thriving Canadian city. Mayor Costello says that the census taken a few months ago showed that Calgary had a population of 75,000 and that figure would be larger if Calgary hadn't sent so many men to the war.

"Fact is, though," said the Mayor, "that our province, Alberta, has given more men to the British fighting forces and has more men now in the trenches in proportion to poulation than any other part of the British Empire, and being proud of that fact we don't mind our census figures having slumped a bit. But we have the biggest grain crops in history this year. We have a fine lot of Americans who have come to Canada to help us handle it, and seem to be likely to settle down there, and we are quite satisfied."

Before he practiced medicine Mayor Costello learned the art of setting type. He visited THE TIMES composing room, and having "set up" a sentence or two on a linotype machine, said he felt better for even so brief a return to an old occupation, and would take the type to Calgary to show his constituents that he hadn't forgotten any tricks.

PAWNED GEMS TO BID FOR NORDICA'S FURS

No Sentiment in Eager Throng That Sought Late Prima Donna's Costly Raiment.

$13,200 REALIZED AT SALE

Thirteen Cloaks and Stoles Originally Cost $30,000—Mink Coat for George W. Young.

Men and women pawned their jewels in a loan shop in Academy Street, Newark, yesterday to be able to bid in the administrator's auction sale of the $30,000 sable and ermine furs of the late Mme. Lillian Nordica Young, the prima donna, whose wills are now involved in litigation, and who died in Batavia, Java, on June 10, 1914, from the shock and illness caused by the wreck of the Dutch steamer Tasman.

Thirteen cloaks, stoles, and shawls made of rare furs, appraised at $17,000 and said to have cost originally $30,000, were offered for sale by Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., administrator of the estate pending the settlement of the suit over the wills. Two of the most precious pieces were withdrawn by the administrator, who said that it would be a sacrifice to sell them for the prices bid, and shortly before the sale George W. Young, husband of Mme. Nordica, telephoned a request to have a thirty-tailed mink robe saved for him. The other pieces brought $13,200, according to the administrator's figures.

As the auctioneer waved his hammer over a Hudson Bay sable coat as the conductor in a grand opera waves his baton, instead of a cry of "Bravo!" came the voice of a woman "I'll bid $50." The few spectators who expected to see such a display of emotion as Nordica called forth in the opera house of any capital in the world when she sang her "Isolde" or when after an absence of twenty-five years, Lily Norton, the Boston ribbon counter girl, with a name different and famous, returned to the old schoolhouse in Norton Woods, near Farmington, Me., her birthplace, to sing "Home, Sweet Home" for the country folk, were greatly disappointed. The operatic fame of Nordica was forgotten in the commercial struggle for the things that had been hers, and the hammer of the auctioneer pounded out gold for heirs as the conductor's baton had directed the harmony of Nordica's singing.

When William F. Baldwin, who married one of Mme. Nordica's three sisters, bought a Russian sable shawl for $200, it was thought that perhaps this was the fur Mme. Nordica was said to have worn when she was marooned with her fellow singers on the wild Thursday Island, when the Tasman beached a few months before Mme. Nordica's death. Mr. Baldwin said he had not bought the fur for sentimental reasons, and soon bought another ermine stole for $300. He said he had bid on both for another man. A man who said his name was George E. Durgen, and that he lived in New York City, bought four pieces. He would not say whom he represented. Miss Josephine Drake, the actress; C. F. McDonald, the Newark politician, and Mrs. L. Chlen, also bought pieces. Many women were bidders.

After the administrator had announced that he would take nothing but cash or certified checks for all purchases, several men and women crossed the street to a pawn broker's place and borrowed money on jewels. The broker showed visitors women's diamond bracelets and rings, and men's diamond stickpins valued by him at $3,000, and said that his new patrons had remarked that they had not prepared for the administrator's rule. None of the borrowers was successful in the bidding.

A girl carrying a stenographer's notebook came to the auction room when the sale was over and, pointing to the item in a clipped advertisement, asked to see the Russian sable coat. It was appraised at $7,500, and remained unsold.

A Christmas With No Gifts—

no tokens of the day, no remembrances from friends, barely enough food to sustain life, no Winter clothing, and the constant threat of a "dispossess."

Left to themselves, such will be this Christmas in some 3,000 homes known to us—most of them with little children—where recent death or sickness cause the distress which Winter now makes acute.

Will you join us to bring a little Christmas brightness to these homes?

Send your gift to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.

SUPREMACY IN STORE ADVERTISING.

In eleven months of 1915 seventeen of the leading stores, the largest users of newspaper space in New York, placed 1,693,422 agate lines of advertising with The New York Times, nearly half a million lines more than with any other New York morning newspaper.—Advt.

The Thoughtful Gift

For the Baby
4-Piece Knitted Set

Finest wool zephyr; trimmed with inset rows of blue, pink or white silk. Sacque, Cap, Bootees and Thumbless Mittens. Nicely packed in ribbon tied gift box. Complete, Special..... $2.35

Hundreds of other gifts for infants and small children, at prices fully 25% lower than elsewhere.

Phone 8416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

JOHN FORSYTHE

Important Reductions

Men's Wear of the Highest Grade

A sale of timely interest to holiday gift shoppers, presenting sterling values of a very unusual character.

The wide variety and distinguished quality of Forsythe Furnishings for gentlemen offer exceptional opportunities for the selection of desirable Xmas Gifts.

$1.50 & $2.00 Neckwear
Reduced to 95c
Four-in-hands of exclusive designs; made of imported and domestic silks.

$2.50 & $3.00 Neckwear
Reduced to 1.65
Made of heavy imported silks in handsome novelty effects.

Forsythe Ready-to-Wear Shirts..... Reduced to 1.65
Made of Imported Madras silk mixtures, or flannel, with soft or laundered cuffs. Selected from our well known $2.50 Shirts. Some golf and tennis shirts are included in this lot. A gift that will surely be appreciated.

50c & 75c "Esco" Hosiery
Reduced to 29c Pair
Imported Lisle Hose with silk clocks in self or contrasting colors; 6 pairs in box for $1.50

$1.00 Pure Silk Hose
Reduced to 55c Pair
Heavy Pure Silk Hose, in white, black and colors. 6 pairs in box for $3.00.

Forsythe Ready-to-Wear Shirts..... Reduced to 2.85
Made of pure silk with heavy satin stripe, finest silk mixtures, flannel combined with silk, and an assortment of flannels, including a few "Viyellas"; the fabrics in these shirts are the kind generally used in a high grade made-to-order shirts.

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

201 Broadway
Near Fulton St.

Arnold Constable & Co

"Specials"
TODAY AND SATURDAY

200
Men's Overcoats

New Winter Lines From Our Own Stock — Reduced 1/3 To Close — Full Assortments of All Sizes

Fine Dress Overcoats
Our finest silk lined Overcoats — Kerseys, and all the better grades of conservative Overcoatings, Dark Oxfords, medium greys and blacks; finest tailoring and finish throughout; velvet collar, fly front, 44 and 45 inches long.
Regular Price $39.50
26.00

Heavy Winter Overcoats
Silk lined heavy weight Overcoats of unusually fine all-wool Kersey and other smart Overcoatings in various conservative, perfect fitting models, suitable for business or dress occasions.
Regular Price $32.00
21.50

Special High Class Overcoats
Silk and serge lined Overcoats of very fine Kersey and smooth finished Worsteds; exceptionally well tailored and stylish models in black, Oxfords and a few fancy mixtures, finished with velvet or self collar.
Regular Price $26.50
17.75

Also the Following Attractions in our
Men's Furnishing Department

	Reg. Val.	Sale Price
1500 ADVANCE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS — New Madras and Mercerized fabrics.	$2.00	1.35
350 FINE DRESS SHIRTS — Imported pique or plain bosoms.	$2.50	1.35
500 PURE SILK SHIRTS — Exclusive designs from our own stocks.	$4.50	3.50
450 VIYELLA FLANNEL SHIRTS — Also lighter weight silk striped flannel.	$4.50	3.25
300 VIYELLA FLANNEL PAJAMAS — Light and medium colors.	$7.50	4.85
500 FINEST SILK TIES — Unusual colorings and designs.	$2.50	1.65
600 SMART SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS — Plain and fancy effects.	$2.00	1.45
750 TIES OF NEWEST DESIGN	$1.50	90c
200 SILK MUFFLERS — Fringed ends; dress and fancy styles.	$4.00	3.00
150 SILK KNITTED MUFFLERS — New light crochet effects.	$6.75	5.00

New Shipment of
Morley's Underwear and Hosiery
We have just received another shipment of Morley's fine Underwear and Half Hose, which we have marked at last season's low prices, regardless of the great advance in the present cost.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Broadway at 34th Street — Saks & Company — 'Phone Greeley 2626

Store open today until 6:30 P. M.—Saturday 7 P. M.

The Character and Style embraced in our popular
Overcoats for Men
at $17.50, $20 and $25
simply reflect our reputation in clothes of the higher-priced variety

¶ It is almost an axiom that popular prices and exclusive clothes are not members of the same club. *At Saks' they are under the mistletoe together.* The reason is easily explained. We gained our reputation first by excelling in the production of clothes from $30 upwards. Thus excellence became a habit, and thus we cannot help but tailor our popular-priced models from a higher-priced point of view. This is not an opinion, but a fact. These overcoats prove it. They are marked at popular prices, it is true, but they show conclusively every evidence of higher social contact. They are, in a word, popular-priced overcoats, so cut, tailored and finished as to obviate completely the earmarks of price.

Exclusive as a Fifth Avenue Club to look at, and as comfortable as home inside

Single breasters with snappy fly fronts.
Single breasters with the buttons exposed.
Double breasters, one-half waist, the other half skirt.
Kimono-sleeve coats that are comfort personified.
Semi-fitting coats, neutral but not nondescript.
In every worth-while cloth and color the season affords.

Beginning this morning
In the holiday bazaar—2nd floor
A Sale of Shirts for Men
at 89c

¶ A real economy sale of shirts, made of woven cloths and high count percales, in plain negligee, soft or stiff cuffs—also pleated models. Reduced from our regular stock to make this sale eventful. Broken lots, but a fine collection all told.

Also, 10,000 Men's Scarfs at 29c

¶ A great variety of patterns in silks that usually sell for much more. Made in a wide flowing end shape and thoroughly well made. A most extraordinary value and a great Christmas opportunity.

Today & tomorrow, the last two days of the Sale of
Men's Shoes at $3.95

All of this season's models; ten different lace and button styles.

¶ The leathers are mahogany and tan Russia calf, black kidskin and gun metal calfskin of superior quality. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.

¶ The workmanship is most excellent. All have the famous Saks Elastic Heel—an exclusive feature not found in any other shoe.

Very special today for Men
Sterling Silver Gifts

Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, extra heavy weight, in thin concave model, hand-engraved, engine-turned or plain. Gold lined, to hold cigarettes on both sides.
Usual price $8.50, at..... $5.75

Sterling Silver Eyeglass and Spectacle Cases, hand-engraved or engine-turned.
Usual price $8.50, Special $4.75

Special today & tomorrow
Men's Fur-lined Auto Gloves, $2.25

Made of Cape leather in black only, and lined with genuine lambswool fur. All are finished with strap at wrist, which will enable you to fasten them on the hands to your satisfaction. 6th floor.

ASKS 200,000 FOR CALIFORNIA GUARD

Senator Works Would Put Each of His Army Reserves on a Five-Acre Garden Farm.

SEES A JAPANESE PERIL

Says There Are 30,000 Japanese Reserves in California and That They May Rise at Any Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Works of California today urged the enactment of a bill to establish on the Pacific Coast a permanent army reserve of 200,000 men for protection against Japanese invasion. He said he thought war was very unlikely, but some accident of public emotion might bring it on, and it would then begin with 30,000 trained Japanese reservists, already domiciled in California, while in all the Coast States there were only 8,000 American regulars and 5,000 militiamen.

Senator Works said he thought military training in schools would be good so far as physical development was concerned, but it would be accompanied by a disastrous inculcation of the military spirit. The kind of reserve he advocated would be used regularly by the Government in times of peace in strictly peaceful pursuits. His bill provided that the reservists in regimental units be located in the Coast States by giving to each man a house with a "garden farm" of five acres at nominal rents. In times of peace these men would be under the Department of the Interior and would be used on great internal works like the digging of irrigation ditches or the building of dams to conserve flood waters. Military training would be reduced to a minimum, he said, but the reservists would always be subject to the call of the War Department. The system, he thought, might afterward be extended to include large forces ordinarily used for harnessing the Mississippi and for other similar purposes.

Mr. Works cited the Vera Cruz expedition as an example of the way in which wars suddenly arise.

"So long as human nature remains as it is," said Mr. Works, "subject to be controlled by selfish and evil passions, men and nations will disagree and endeavor to settle their disputes by force. We need not go to savage or to other highly civilized nations for proof of this fact. Only a few months ago our own country gave convincing proof of what I have just said. A friendly nation, our neighbor, torn with internal strife and warfare, wrecked and disabled by the conflict within her own borders, was invaded by our forces, one of her cities bombarded, her people slaughtered, her custom houses seized, and an army quartered on her soil. And what for? Only because a man assuming to be President of the republic, but regarded and treated by this nation as a usurper without power or authority, had refused on the demand of one of our Admirals to salute the American flag, because, as alleged, his troops had insulted it.

"The President had called Congress to approve of an effort to force the salute that the Admiral had demanded, and while this body was deliberating upon it and before it had reached a conclusion, the bombardment had commenced, Mexican territory had been invaded by a warlike force, Mexican citizens, some of them innocent women and children, had been shot down, and eighteen of our own sailors had lost their lives. Who can say, after this exhibition of ungovernable passion, after this slaughter of the innocent citizens of another nation, and the forcible invasion of its territory for so trivial a cause, that this nation does not need to prepare for war?

"If Mexico had not been weak from internal conflict among her own people, we would then have been at war with a foreign nation, for our forcible entry upon her territory was itself a declaration and an act of war. So long as we have officers in our navy with so little judgment and discretion as to precipitate or invite a conflict for so trivial a cause, and so long as the nation itself lacks the moral courage to refuse to enfroce or attempt to enforce his demands, we may reasonably expect war, and be prepared to maintain it. When such a conflict can come from a civilized and boasted peace-loving nation like ours, what can we expect—what hope can we have of the settlement of disputes between nations by peaceful means?"

Outlining the scope of his bill, Senator Works said a million families could be recruited from the tenement districts of the great cities alone and settled on homestead tracts in the West at a less cost than was spent in the annual flood wastes of the Mississippi.

His bill provides that the men be enlisted for terms of five years. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to set aside public lands or to purchase lands and to construct water rights necessary to supply such lands. The bill further directs that these garden farms be so located as to establish not fewer than an entire regiment in any community on adjacent homes.

STARTS WAR ON DEFENSE.

Carnegie Peace Union Opposes Wilson's Preparedness Plan.

The Church Peace Union, which was founded in February, 1914, by Andrew Carnegie, has gone on record as "unqualifiedly opposed to the present-day demand for increased armaments for the United States." Resolutions to that effect were adopted at the annual meeting of the union on Tuesday at the home of Bishop David H. Greer, the President.

Dr. Frederick Lynch, the Secretary, made public these resolutions yesterday and added that the Trustees of the union decided to make an appeal to the people to withstand the demand for increased armaments and believed that Congress should be asked to determine how the $250,000,000 now spent annually on our defenses might be more effectively used. Here are the resolutions:

Whereas, The world is passing through an awful crisis, and men everywhere are sorely confused in their notions and bewildered in their judgments; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of God-fearing men to increase in the world the stock of good-will, and to devise means by which the recurrence of the present world tragedy may be rendered impossible; and,

Whereas, The United States because of its position and power and traditions is under bonds to do what it can toward the reshaping of the opinion of nations and the molding of a new and nobler world policy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask all the pastors and teachers and other religious leaders to bend their minds to the great task of creating and fostering a deeper spirit of racial sympathy and international good-will, and of exalting in men's hearts the divine ideals of human brotherhood; and be it

Resolved, That we appeal to the American people to withstand the present demand for increased armament for the United States. We are already spending each year the enormous sum of $250,000,000 on the army and navy, and if neither of these is now efficient we would ask that Congress discover how the money of the people may be more effectively expended.

Upon the hearts of the American people we would enroll the duty of national preparedness in mind and spirit, that we may worthily meet the crucial situation by which we are now confronted. Military preparedness having proved to be inadequate as a safeguard to the world's peace, we call upon men everywhere to renounce the policy of armed peace and to seek and follow a better way.

The Trustees avoided any open reference to President Wilson and his advocacy of preparedness.

DEWEY GIVES WAR WARNING.

Says Only a Big Navy Could Prevent Invasion of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—"A navy strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest possible adversary," is declared by Admiral Dewey to be the only protection against invasion.

A letter from Admiral Dewey was made public in the House today by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. In it the Admiral said there were many places between Eastport, Me., and Cape Henry, Virginia, where an enemy might land troops if this country has not a powerful navy.

"It is true that a large hostile force can land on the open coast wherever the transports can get within reasonable distance of the shore," the Admiral wrote, "and especially so where their landing is covered by the gunfire of the naval escort even though the landing be opposed by troops. The most recent example of this is the landing of the allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula. We have similar examples in our own history, as the landing of Scott's army near Vera Cruz, the landing near Fort Fisher, and the landing of Shafter's army on the south coast of Cuba.

"From Eastport, Me., to Cape Henry, Virginia, there are but very few places where large ships cannot approach with safety to within two miles of the coast. The only force that can prevent such a landing is a navy of strength enough to prevent such an expedition from reaching our coast."

MRS. BROOKS GETS DIVORCE

Wins Suit on Ground of Desertion—Is One of Langhorne Sisters.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Phyllis Brooks, one of the famous Langhorne sisters of Greenwood, Va., received an absolute divorce in the Circuit Court here today from Reginald Brooks of New York, on the ground of desertion. An existing agreement, bearing date of Feb. 24, 1913, providing an allowance for the support of Mrs. Brooks and her two children, was continued.

In her petition for partial divorce, granted a year ago, Mrs. Brooks declared her husband abused and harshly criticised her, and that he frequently told her he no longer loved her and would be glad if she left him.

According to dispatches from London, published last Spring, Mrs. Brooks, who then was visiting her sister, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, in London, was beneficiary under wills of two English Army officers, Captain George Douglas-Pennant of the Grenadier Guards and Captain William Reginald Wyndham of the Seventeenth Hussars, both of whom died last Winter from wounds received on battlefields in France.

Besides Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Brooks has two other married sisters, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of New York and Mrs. Paul Phipps of Vancouver.

CAPT. F. F. ROBARDS KILLED.

Death Due to a Fall from His Horse Near Port au Prince.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Captain Frank F. Robards, United States Marine Corps, was killed today by a fall from his horse while on duty with the expeditionary forces near Port au Prince, Haiti, according to a dispatch to the Navy Department tonight.

Captain Robards was born in Texas forty-two years ago, and had served in the corps since 1900. His wife and son are in Philadelphia and his father, W. C. Robards, lives in San Antonio, Texas.

Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn Leased.

The recently incorporated Brooklyn Heights Hotel Corporation has leased the Hotel Bossert at Montague, Hicks, and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, one of the largest hotels in the city, for a long term. Burton F. White, who has been the manager of the Bossert for the last six months, heads the new corporation which has taken over the control of the house.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE TO BACK PRESIDENT

1,000 Prominent Men Named by Mitchel Organize for National Defense.

C. VANDERBILT IS CHAIRMAN

Wilson's Defense Program Will Be Enthusiastically Supported.

More than 800 of 1,000 prominent men of New York who had been appointed on the Mayor's Committee on the National Defense were present yesterday at the formal organization of that body which took place in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall.

By resolution they pledged themselves to the support of the National Administration in its plans for the safeguarding of the country against aggression. Leaders in every profession were seen among those who thronged the room and received the speeches with prolonged applause. The principal address was made by Mayor Mitchel, who set forth the reasons which had led him to call the committee into being.

"This committee," said he, "was appointed to be the organized voice of the citizenship of New York, which has a right and a duty to be heard on this great national question. We are a nation of more than 100,000,000 people, and for fifty years we have been growing and developing as a nation, but in a sense of false security as regards attack coming from the outside. Suddenly the conditions which developed in Europe brought home to the people of this country an appreciation of the fact that no nation can develop its defenses over night and that under the existing conditions any nation that would maintain its honor and its independence must be prepared to repel any attack which comes from the outside.

New York's Right to Speak.

"As the greatest seaport in the United States, the greatest city upon the seaboard of the United States, the most vulnerable point along the seaboard of the country, as a community that has at every national crisis demonstrated the patriotism of its citizens, rich in patriotic service, New York has a right to speak. It has a duty to help in this, which, I think, I may properly describe as a national crisis.

"This committee was not organized, however, with the idea of attempting to assume any leadership of thought in national affairs, but rather with the idea that it could be helpful in developing and carrying out plans which may be developed for the national defense. The committee was appointed to consist of 1,000 citizens because it was the desire to make it as broadly representative of the citizenship of this whole city as might be."

The Mayor announced that he had added to the Executive Committee of the organization John Mitchell and Alfred E. Smith. He said that he expected that smaller working committees would also be appointed from the main body.

"Now, gentlemen," he continued, "I believe with all my heart that you have a national duty to perform in this matter. I believe that it will consist in bringing even more closely and fully home to the people of this country an appreciation of the facts concerning national defense and the immediate pressing necessity for action. A very general appreciation of the necessity has developed within the last year, but it has not yet reached all the people of this country, and it must. And I think, too, that your duty will consist in part of bringing home to our representatives in the Congress of the United States the fact that the people of this nation are not of two minds, but demand that they shall now be made secure for all time against the possibility of successful attack upon their security or the breaking down of the great institutions of free government which have been built up here. And so, gentlemen, I commit this work to your hands, and turn this meeting over to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt."

Gordon Ireland was selected Secretary of the committee, and Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, Treasurer.

Pledged to the President.

Martin W. Littleton then offered resolutions which were seconded by Henry L. Stimson and passed. In the preamble it was set forth that the common aspiration and the universal hope of the country was to preserve and to pass on to future generations the American Republic as the embodiment of liberty and justice. The concluding paragraph of the preamble referred to the resolve to co-operate in every way in providing the means for the common defense.

The concluding points of the resolution were as follows:

First: That we pledge ourselves to support the President of the United States and Congress in their efforts to provide for the common defense through an adequate increase in the army and navy.

Second: We pledge ourselves to co-operate with all organizations and associations having for their object the completion and the perfection of an adequate navy and a sufficient army.

Third: That we urge upon other cities and municipalities and their citizens to organize associations and committees with these common objects in view, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in any manner which, in the joint judgment of all, will more surely attain the ends which we have here set forth.

Fourth: That we hereby empower and instruct the Executive Committee of this association of citizens to communicate with all other associations now in existence or which may be formed hereafter to the end that such associations may be convened at a suitable time for a larger and more effective organization.

Former Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer said that although he has all his life been a Republican he was in accord with the ideas of the President for the national defense. He thought, however, that the force originally suggested would be sufficient.

Henry A. Wise Wood spoke at length on the need of national preparedness, and cited the inadequate state of the army and the navy in the United States just before the war of 1812 and in the great civil war.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. Mr. Vanderbilt announced that he would shortly appoint committees to take up the various phases of the work of the general organization.

TO DIVIDE $8,000,000

Harrah Heirs Get Estate That Grew from $650,000 in 25 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—In the final adjudication of the estate of Charles J. Harrah, former President of the Midvale Steel Company, who died in 1890, approximately $8,000,000 is directed to be distributed among the heirs, less a counsel fee of $100,000 allowed by the court to be paid the attorney for the Executors, Charles J. Harrah, Jr., and the Philadelphia Trust Company. Judge Lamorelle, of the Orphans' Court, on Tuesday confirmed the sixth and final accounting of the estate.

When the estate came into the hands of the Executors twenty-five years ago it was appraised at $650,000. Since then it has risen in value to $8,000,0000 and in addition during the twenty-five years the heirs have received an income of more than $2,000,000. The remarkable administration of the original Harrah holdings of 3,300 shares of Midvale stock, culminating first in 1910 in the recapitalization of the corporation and consequent increase of the estate's holdings to 30,000 shares, came to an end recently with the sale of the Midvale property for approximately $18,000,000.

Despite repeated efforts of interested parties seeking through a number of litigations to have the stock divided, the Executors succeeded in holding the assets together, as was the wish of Harrah, until the control could be sold in one block. Had these efforts been successful, it was asserted today, the stock could not have been sold so as to yield to the heirs anything but a fraction of the amount actually realized.

$14,126 In Y. M. H. A. Fund.

It was announced yesterday that $14,126 of the $85,000 campaign for the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association has been obtained. Yesterday, the fourth day of the campaign, $2,388 was received. Theodore Kolber headed the winning team with $492.

WIRELESS NOVICES TO AID GOVERNMENT

Secretary Daniels Asks for List of Members in Amateur Operators' Association.

NEEDED IN EVENT OF WAR

Organization Starts Out with 956 Men Ready to Serve Their Country.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has written a letter to the National Amateur Wireless Association, of which Guglielmo Marconi is President, expressing his approval of the organization, and asking that its members hold themselves ready to co-operate with the Government if their services should be needed in a "time of public peril." Mr. Daniels expressed the belief that such an organization would be of the greatest aid to the United States in carrying out a preparedness plan. He requested that a list of the members be turned over to the Government, and this will be done.

Mr. Daniels was asked by E. J. Nally, General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to act as an honorary Vice President of the Association. He declined, explaining that he had accepted no such offers since entering public life.

The association was formed on Oct. 31 with the purpose of establishing closer relations between the 200,000 amateur wireless operators in this country. It has now 956 members and has affiliated with several smaller organizations. Here is a copy of Mr. Daniels's letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Dec. 11, '15.

Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, a copy of which has just been brought to my attention by the Superintendent of Naval Radio Service.

I am in entire sympathy with the object of the proposed association which plans for the banding together of the thousands of amateur wireless operators in this country so that they may all be actuated by a common desire and impulse to uphold the laws relating to radio communication, to strengthen the hands of the Federal authorities in their endeavors to see that the radio stations of this country shall not be used for unfriendly or unneutral purposes, and further to promote a clear understanding of mutual rights by which radio communication in times of peace must be made effective and reliable by the elimination of unnecessary interference. Further, I can see in such an organization a means by which those young operators can play a considerable part in the large scheme of national defense. It must be admitted that the reliable and rapid transmission of information constitutes a very important element in national security and defense, and if properly organized with some such object in view, I can conceive of great possibilities from the banding together of the many amateur operators in this country.

As to the acceptance of a post of honorary Vice President in such an organization, I feel that under present circumstances I must decline to accept, following a line of policy which has guided my actions since my advent into public life, and I am sure you can appreciate the reasons which prompt me to take this action.

With this declination, however, I beg to be allowed to suggest some ideas which may redound to the benefit of the Government, if the policy of the organization is so shaped as to allow it, and your interest in practical plans for National defense may be enlisted. Some officer of the proposed organization will undoubtedly be charged with the duty of recording the names and addresses of such amateurs as join the association. The Naval Radio Service will be particularly anxious to increase its operating personnel in time of public peril, when it would undoubtedly be called upon to man many more shore and ship stations than at present, and it may happen that many of the amateurs would desire to enlist in the Naval Service at such time for duty, thereby showing their desire to voluntarily serve their country in a way for which they are best fitted. Could I then request that the names and addresses of such amateur operators that may join your association be furnished to the Superintendent of Naval Radio Service, who will be charged with the duty of communicating with them to obtain an expression of their desire or willingness to serve their country in time of need, and who will furnish them with information that will make easy the manner of expressing their willingness to thus become a factor in the large scheme of national defense? Very truly yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Membership in the national association is open to every amateur who is properly indorsed, and the headquarters of the organization is at 450 Fourth Avenue, where applications for membership should be made.

Mr. Marconi acts only in an advisory capacity and the active work of the association is carried on largely by J. Andrew White, editor of the Wireless Age.

BIG BONUSES FOR EMPLOYES

Crane Company Announces Plans for Annual Christmas Gifts.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Officials of the Crane Company announced today that the company's annual Christmas gift to its employes will consist this year of ten per cent. of the annual salary of each man or woman employed for more than six months. The thousand employes throughout the country will share in the company's gift, which will total more than $700,000.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 16.—The Scovill Manufacturing Company, makers of brass goods, today announced the payment of a 10 per cent. bonus, based on annual salary, to all its salaried employes. The number of employes affected is said to be several hundred.

Some time ago the company increased the wages of its employes on piece work and day wages 10 per cent.

SHUSTER SOUNDS ALARM.

He Expects to See New York Bombarded in the Next Five Years.

W. Morgan Shuster, former financial adviser of Persia, speaking yesterday before the Special Aid Society, said that two nations at least already had a pretext for declaring war against us.

"I really believe," said Mr. Shuster, "that if I live five years I shall see New York under bombardment unless we demonstrate that we are a homogeneous nation and unless we shall drive a certain legislative party out of existence."

Mr. Shuster then attacked the pacifists, asserting that there was no foundation in ethics or precedent in history to support their theories. He said that the example of China should convince any impartial person that turning the cheek in international affairs did not work.

Among those present were Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, the Duchess of Chaulnes, Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

We can convince you, too

We are frank to confess that many Equitable tenants came out of curiosity and remained to buy. They had but a mild, cursory interest to begin with, but as the tremendous advantages of this great building proposition were unfolded to them, their indifference turned to enthusiasm and a lease.

The Equitable will be just as big a revelation to you. When can we talk to you about it?

Equitable Building Corporation
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Buy This Christmas Gift Today

A Box of Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Packed in a Handsome Christmas Box

They mean comfort and freedom from holes and hosiery expense for six months, or until next July. What more useful or welcome gift for any man, woman or child to receive?

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof; 3 prs., guaranteed for 3 months, $3

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Engagement Diamonds
Bright, Pure in Color, Cut to Show All Their Radiance

In Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings as in wearers of them, tastes differ. But in the Diamonds, as in the wearers, brightness and a good color are ever desired. These are qualities of the Diamonds which Lamberts pay spot cash for, import direct and mount in rings of varied, contrasted beauty, in rings like those here pictured, and others from $10.00 to $1500. We sell only Diamonds of pure color and masterly cutting so that all the brilliancy of the gem is brought out.

All platinum mounting with 5 fine full-cut diamonds. Curved hoop with delicate lace edge and border, $100.00.

The mounting is of platinum lace work. The ring combines delicacy of design with security of setting. Extra fine diamond engagement ring, $260.

Extra fine Solitaire diamond set in all platinum pierced scroll ring. Very effective and neat design, and a remarkable value at this price, $300.00.

One of our newest creations in elaborate design of pierced platinum work of unusual effect. Fine diamond engagement ring, $340.

Fine Diamond Engagement Ring $20.00

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Fine Diamond Engagement Ring $100.00

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have been famous for their tone and quality for nearly seventy-five years PEASE PLAYER-PIANOS are made in the same honest way that enabled Pease Pianos to stand the test of time. They are simple, responsive and durable and cost less than any other player pianos in their class. Convenient terms with a liberal allowance made for your old piano. Used instruments at reduced prices. Send for catalogue.

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Winter Resort Section
Next Sunday
The New York Times

will be devoted to news of Winter Resorts.

Sports and Social Activities of Northern, Southern and Western Wintering Places.

Readers of The New York Times who contemplate a stay in Winter Resorts will find the advertisements of leading hotels and the railroad and steamship lines which connect with them.

Next Sunday

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Approved by:
Harvey W. Wiley, Director Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health.

CHEER UP—BRIGHTEN UP!

ANY doctor will tell you that "the blues" is frequently a symptom of constipation and its attendant evil, auto-intoxication. Take care of constipation and "the blues" will take care of itself.

But laxatives and cathartics won't cure constipation. In fact the indiscriminate drugging of the system with such remedies only aggravates the condition and tends to make constipation chronic.

Because of the evident dangers of the laxative habit, physicians everywhere are advocating the use of Nujol, a pure white mineral oil, which does not drug or physic but which acts as an intestinal lubricant.

Nujol softens the contents of the intestines and lubricates the entire tract, so promoting normal evacuations. It is purely mechanical in its action, and is not absorbed into the system. Consequently it is not habit-forming and may be taken in any quantity without harm.

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." If your druggist cannot supply you, we will send you a pint bottle of Nujol prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

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New York's leading hatters

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Proper Hats for Women in Smart New Models

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¶ If you have received seals by mail, you can help us by making your returns at once.

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For Christmas

Jan
A Dog and a Romance

If you ever loved to pat a dog or rejoiced in his strength you will love Jan.

He is so strong, so splendid in his wild life that you wouldn't sell him for a fortune if he were yours — and he can be while you read his story.

By A. J. Dawson

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Of Falling Hair Get Cuticura. It Works Wonders. Trial Free.

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, and follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This at once arrests falling hair and promotes hair growth.

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Will sacrifice this amount on every used car on hand. Hupmobiles, Fords, Hudsons, Chalmers, Hernes, Fiats, etc.
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A CITY REFERENDUM, BROWN'S SUGGESTION

McAneny Tells Committee Legislature Should Repeal Mandatory Laws.

VIEWS AGREE WITH MAYOR'S

Controller Prendergast Would Abolish Borough Lines and Make City a Single County.

With George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, on the witness stand, Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which is investigating New York City finances, suggested at the hearing yesterday afternoon that the questions raised by Mayor Mitchel of repealing the teachers' equal salary law and the continued regulation of salaries and employment under the various county administrations in New York City be submitted on a referendum at the next election.

Senator Brown, in explaining his reasons for making this novel suggestion, said it would be exceedingly "embarrassing" for the Legislature to undertake the repeal of the equal pay bill and to bring about the centralization of administrative activities which at present are treated as county functions, in view of the former attitude of the lawmakers from New York City, which Senator Brown said he had no reason to believe had undergone any radical change. Earlier, Senator Brown had said that the legislative representatives from the city were chiefly responsible for the financial burdens saddled on the taxpayers of the city through the sort of mandatory legislation against which the officials responsible for the fiscal policy of New York City have entered such emphatic protest while the present inquiry has been in progress.

Thinks Legislature Should Act.

President McAneny smiled quizzically when the suggestion was made. In his answer to a question as to whether he regarded the referendum advisable he said:

"Frankly, I think it would be better for the Legislature to act along the lines suggested by Mayor Mitchel and his colleagues in the city administration, without waiting for a referendum. It may be true that a good many of the bills of which we have complained were presented by city members of the Legislature and enacted at their request. The whole principle involved in such legislation, however, is wrong, and it is against the county lines that we file our protest not only with the members from this city, but with all the other members of the Legislature.

"Fixing salaries for municipal employment obviously is not a legislative function. The referendum would be bad because it would cause delay, and what we need down here is immediate relief. However, the referendum, in my opinion, would be the second best thing. I have no doubt about the issue if the questions are submitted."

The suggestion was advanced by Senator Brown after the committee at its session yesterday had listened to testimony from Controller Prendergast and President McAneny, who were the only witnesses of the day. Both strongly supported the contention of Mayor Mitchel that the equal pay law should be repealed, and the Board of Estimate be given full control over the financial management of the Board of Education, that county lines should be wiped out in New York, or the Board of Estimate, at least, be given full say over salaries and conditions of employment in the service of the five counties in the city. All the county expenditures have to be provided for in the city budget."

Mr. McAneny went on to say that he concurred fully in the Mayor's demand for the repeal of the equal pay law, as well as in his protest against its enactment.

"I do not favor, and I do not think the Mayor meant to convey that he favored, a return to the salary schedules in the educational department which obtained before the enactment of that law," said Mr. McAneny. "But personally I certainly would favor schedules involving a very considerable reduction from the present expenditure for salary purposes."

President McAneny voiced a protest against the practice of taxing New York City property in rural counties exorbitantly.

"We find that land valued for taxation purposes at $26 an acre is jumped to $400 an acre as soon as it has been acquired by New York City," said Mr. McAneny. "We pay $700,000 in taxes annually on such property. I believe that these assessments should be taken out of the hands of local assessors and that where one community levies taxes against another, the assessment should be made by some central State body."

For Small Education Board.

Mr. McAneny said he believed in a small, compact Board of Education, with a highly paid President and eight unpaid members.

Controller Prendergast, who was the sole witness at the morning session, inveighed against the control of city payroll matters at Albany, partly on the ground that it opened the way to such movements as the teachers' equal pay crusade, with its Albany lobby.

"It is a bad influence in the City Government," said the Controller. "People believe that when they want things from the city authorities and cannot get them, all they have to do is to go to Albany and ask for them. There is a constant tendency on the part of dissatisfied persons to make the Legislature the arbiter in matters which are of strictly local concern."

Controller Prendergast came out strongly in favor of wiping out the county lines.

"I never heard any good reason why county lines should not be wiped out, and I have studied the subject for six years, nor do I see any necessity for separate borough governments," said the Controller.

PERKINS TELLS MOOSE PLAN

Progressives Certain to Nominate a Ticket in 1916, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—George W. Perkins of New York, who has been holding a quiet political conference with leaders of the Progressive Party at the Blackstone Hotel, quietly slipped away today. Before returning to New York, however, he denied the existence of any arrangement between the Progressives and the Republicans for the 1916 convention. He said he thought reactionaries would dominate the convention, and that the Progressives intended to nominate a complete national ticket.

"The Progressive convention will be held some time after the Republican gathering, said Mr. Perkins. The date is to be fixed when the Progressive National Committee meets in Chicago on Jan. 11.

"The talk all over the nation is that the reactionary element is going to dominate the Republican National Convention, and a reactionary will be selected to head the ticket," said Mr. Perkins. "The nation does not want such a condition of affairs.

"The Progressive Party does not want it, so the party will have its own ticket.

"The trouble with the Republicans is that the party has no commanding figure to put forward as a candidate, and, quoting Congressman Mann, 'You cannot beat Wilson with a two-spot.' On the Progressive side excellent timber is available in Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Hiram Johnson of California, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, and Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts.

"Whatever else the issues are in the 1916 campaign, two leading ones will be our international relations and a broader nationality in our industrial affairs.

"A non-partisan Tariff Commission League has recently been formed, and I have discussed the matter with its officers. The league has made considerable progress up to this time, and I am considerably interested in its work.

"What honest business demands is that the tariff be taken out of politics; that it cease to become a political football. That is what this league demands, and the impression so far made on Congressmen leads me to believe that legislation may be enacted at the present session establishing a non-partisan tariff commission."

HELD FOR TRUNK MURDER.

Philadelphia Police Act Quickly After Identification of Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The victim of the Frankford trunk murder was identified today as D. J. McNichol, a leather manufacturer of 806 North Twenty-second Street, who disappeared nearly two years ago. The body, which was found at noon yesterday in a trunk filled with quicklime in the cellar of 4,062 Frankford Avenue, was identified by McNichol's widow, who made the identification through the clothing found in the trunk with the body.

Before the identification was made public the police arrested Edward Keller, 45 years old, and charged him with suspicion of murder. Keller worked under McNichol at the Keller leather works in this city, but is not related to the Keller who conducts the plant. The arrest of a woman, believed to have been an accomplice, is expected to follow shortly. The police say they found leather trimmings such as were discovered in the trunk in the cellar of a house formerly occupied by Keller.

Mrs. McNichol said that her husband, who was 42 years old when he disappeared, had been intimate with Keller. Two days after her husband disappeared, she said, Keller came to her and told her to abandon the search for her husband, as he had written to Keller from New York asking him to send clothing. On Keller's advice the police also abandoned the search.

WILLIAMS WINS DEBATE.

Takes Two Out of Three in the Intercollegiate Contest.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 16.—Williams defeated Wesleyan tonight in the local end of the tenth annual triangular debate between Amherst, Williams, and Wesleyan. The winners took the negative of this question:

"Resolved, That sale, manufacture, transportation, importation, and exportation of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal, scientific, and sacramental purposes should be prohibited in the United States by an amendment to the Federal Constitution."

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 16.—Williams defeated Amherst in the annual triangular debate here tonight by a two to one decision of the judges. The winners upheld the affirmative of the prohibition resolution.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 16.—Amherst debaters won a unanimous decision over Wesleyan tonight in the annual triangular contest. Amherst upheld the affirmative of the resolution urging national prohibition.

PUTS OFF RATE INCREASE.

State Board Will Hear the Appeal of Railroads Early Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The proposed increase of passenger fares on the New York Central and other railroads in this State on Jan. 1 has been suspended for three months, pending a hearing by the Second District Public Service Commission.

While no date for this hearing has been fixed, it is said that the commission will hold it as soon as the representatives of the railroads can prepare their appeal.

Mendham's Railroad Reorganized.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Dec. 16.—The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Railroad has been reorganized and will now be known as the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad. The road runs from Mendham to Watnong, near Morristown. The new road has been capitalized at $250,000. The Directors are Frank B. Allen, a Bernardsville lawyer, who bought in the railroad recently; Monroe F. Ellis, Russell F. Randolph, David Buist, and Edward S. Allen of Bernardsville; Benjamin J. Fleuchaus of Summit, Mayor Edward W. Elliott and Simon Eugene Babbitt of Mendham and John J. Bird of New Germantown. They have not elected officers.

CHILDREN NEED LOTS OF MILK

MILK is rich in the valuable mineral salts which are sadly lacking in many of the present-day popular foods.

These mineral salts are absolutely essential to the full realization of robust health.

BORDEN'S GRADE A MILK

PASTEURIZED

is rich in these vitalizing elements and is absolutely safe.

CALL ANY BORDEN WAGON.

SELIGMAN KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Evidence of Agreement in Note Left by Nephew of the Banker.

HAD FEAR OF INSANITY

Double Crime Committed on Birthday of Their Three-Year-Old Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Jesse R. Seligman, President of the Gloversville Leather Manufacturing Company, and his wife, Mary, died at their home here today in a suicide agreement.

Desperate because of ill-health and fearing lest he become insane, it is believed that Seligman confided to his wife his plan to commit suicide, and she consented to become a party to it. Seligman is known to have been a sufferer from severe periodical headaches and had expressed to his physician the fear that he would some day become suddenly insane.

Mr. Seligman came home from work about 10 o'clock complaining of a severe headache and a little while later his wife went into his room to see whether she could do anything for him.

About two hours later Mrs. Harriet Maxwell, Mrs. Seligman's mother, heard two revolver shots. She rushed into her son-in-law's room and found him breathing his last. Mrs. Seligman was lying beside him with a bullet wound in her temple. Seligman was still clutching a .38-calibre revolver. Mrs. Seligman was attired in an evening gown and Seligman was in his shirtsleeves.

Coroner Palmer, who was called, said it was a case of murder and suicide. He gave out the following note found pinned to one of the pieces of furniture:

This is the only way. Please bury us together. The baby is to receive all we have, including the stock. Let mother Seligman have little Mary. If she does not want her give her to mother Maxwell. Good-bye and forgive. JESSE SELIGMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Seligman had just returned from New York and had planned to give a party today for their daughter Mary, three years old. The little girl was in a nearby room when the tragedy occurred, playing with some toys and helping Mrs. Maxwell tie up some bags of candy that were to be given to some of her little guests at the party.

The Seligmans were prominent in social circles here and seemed very much attached to each other. Mr. Seligman's firm is understood to be doing a good business.

Jesse R. Seligman was a son of Albert J. Seligman of the brokerage firm of Seligman & Meyer of 52 Broadway, and a nephew of I. N. Seligman and Henry Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman of 1 William Street. His wife was Miss Mary J. Maxwell of Williamsport, Penn.

Albert J. Seligman said he could give no cause for the tragedy. Henry Seligman said he knew of no reason for the suicide of his nephew. It was said that the dead couple had been in New York last week making Christmas purchases and appeared in the best of health and spirits.

Jesse Seligman was graduated, in 1911, from the Garden City Moisant Aviators' School, where he won the name of a daring manipulator of the monoplane. He obtained his Aero Club license in September of that year and made many flights with his wife, who was also an aero enthusiast.

It was said last night that no arrangements would be made for the funeral until today. Mr. Seligman, the father, left for Gloversville at midnight.

GIFTS
of Fine Cuban Mahogany
at very attractive prices

In this most beautifully grained of all Mahogany we are offering a variety of artistic Furniture particularly appropriate for Gifts.

There are small and large pieces, each treated with a soft, dark brown finish which is not easily scratched. For example, those illustrated above and below—

TRAYS with cretonne under glass. Size, 19 x 16 in.— This Tray in Oak, *$4.50*. Also many other styles. $5

CANDLESTICKS in a very graceful design. Height, 14 in., per pair— Smaller sizes, 9 in. high, at *$2*. $3

BOOK ENDS in a very heavy, simple style. Pair— In Oak, per pair, *$2*. $2.50

LAMPS—Standard of fine Cuban Mahogany, with Japanese Shades. Height, 24 inches. Complete— Also many other Lamps, in Oak. $11

ARM CHAIRS and ROCKERS of Cuban Mahogany, handsomely upholstered in tapestry or corduroy.
Arm Chair, 39 inches high— $21
Rocker, 36 inches high— $22

SOFA CUSHIONS in a great variety of uncommon designs—very low priced.

GUSTAV STICKLEY'S CRAFTSMAN SHOPS
Distinctive Furniture. Draperies and Rugs
Gifts ~ Practical and Useful
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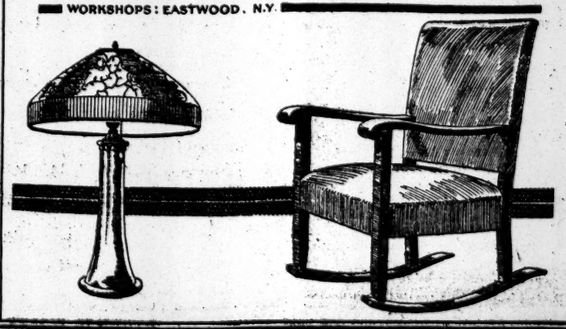

STREETS STILL ICY; NEW STORM NEAR

Lack of Men Makes Clearing of Thoroughfares Slow and Difficult Work.

WEATHER BUREAU WARNING

Railways Expect to Have Train Service Up to the Normal Schedule by Tonight.

Although the Street Cleaning Department was far from through with its job of clearing the streets of snow, conditions in and near New York were much improved yesterday, and it was said that by this evening normal service would be established by the railroads and telegraph companies. The most discouraging feature was a warning from the Weather Bureau that another storm was coming this way and might arrive today. Rain or more snow was predicted.

The temperature rose to 38 degrees at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the touch of warmer sunshine greatly aided the Street Cleaning Department, but at 8 o'clock last night it had dropped back to 31. Commissioner Fetherston was again embarrassed by the scarcity of emergency men. The day shift in Manhattan numbered only 3,574; in the Bronx, 956, and in Brooklyn, 1,635. The number of trucks supplied by contractors was also far below the number needed. Under these circumstances the department heard with dread the threat of more snow.

The New York Central and New Haven Railroads made long strides toward regular schedules. The Twentieth Century Limited, over the Central lines, got in from Chicago in the morning only forty minutes late, and by evening most of the big trains were practically on time. The commuter service was almost normal.

The New Haven had less good fortune. The Bay State Limited, scheduled to leave for Boston at 10 A. M., and the Knickerbocker at 1 P. M., were canceled, but the Merchants' Limited left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on its first trip to Boston since the storm. Other trains sent out included the Gilt Edge Express at 9:10, the midnight for Boston, and the Owl at 1 o'clock this morning. The Adams Express train and the mail train are also running. It was announced that the Bay State and Knickerbocker would be resumed today.

The electric system on the New Haven was opened as far as Stamford, and it is expected to put it into use to New Haven today. Practically all of the short haul commuter trains were sent out yesterday and made good time. By tonight, it was said, the system should be operating on its usual schedule unless there was another severe storm. On both the Central and the New Haven the milk trains were run and freight began to move.

The telegraph companies were still in trouble along the Hudson to Albany and to Boston, but while messages to these points were handled subject to delay, fair service was maintained.

The weather bureau got out early reports about the danger of another storm and the Street Cleaning Department made every effort to increase its army of workers, with no success. It was decided to keep gangs of men working below Fourteenth Street last night but the work elsewhere was discontinued after 5 o'clock for want of men. The department received a number of complaints and bent its efforts to giving relief where it was most needed.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue were put into fair shape, but many streets where there was heavy traffic were still clogged with snow.

FOUR HURT IN COASTING.

Two Serious Accidents During Juvenile Snow Sports.

Three coasters are believed to have fractured skulls and another has minor injuries as the result of two accidents on hilly streets in Harlem yesterday.

Ellis Berdine, 12 years old, of 168 Sherman Avenue, was starting north down the St. Nicholas Avenue hill from 198th Street when Agnes Sullivan, 20 years old, of 112 Sherman Avenue, shouted a request for a ride. Ellis dragged his foot, stopped the sled, and came back to the top of the hill.

Both started down, the sled making great speed on the ice. It kept slipping and twisting, but Ellis held it in the middle of the street until near Dyckman Street. There the sled swerved quickly and crashed into an auto truck standing at the curb.

Both coasters were unconscious when the driver of the truck and a policeman reached them. At the Washington Heights Hospital Dr. Jacobs said he thought they had fractured skulls. He pronounced the boy's condition critical. Besides being bruised and lacerated Ellis was injured internally.

About the same time Annie Taub, 14 years old, of 562 West 149th Street, and Ellen Drucker, 13 years old, of 545 West 149th Street, lost control of their sled while coasting from Amsterdam Avenue through 153d Street to Riverside Drive. They ran into a fire hydrant. Both lay upon the snow several minutes before their playmates saw the broken sled near the fire hydrant and the two children lying on the snow. A policeman stopped an automobile and had Annie taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said she probably had a fractured skull. Ellen was able to go to her home after cuts on her face had been dressed.

To Extend French Moratorium.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—It was stated today by the Minister of Commerce that he would submit to President Poincaré for his signature a decree extending the moratorium applying to commercial engagements to the end of hostilities, except for war contracts. All debtors, it was stated, will be permitted to pay in installments of 25 per cent.

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Are You in Love?

"Do you love a beautiful woman?"

WHAT a silly question! Of course you are. Everybody is. With men it's a fad. With women it's a regular life job. Falling in love is the oldest of the recognized indoor sports. How old is it? Well, a wise old Buddhist—who sat all day with his legs and fingers crossed—said that it was older than the hills, older than man. He said that the big lizards used to feel it—also the sponges and the little invertebrate worms.

Now what do you say is the greatest love of all? Well, people have answered that question in a thousand ways. The old Buddhist again, said that it was to lose yourself; to merge yourself, wholly and completely, in a cause, an art, a religion, a giant labor, an oppressed country, a full-blooded man, or a beautiful WOMAN. But the Indian sage forgot the greatest love of all—greatest because the most frequent, the most obstinate, the most ineradicable—the love of SELF. This is a truly wonderful love, because it never wavers, never changes, never dies. And then, look how cheap it is! If you happen to love a beautiful lady, it immediately runs into theatre-tickets, taxis, bon-bons, suppers, night-letters, gardenias. But if you love no one but yourself you are saving money, every day—every hour.

Whom Do You Love?

RATHER a personal question, that. Rather a hard one to answer, too. Hard because folks love so many different kinds of people and things. But most people (no matter how mean and selfish and nasty they are) love some one. Some men love a blonde and blushing débutante, with long curly locks. Some women love a brunette artist, writer, or musician, with a pale, porcelain brow and a black, tawny mane. Some folks—nearly all of us in fact—love a smiling old lady, with white hair, a wrinkled forehead and a pair of funny gold spectacles. Some love a wild boy at college; some love a dark little girl at boarding school—while some misguided people spend all the wealth and bounty of their love on a mere motor-car, a stuffy club, a picture gallery, an inbred dog, a gloomy library, or a silly bag of golf clubs.

"A little dark girl at school"

A Potion for Love

"It works well with young girls"

THE sordid part of love lies in the way that folks try to bribe it. They know that men and women are human—that their love can be bought, or commanded—with gifts. Now here is the greatest wonder of all. A thing more miraculous than love itself. It is that there is one gift that will pry love out of *anybody*. A sort of universal, modern love potion. It is really twelve gifts in one. It should be administered along about the first of every month. It never fails its wonders to perform. It works just as well with young girls as with mature women; with college boys as with grown up married men. It works with débutantes, artists, writers, old ladies (with those gold spectacles, through which there gleams that saintly look so peculiar to mothers) motor cranks, dog fanciers, book-worms, plethoric club-men, futurist picture buyers, and even with the most hopeless golf perverts. But, (and here is another miracle) it also works with the vast and swarming army of people who love nobody but themselves. Indeed it teaches them to love new Gods, to be untrue to themselves: to love Gods that are really worth loving.

Are You a Lover?

IF you are, and if you aren't ashamed of it, why don't you get into step with this Christmas and New Year spirit; remove three of your favorite dollars from your little Christmas roll, and give the object of your affections (even if it's yourself) a twelve times-a-year, love-potion Christmas present. Send along those three miserable dollars of yours and order for her, or for him—or for your selfish self—a year's subscription to Vanity Fair. The address is 461 Fourth Avenue, New York.

P.S.—Some people are very versatile and clever. They can love quite a number of human beings at the same time. (Married people are particularly good at this). Well, if you are that way we can look after your case very easily. Simply send us all the names and addresses (telephone numbers are not necessary) and we will at once enter your subscriptions and send the Christmas numbers. Also a handsomely engraved gift card bearing your name as the donor. We shall charge you three dollars for each of the subscriptions, sending you a bill at that rate a little after New Years.

Theatre tickets and taxis

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1915.

AUSTRIA'S EVASIVE REPLY.

While the Government at Washington must of necessity await the receipt of Austria's answer to the Ancona note before determining what action is to be taken, if the cabled summary of the answer can be accepted as trustworthy, and it appears to quote the actual text of the note, it is evident that the Austro-Hungarian Government entirely misconceives the nature of our demand. Our Government did not propose a correspondence about legal maxims, it did not suggest that the two Governments "enter into an exchange of opinion." Secretary LANSING'S note set forth well-attested facts, as to which dispute would now be quite futile, and presented the demand that the Austro-Hungarian Government "denounce the sinking of the "Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished, and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel."

In the summary of the note as transmitted by cable there is an unpleasant flavor of superciliousness, not to call it cool insolence, which we sincerely hope will prove to be absent from the official text. It will be quite useless for Austria to make the point that our recital of the facts demands substantiation. The story of the survivors agrees with the official statement of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty that the Ancona, after being shelled, "was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board." It would be equally futile for Austria to dissemble her knowledge of the principles stated and the position taken in our correspondence with Germany in respect to the destruction of the Lusitania. Every Government represented by an Ambassador or Minister in Washington is charged with full knowledge of that correspondence, and the conviction that Austria is in possession of that knowledge rests upon special and peculiar grounds made known to the public in recent disclosures of the relations between the former Austrian Ambassador and our former Secretary of State. Austria may, if she will, set up the contention that the Lusitania precedent has no application to the Ancona case, that she is at liberty to urge her own legal interpretation. She may do this, but at the cost of bringing her friendly relations with this country into most imminent danger of immediate rupture. It was not as the beginning of such a discussion that we dispatched to her, through Ambassador PENFIELD, the note of Dec. 6.

The "individual legal maxims" applicable to the case are quite too well known to call for restatement. Law and humanity demand that a peaceful merchant vessel shall not be attacked or sunk until provision has been made for the safety of the persons on board. The statement of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty admits that this principle of law was violated. The Ancona was torpedoed and sunk while a large number of persons remained on board, and the point made that in the forty-five minutes said to have been allowed for their escape they ought to have taken to the boats has no relevancy. The ship was under fire, there was a panic among the crew and passengers, and it was impossible to bring the boats into use. The crime was in sending these innocent noncombatants to their death at all. The act was without any justification by the laws of war or of peace, it was, as we called it, "wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants," it was "an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations."

We made the way as easy as possible for Austria by declaring our belief that the commander of the submarine "committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received." The disclaimer we demanded can be given, therefore, without any sacrifice of dignity, unless Austria is in a position where she must admit that she had given her naval commanders a free hand to make war upon defenseless women and children, to kill and destroy whoever and whatever came in their way. A nation jealous of its honor and of its standing in the civilized world, a nation unwilling to put upon itself the stigma of outlawry, would find it entirely consonant with dignity and with self-respect to comply, and comply promptly, with the demand we have made. For Austria to withhold prompt compliance upon any pretext of entering upon an exchange of opinion would be accepted here as an indication that she does not share that "common regard for law and humanity" which we assured her must be the basis of the continuing "good relations of the two countries."

MR. TAVENNER'S PLAN.

Among individual plans to block the proposed legislation for the strengthening of our land and sea defenses none commends itself more for its simple effectiveness than that of Representative CLYDE TAVENNER of Illinois. In presenting his plan to the House of Representatives Mr. TAVENNER revealed a large share of destructive ability. If he prevails upon Congress to follow where he leads the pacifists will be satisfied, and those persons who, for other reasons than a settled conviction that nations should always be without means of self-protection, have opposed the programs of military and navy extension submitted by Secretaries GARRISON and DANIELS, will have cause for congratulation. Mr. TAVENNER demands that the Federal Government shall so manage the work of upbuilding the army and navy that no private firm or corporation shall make a cent of profit out of the operations. He would have the Government build all its own ships, make all its own guns and the ammunition for them, manufacture every rifle and cartridge, every sabre and saddle, possess its own forges and mills. To be consistent, and consistency is of course Mr. TAVENNER'S most conspicuous trait, he would doubtless insist that the Government should have its own ranches for the breeding of cavalry horses, and should embark in the provision business on a tremendous scale, so that no private citizen in the future may be enabled to sell foodstuffs at a profit to the commissaries.

In making these demands Mr. TAVENNER is actuated by the highest form of patriotism. It moves him to wrath to know that miners of coal and iron, manufacturers of steel, builders of ships, makers of guns and gunpowder can derive profits in serving the Government. To be sure it has been proved over and over again that when the Government tries to compete with private persons in building ships and manufacturing munitions the cost is greater than it is when those things are bought at the highest market prices. But his soul revolts at such sordid considerations. He would put the profit makers out of business. His plan would involve an outlay of billions and would set back the development of our defenses for twenty years or more. Congress will probably view the matter more practically. But as a plan to block legislation for the army and navy Mr. TAVENNER'S proposal is worthy of note. It is not likely to be accepted. We do not believe that any plan to block the defense legislation will be successful. But a well thought out, comprehensive, and thoroughly destructive plan like TAVENNER'S ought not to be dismissed without a word or two of admiring comment.

THE MARVELOUS CROPS.

The earth has brought forth its increase this year in a manner which the greediest optimist would have been ashamed to ask for. Never was there such a fortunate combination of quantities and prices. Where the yield is short the price is high. Where the price is low comparatively the yield is superabundant. Naturally the total is above all records. The crops which are the usual standard pass five billions—$5,568,773,000—for the first time, and other farm products, notably cattle, bring the total above ten billions. Calculating in the manner of the cotton farmers, we all should have been ruined by such a calamitous abundance but for the unprecedented demand on account of the war. As it is, we have saved others from calamity.

Last year held the record for value for five principal crops, but is a poor second this year. The only comparison for 1915 is all other years, all the bests on record. Examination in this manner brings out some notable contrasts. The largest crop of corn was in 1912, but its value was $1,520,454,000, against $1,755,859,000 this year. The calamitous abundance of cotton was raised in 1914, but its value was $519,612,000, against $602,393,000 this year, although the yield was almost 5,000,000 bales less. And this year the planters are said to have raised food crops, which they customarily have bought, to a value above the cotton crop. Wheat passes the billion bushel mark for the first time, and just falls below the billion dollar mark. The comparison is $930,302,000 against the previous best, $878,690,000. Hay is a crop more esteemed on the farms than in Wall Street, but its value rivals the hen product. This year's hay crop is third to corn and wheat, ranking cotton, which fills much too large a figure in the eye of the public. Hay is a more consistent performer than wheat, and stands a better chance of passing into the billion class. Its value this year was $912,320,000, against $856,695,000. Oats are worth $555,569,000 this year, against $499,431,000 in the previous record year, 1914.

The details for such minor but record crops as barley, rye, rice, sweet potatoes, are hardly worth mentioning among totals of hundreds of millions. Tobacco is the conspicuous shortage, the value being $96,041,000, against $122,481,000 in 1913. On this incomplete showing for the five principal crops detailed above, 1915 produced $481,600,000 above the best previous records of all years, and $351,300,000 above 1914. The record of 1914 was surpassingly great. The record of 1915 is marvelous, perhaps the top for many years. We may see greater yields or better prices for individual crops soon again, but it would be immoderate to expect another such combination of both.

Nothing yet has been said about the breadth cultivated or the yield per acre. Potatoes and cotton alone among leading crops are below a five-year average. Potatoes were a failure, but the cotton yield was deliberately reduced. Farmers planted a record acreage of potatoes, but got 61,500,000 bushels below the record, yet realized $22,000,000 more than last year, since this year hardly anything could go completely wrong. This year the United States harvested over a breadth more than the total area of France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, countries where intensive culture prevails, which often are held up to the United States because their acre yields are better than ours.

It makes one dizzy to think of our yields if we equaled their standard. That we have the capacity to do so there can be no doubt. The conclusion usually drawn that our farmers are stupid because they do not do so, and need paternal instruction in their business, is a rash conclusion. This is not a good year for philosophers to instruct the farmers. About now the wiseacres expected a shortage of food, and yet the United States cultivates only about 500,000,000 acres of a possible 1,200,000,000. The capacity of production, the value of the product, the increase in the value of the billion acres, the possibility of the population sustained, are a pretty sum to set the despondent. Even so sound and conspicuous a publicist as Mr. J. J. HILL might revise his figures of 1909, when he foresaw that the United States must import wheat unless it stopped impoverishing the soil and brought the yield up to foreign practice. Or it may be that he was right, and that the improvement of practice accounts for what we are witnessing.

It seems reasonable to suggest that there are more factors in the problem than parlor farmers usually include. Intensive farming may be better than machine farming, but it is plain that cheapness of labor favors intensive culture elsewhere, and that the knack of machinery favors the American method, even if the yield per acre suffers. Considering the relative cost of land and labor, and judging by results, American farmers seem to be good judges of the best method for American conditions.

Another moral would seem to hang on this year's crops. The farmer ought not to be a mendicant, a beggar for legislative favors and discriminations over those who must use the farmers' products. The hysteria of the cotton planters and of their political assistants against ruin by an excess of product is made something worse than ridiculous by the fact that the help was not needed nor justified, and that there was a better way. Speculating in the crop with Federal funds and Treasury instruction to local bankers should never be repeated.

THE FIRST DUTY OF A GENERAL.

There was a time in the French Revolution when a General unlucky enough to be defeated was apt to be reprimanded by the guillotine. The sansculottes were obsessed by the idea of treachery; but they succeeded in penetrating the minds of the Generals with the salutary knowledge that victory was the business of their profession, and many brilliant victories they won with undisciplined forces fanatical for victory. The British Government politely reminds Sir JOHN FRENCH of his failure as Commander in Chief of the forces in France and Flanders by making him a Viscount and Commander in Chief of the armies in the United Kingdom. So the popular favorite falls on velvet; and so he is consoled.

It is the misfortune of the British that their material for high and supreme military command has been trained in petty wars against inferior, often savage, opponents. Even the Boer war, which taxed, and long seemed to overtax, the military resources of the Empire, in which so many blind, brave stupidities came to light, in which Sir JOHN FRENCH made his reputation, was a minor and parochial war, no matter what international reverberation it caused. The forces in Sir JOHN'S command in France and Belgium grew from 50,000 or 60,000 to more than a million. With a small army at the beginning of the war he was more skillful or fortunate than with the six armies in whose command he has just been superseded. By eluding the greatly superior forces of VON KLUCK, by the rear-guard action and retreat from Mons, by his work at the battle of the Marne, he won golden opinions at home. He became a hero and a legend.

To the management of really great numbers of men he seemed unequal. The laurels of Mons and the Marne were lost at Neuve Chapelle and Loos. Vigorous bombardment, a great gain of trenches, the sacrifice of British lives by blunders and want of elementary precautions, the failure to bring up the reserves: That was Neuve Chapelle, the victory thrown away. At Loos the same story. There was a plethora of high explosives and rapid-fire guns, of men; the much-trumpeted great aggressive movement moving terribly at last. The British part therein was to break the German second line at Loos and move in the direction of Lens. The British never got near Lille, which was their objective. They did not take Lens, the railway junction serving the Germans, as the French assumed they would. The great aggressive soon ceased to aggress.

The Germans are pitiless to failure, as the disgrace of their Chief of Staff, VON MOLTKE, showed. The Americans of the North weeded out slowly, sometimes, but relentlessly, their unsuccessful Generals. MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, made way at last for GRANT. The supersession of Field Marshal FRENCH, in spite of his patrician and even royal favor and his hold upon the popular imagination, proves that Great Britain is bent upon prosecuting the war, of redeeming military errors, of getting, if he can be got, a competent, if not a consummate, commander. Sir DOUGLAS HAIG, the new Commander in Chief, has distinguished himself again and again in the war. He is a student of tactics. His energy and skill as a Corps Commander have been proved abundantly. It remains to be seen if he is equal to the difficult task of command and co-operation which Sir JOHN FRENCH has laid down. If he is not, somebody else must be found, will be found. "More men? More war!" wrote LOWELL impatiently when the North was seeking the long-delayed organizer of victory. Great Britain has the men and is getting millions more. Now she must find the man. And "masterly" and "brilliant" retreats will not be tolerated. Win or get out.

THE PHILIPPINES BILL.

Brig. Gen. MCINTYRE, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, suggested to the Senate Committee on the Philippines Wednesday three significant changes in the pending bill affecting the government of those islands. General MCINTYRE has lately made a tour of inspection in the Philippines and what he has to say about the conditions existing there is of more importance than any reports which are open to the suspicion of being partisan documents. He protested first against the prohibition of plural marriages. As the bill is intended to be the organic law of the Islands under American control the inclusion of that provision seems needless. Polygamy is illegal in the United States and therefore could not be legally tolerated in any of its possessions. But General MCINTYRE points out that polygamy is practiced among the Moros and intimates clearly that an attempt at this time to suppress it would be ineffective. He suggests, instead of the present provision, a mere paragraph providing that no law shall ever be enacted permitting plural marriages. With the lapse of years and the development of civilization the practice of polygamy will be discontinued. Meanwhile the established customs of so many hundreds of thousands of people cannot be changed overnight by statute. The Moros are Mohammedans.

Another change suggested by General MCINTYRE is a rewording of the preamble promising independence to the Filipinos, at some future date unspecified, so as to avoid the insinuation that they are at present unfitted for independence. That, it seems, would be a distinction without a difference. He also condemned the proposed special bureau to have supervision of the non-Christian tribes as unnecessary. Those tribes are not troublesome. A remaining feature of the bill is the election of a native Senate which may reject the appointments of the Governor General. It is exceedingly doubtful if the United States Senate will ever accept this provision. The bill was passed in the House last year with the belief that the Senate would not act upon it. Obviously the best thing to do with the Philippines bill is to hold it for consideration at some future time when there is less public business of a more pressing kind for Congress to attend to.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Deserving" Cases and Others.

Evidently it occurred to ROBERT W. DE FOREST sooner than to THE TIMES itself that a careful reading of "New York's 100 Neediest Cases" would be beneficial reading for children whose own needs are so promptly and thoroughly supplied that the existence of those needs is hardly realized by them. In the letter printed yesterday Mr. DE FOREST wrote that, a year ago as this year, he had given $10 to each of his grandchildren, to be sent to that one of the "cases" which, after carefully going over them, he or she thought neediest of all. The result of his lesson in personal bestowal of relief was interesting, for no two of the children selected the same beneficiary.

This shows that the selections had not been decided by any one fixed standard of "need," in the definite sense of that word, but by the assemblage of circumstances in each particular instance that most strongly appealed to individual sympathy. And the method followed by these children is presumably the one followed by their elders, for, so far as actual "need" goes, the whole hundred "cases" are about on a level, but the contributions from the public have been distributed through the list by no means impartially. The "cases" having the more of the picturesque, sentimental, or pathetic element have had a noticeable preference, while some have as yet been wholly passed over.

Perhaps the words "most deserving," rather than "most needy," have been in the minds of a majority of the givers, for there still survives, and widely, the old illusion that only the "deserving" have any claim on charity or any right to expect help. The modern view, of course, is wholly different. The enlightened philanthropist, emphasizing as he does the preventive and socially defensive side of charity, has pretty well abandoned the old distinction between the deserving and the undeserving, as commonly defined, and he pays a like amount, though different kinds, of attention to both. What the enlightened philanthropist is doing consciously, a good many other people, nowadays, are doing unconsciously, and therefore less effectively. One sign of this change is shown by the quick and generous help that has been extended in two of the "cases" where once few would have seen anything except "sin" and the propriety of stern punishment.

Testing the Work of Our Schools.

Revelations that one would like to call astounding, but cannot honestly characterize even as very surprising, have resulted from a test which The Bronx Home News has just applied to boys soon to be graduated from the public schools in its own borough. The boys were attracted to the office of the paper by an offer of silver watches as prizes for those who showed the best results of their training in the common English branches, and the unofficial "examinations" to which they were subjected at least seem to disclose that they might about as well be allowed to roam the streets as to attend the public schools. The report of the paper making the highly interesting experiment is that they have learned practically nothing—that they cannot spell with even a remote approach to accuracy, that they cannot read either easily or intelligently, that they cannot perform operations in simple addition, and that their knowledge of history and geography, what little there is of it, consists of mistakes and misunderstandings.

If these examinations were as fairly conducted as they seem to have been from the account of them given by The Bronx Home News, the managers of our educational system are faced with a severe indictment, and with one much more definite than most of the others they have had to meet. So far as concerns these particular boys, collected from many schools and presumably representative in character and quality, the millions spent by the Board of Education are wasted or worse. Not only must the teaching in the grades reached by the boys be inefficient, but that in the grades below must be as bad, and their several promotions must have been made, not because of increasing attainments, but simply to make room for others to be in turn as inefficiently taught.

A chance to hope that the state of affairs is less awful than the Bronx paper makes it out to be lies in the possibility that it demanded too much. There is a hint of that in the list of words it asked the boys to spell. They are unquestionably of the kind called "hard," and they may have been unwisely selected. They wouldn't have been too much, however, for the boys and girls in the red schoolhouses of other days, as many an old-time spelling match has shown.

Applying Sense to Warfare.

Father MCMAHON'S address on "Catholicism and War," delivered before the Catholic Library Association, might well have had the shorter title of "War," and deserves the attention of a far larger audience. For it is not among the members of any one society or church that there are to be found people needing to be told, as Father MCMAHON told his hearers, that there are wars and wars, reasons and reasons for making war, and ways and ways of carrying it on.

He expressed, of course, no more liking for war in the abstract than is felt by any other sane and decent person, but he very clearly pointed out the mistake of the pacifists who deny that war can ever be right or peace ever wrong.

It is indeed a pity that the pacifists should go to such lengths in their denunciations of war as war that those of us who are no more militarists than they are forced into what seems to be a defense of it for its own sake. Both attitudes of mind are grossly illogical, and those who assume either attitude ignore about the same number of large and important facts. On the one side are they who cannot remember that surgeons as well as assassins use knives, and on the other are they who forget that assassins as well as surgeons wound the shrinking flesh of human beings.

A war with both sides in the wrong is conceivable easily enough, but usually the fighting on one side or the other is justifiable—as a choice of evils, to be sure, but still fully, as is many another such choice.

The Right Sort of Hyphen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Post Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., a baker has a shop which bears this legend: "American-German Bakery." True to his sign, this citizen is a hyphenate of the right sort. E. S. R.

Port Richmond, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1915.

WEEP NOT, O FOOLISH ONES.

Weep not, O foolish ones, or, if ye must,
Weep for yourselves, still blundering in the dust
Of wasted bygone years;
Still shackled heavily and creeping slow,
Along the weary way all men must go
Until their freedom nears.

Weep not, beloved ones, for when ye weep
It rains in Paradise, and we who sleep
So soft, so sound, at last,
Wake from our radiant dreams of joy to hear,
Slow dripping on the golden roofs, each tear
Dimly recall the past.

Weep not, ye kindly ones! Life is so hard
To leave in honor, and, with soul unmarred,
Forgiveness to attain.
Our mangled forms, that strew the fields today,
Are but as outworn garments, flung away:
We have not lived in vain!

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

ART NOTES.

Eli Nadelman's Sculpture on View —Craftsmen's Exhibition.

At the Photo-Secession Galleries is an exhibition of drawings and sculpture by a young Polish artist, Eli Nadelman. In a self-respecting and tolerably clear little introduction to his brief list of titles Mr. Nadelman explains that his effort has been toward attaining the highest possible degree of plasticity in his sculpture, and says further: "Neither an exact copy of nature nor a geometrical abstract form, nor all the productions of painting and sculpture in our time that can be placed between these two extremes, possess that quality—matter has an individual will which is its life. A stone will refuse all the positions we may wish to give it if these are unsuited to it. By its own will it will fall back into the position that its shape in conjunction with its mass demands."

There is reason to believe that Mr. Nadelman, whose sense of form is highly developed, will work through the present stage of his accomplishment to a nearer approach to his ideal than he shows in the present exhibition. He already has cast behind him an outworn shell of contortion and broken and undulating forms, to arrive at a serenity of surface of the utmost beauty. A couple of heads in marble invite the touch by the exquisite smoothness of their generalized surfaces. It is, moreover, a generalization that includes a true synthesis and not an emptiness.

But the artist is still hampered in his communications with the public by childish symbols. One should not perhaps forget that a very great critic has found in the Sistine ceiling "the symbolism of a primitive and the science of a decadent," but the fact that the words could be applied with equal truth to much of the "modern" art by no means argues that all our young artists are on the way to become Michelangelos. An artificial innocence of vision which, in combination with the science of decadence produces an effect of deepest guile, is the stumbling block of the new schools. The fact that Mr. Nadelman has a keen sense of humor is in favor of his winning out in his fight against abnormal influences.

An Exhibition Dining Room.

At the ninth annual exhibition of the National Society of Craftsmen a new departure has been made in the direction of a rational exhibition plan, and the result is what was to be expected from the admirable taste of the committee and the resources of the society. In the galleries of the National Arts Club, where the exhibition is now open, a small room has been set apart for the coherent placing of objects appropriate to a dining room. The furniture of the room is made and lent by Karl Van Rydingsvard, and the strongly Scandinavian character of his design harmonizes unexpectedly with the American designs used in neighboring objects. The stenciled curtains of the windows show a bold and decorative animal design in a blue so fine in quality that one instinctively wonders as to the source of the dye.

The sideboard and table runners are filet of firm technique and interesting pattern by S. D. Price. The iridescent glass is molded by Sarah Royal Comer. The mantelpiece has a tile facing of Volkmar ware, and the fire back is molded in the shape of a Chinese god by Mr. Van Rydingsvard. The andirons are by J. C. Burdick. The Newcomb and Marblehead Potteries contribute jars for the window ledges. Small vases and decorations of high quality come from B. S. Davis and other individual craftsmen. On the table is a breakfast service by Dorothea Warren O'Hara. These are the items, but they indicate nothing of the charm of the general effect. Mrs. O'Hara, for example, has far finer ceramics in other parts of the exhibition galleries, but they are decidedly less impressive than this beautiful little service, showing to the most casual glance how intimate and delightful are such works of the hand in household use.

You may see in an outer case a more or less huddled heap of filet and embroidery, and the sight fails to solicit you, but against the dark surface of Mr. Van Rydingsvard's table the scrupulous execution and well-thought-out design of the modern lace holds its own against the noble designs of the European past. Nothing is obtrusive, but nothing is overwhelmed, and the rich personal savor of a house made with hands is freely communicated. It would have been difficult to devise a better method of making known the true importance of American handicrafts. Next year perhaps the system will be extended to include all the galleries.

"Undeniably Established."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me a word to "K. M. M.," (pity he didn't like to sign his full name,) who quotes the German White Book as "undeniably establishing for any one who will read" the fact that the Germans were justified in shelling Rheims Cathedral just a little bit, and that the German General Staff had given explicit instructions to spare historic churches, monasteries, hospitals, &c.? We Americans have no doubt at all that the German White Book establishes all this—for Germans! Why, the German official books also establish undeniably that the Germans invaded Belgium because Belgium was preparing to eat Germany up, and that England, by her wicked machinations forced Germany to attack France! There isn't anything you can't undeniably establish from a German Book—white, blue, purple, or self-colored yellow. Nevertheless, as to the wanton destruction of cathedrals, hospitals, monasteries—yes, and peaceful merchant vessels like the Lusitania, Americans already have all the evidence they need, thank you. The guilt of the parties concerned is quite undeniably established. Why does "K. M. M." bother with us? JONAS HIGGINBOTHAM.

New York, Dec. 16, 1915.

Unseen Visitors on Battleships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An inventor interested in battleship construction and anxious to determine certain details of construction informs me that within a few days past he walked on board the Florida, descended to her lower regions, and spent "two or three hours" in an examination before he was discovered and apprehended. If this is true and be an indication of general laxity and indifference on the part of those who are paid out of the public purse, it would go far to explain some fires that have occurred on our battleships. It's about time for citizens of the United States to wake up unless loquacity without action is a sufficient guarantee of security. PATENT ATTORNEY.

New York, Dec. 15, 1915.

Kindness of a Policeman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This forenoon the writer witnessed an act of exceptional kindness, which is worthy of the highest praise. A young policeman, noticing a shivering, coatless snow shoveler at the corner of Pitkin and Stone Avenues, went the rounds of the stores on the block in search of a coat for the unfortunate worker. Within ten minutes' time a coat was obtained, and a little later there came a storekeeper with an overcoat. The spectacled laborer, who appeared to have seen better days, showed by his expression the gratitude he felt toward his policeman friend. Furthermore, a dinner was provided for his empty stomach. EDWARD SAPHIR.

Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1915.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND AMERICAN SAILORS.

Remedies Suggested for the Ills of the Seamen's Act and of Proposed Government Ownership.

By C. S. STANWORTH, Commander U. S. N., Retired.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year ago the upbuilding of the American merchant marine was an academic question. With plenty of ships to take our exports, bring our imports, the American merchant or manufacturer was more concerned with the size of his freight bills than the nationality of the shipowner to whom the freight money was paid.

The European war immediately demoralized the carrying trade. German and Austrian ships were entirely withdrawn, many of the English and French ships were diverted to other uses, and our ports became congested with outbound freight.

Equally serious was the check to our imports, especially German chemicals, dyestuffs, and potash. This was not due to any blockade, but to the lack of vessels.

The demoralization of our commerce extended throughout the country and caused serious financial trouble, and as it became understood that it was due to the fact that we had depended entirely upon foreign shipping, over which we could exercise no control, the necessity for an American merchant marine became apparent to the whole country.

Since there is the demand, capital will supply the ships if it can find a reasonable profit in so doing. At present there is such a profit, but when the war ends, large numbers of ships will resume commerce carrying, and competition will cut down freight rates, so that the cost of operating will become a question for careful consideration. The artificial combinations among foreign shipowners that kept up the freight rates before the war have ceased to exist, and the first years of peace will see fierce competition among the ship lines to get and hold business.

Capital foresees this struggle, and as long as the operating expenses of a vessel under the American flag are greater than under a foreign flag there is no prospect of capital embarking in the shipping business.

An investigation of the causes that contribute to the greater operating expenses of an American vessel may suggest remedies that will remove the barriers to the development of an American merchant marine.

Initial Cost.

In a pamphlet issued by the American Steamship Association numerous estimates from American shipbuilding firms, and corresponding bids from foreign firms, are quoted. These bids show an excess of cost of the American-built ship of 80 to 125 per cent. Such widely-varying data prove nothing but careless estimating on the part of the American firms, and now that we have foreign competition the estimates will be closer.

The main cause of the American-built ship being more expensive to construct is the lack of demand. In consequence of this, and owing to special requirements demanded by the owner, nearly every American ship is a special product, calling for its own set of plans. With a steady demand, and the requirements of the purchaser of a general character only, standardization becomes possible, and the cost of construction lowered. Imagine an automobile manufacturer turning out each automobile according to the individual fancy of the prospective buyer!

Not only is the cost of construction lowered when standardized plans are used, but the steady demand allows of a lower margin of profit. Under our former protective tariff the cost of material was artificially increased. Higher wages are paid American workmen, but we do not find that has made American automobiles more costly than foreign ones. Moreover the better workmanship of our American shipbuilding firms lessens very materially the repair costs.

Higher initial cost means higher taxation, insurance, interest, and depreciation charges, and as it is to the interest of the country to have American-built ships some offset must be provided for their higher cost, which will be considered later. If the Government makes certain demands as to hull-fittings with the view of using the vessel in time of war, this extra cost should be met directly, and the Government should hold an option as to purchase or lease based upon initial cost, less depreciation.

Tonnage Dues.

The sea-bordering countries charge vessels entering their ports certain dues for the maintenance of customs and of aids to navigation, such as lighthouses.

These dues are based upon the tonnage, not the displacement of the vessel. Tonnage is the cargo-carrying capacity of a vessel, displacement her actual weight, or in other words, tonnage represents the earning capacity, displacement the size of a vessel.

Tonnage is determined by measuring the interior contents of the main hull of a ship in cubical feet, and dividing by 100. The American rule takes this as a basis, whereas Lloyd's takes 68 to 65 per cent., so at the outset Lloyd's gives a discount of 32 to 35 per cent. To the gross tonnage thus obtained certain additions are made for deckhouses, &c., and certain deductions for engine room, crew space, and store rooms are allowed, and the final result is the net or register tonnage, upon which all tonnage dues are based.

Due principally to the discount allowed under Lloyd's rules, the American register ship of the same tonnage is credited with a higher net tonnage than a ship of foreign register.

Obviously the remedy here is to change our register law to correspond to Lloyd's.

The American tonnage dues on foreign trading vessels are 6 cents per ton, with an annual maximum of 30 cents to vessels making frequent trips, while the light tax is 50 cents per ton, but this is not always demanded.

Seamen's Act.

The object of this act was to provide additional safety at sea, and to better the condition of sailors, so as to make it a desirable profession for Americans.

An American merchant marine must mean American ships manned by Americans, otherwise we have not saved ourselves international complications both in peace and war. Moreover, in case of disaster at sea, our crews will be judged as Americans.

With American crews the requirements as to language are met. The requirements as to the percentage of qualified seamen still remain, and it is true that the steamship sailor does not have to be of the square-rigged type. His sailor requirements are few, and should include the handling of small boats under sail and oars, including hoisting and lowering, handling a heaving line, knotting and splicing, steering, swimming, and instruction in resuscitation. This instruction could be given at the various naval training stations in two months, certificates as steamship seamen being given by the naval officials. The steamship companies should be required to pay transportation charges and a nominal sum to each candidate for incidental expenses, the Government rationing the classes. The men should sign an agreement to serve the steamship company for a period of six months after receiving certificates.

Sailors.

Sailors have for generations been outside the law that protects the ordinary man in his rights, and custom or common usage, that equally with law protects us in our relations to others, has always been invoked against any attempt to better the sailor's life.

Dragged aboard ship insensible from drugs or drink, he is told that he has signed the articles for the voyage, and that two to three months of his future work has been paid in advance to the man who drugged him and lugged him on board. Ill-clad, ill-fed, hard-worked, he is at the mercy of the officers of the ship, whose code generally is that of brute force, and if he resists being knocked and kicked about, he renders himself liable to death for mutiny. If, when the ship arrives in port he attempts to escape from his slavery, the law throws him in prison, and then returns him to his ship, and he pays the expenses.

Such were the abuses, especially on American ships, that the law had to prescribe the food, and a certain amount of cubic airspace for his sleeping quarters. But the money he works for could be paid in advance to any one the Captain saw fit, that is, any one except the sailor himself, and he had to wait until the end of the voyage. So it was not an infrequent occurrence, when the voyage was nearly over, for the crew to be run off the ship by brutal treatment, thus forfeiting to the owners the pay belonging to them.

The Seamen's act allows a sailor to claim at any port one-half of the money he has earned. If he deserts, or quits his job without giving notice, he forfeits the pay due him, any effects he leaves behind, and he is subject to fines and imprisonment for numerous other offenses. While a wonderful advance for the sailor, there is not a laboring man ashore who would submit to the restrictions still placed upon the sailor.

We have numerous unemployed, and if we wish to have American sailors the calling must be attractive, and to make it attractive the Government must remove the financial handicap now existing by allowing to the shipowners the difference in pay and food between the American sailor and the foreigner. This is not a subsidy, for a subsidy is paid on account of the ship.

We have had as an argument for protective tariff the benefit to the American workman, but the protection was on the product, and what the workman received was indirect. Here the benefit is direct to the sailor, and the machinery of the Government is already in operation to see that he gets it.

To provide the funds, raise our tariff duties the necessary percentage, but place the funds so derived to a separate account in the Treasury, just as the navy prize money has always been carried. The sum paid out at first will be small, but as the number of American sailors increase the interest on the accrued sum will be available. Provide that after ten years this allowance shall be paid only for American sailors on American-built ships.

C. S. STANWORTH,
Commander U. S. Navy, Retired.

MUSICAL SALVOS FOR PEACE.

More About "The Cosmic Mind and the Hallacious Urge."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find your editorial on "The Cosmic Mind and the Hallacious Urge" highly diverting, notwithstanding that you poke some pretty keen fun at me, and notwithstanding that most of its readers will be misled into thinking that I really believe in the success of the wild scheme advocated by Professor Hood to bring about peace by assailing, as you say, the "Cosmic Tympanum" with salvos "of fifes, tomtoms, village bands, and sweet singers of the United States."

The professor really seems to think that the belligerents in the trenches throughout the seat of war in Europe would reverberate psychically to the "song and dance" the United States sent them by psychic vibration; that this reverberation would incapacitate them from shooting straight and hitting each other, inasmuch as they would have to "keep time in a sort of runic rhyme," and that, observing the futility of further effort at slaughter, they would thereupon spontaneously jump out of their trenches, exclaiming: "What's the use of trying to shoot at each other when we can do nothing but miss? Let's embrace." And lo! rushing into each other's arms in a glorious hug they become a spectacle for gods and men! As the professor conceives it, such cannot be but the upshot of his musical salvos in the interests of peace.

What a pity it is that Henry Ford did not take with him some of the professor's musical salvos!

It is interesting and curious to note here that Professor Hood, the editor in chief of The Key to Fundamentals, though of Yankee parentage, is pro-German in his sentiments, and that I, the managing editor of that periodical, though of German parentage, am intensely pro-ally. ALBERT L. LEUBUSCHER.

New Dorp, S. I., Dec. 15, 1915.

Dedication of a Jewish Nursery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent edition of THE TIMES there appeared a letter, signed by Mrs. Israel Jackson Roe, in which she took exception to the following statement made by me, in an interview with your reporter, that:

> Before we established this nursery the children of widows who had to work to support their families spent hungry days in cold flats, or played in the streets.

Permit me to say, in defense of that statement, that it is a known fact that the facilities of the nursery of the Sisterhood of Social Workers were and are inadequate to meet the needs of that particular district, that the addition of many more institutions devoted to the same work would not be superfluous.

Furthermore, my statement was not intended as casting reflection upon the worthy work of the Sisterhood of Social Workers, but, on the contrary, as a realization of the necessity for the co-operation of all forces to meet this most ardent need and to provide a place for every widow's child to rest, be fed and clothed while the parent was seeking an honest livelihood. ETTA FINE,
President of the Hebrew Day Nursery of New York.

New York, Dec. 12, 1915.

"Dik" Has Been Delayed.

*To the Edit

DEBUTANTE PARTIES LURE FOR SOCIETY

Mrs. J. Rich Steers Gives Luncheon for Her Nieces, Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick

MRS. J. S. ULMAN, HOSTESS

A Dinner for Miss Isabel Stettinius and a Luncheon for Miss Madeleine Pearson at Sherry's.

Yesterday's entertaining consisted chiefly of small luncheons and dances, including several débutante affairs.

Mrs. J. Rich Steers gave a luncheon at her residence, 37 East Sixty-seventh Street, for her two débutante nieces, the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, the daughters of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick. The guests included the Misses Rosalie Bloodgood, Isabel Stettinius, Charlotte Pratt, Dorothy Greer, Hope Williams, Frederica Bull, Lilian Palmer, Mary A. Cushman, Ethel Potter, Mary Francke, and Mary Hartshorne. Mrs. Steers will entertain at dinner for her nieces on Feb. 4.

Mrs. Ernest Flagg entertained in the evening at her city house, 100 East Fortieth Street, with a dinner for Miss Isabel Stettinius. The guests who numbered fourteen, included other débutantes.

Miss Edith McCulloch Miller's small luncheon at her home, 270 Madison Avenue, was for her sister, Mrs. W. B. McVickar.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman was the hostess in the evening at a large dance at her home, 24 East Eighty-first Street. The first two floors were cleared for dancing, and there were more than 200 present, and a number of dinner hostesses brought their guests. Those giving dinners included Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney and Mrs. J. J. Manning.

Mrs. William Comstock Pearson of 165 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Madeleine Pearson. The guests included the Misses May Munro, Esther Denny, Marjorie Stewart, Rosalie Clark, Grace Colgate, Elizabeth Haldane, Alice Baldwin, Gertrude Geer, Katherine Lyon, Olivia Slade, Helen D. Geer, Katherine Hall, Josephine Coster, Alida O. Banks, Margaret Lindabury, Wealthy Lewis, Lois Mills, Mabel Venner, Emma Ross Leslie, Josephine Danforth, Margaret Potter, Jeannette Pruyn, Marion Becker, and Helen Dudgeon. Miss Elizabeth Gregory received with Mrs. Pearson.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pearson are at Pinehurst, S. C., to remain until late this month, when they will return to New York. Mrs. Pearson was formerly Miss Eleanor A. Bryant of Philadelphia, where their marriage took place on Nov. 24.

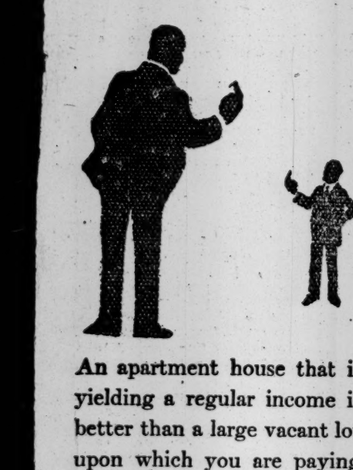
Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hall Forbes of 106 East Thirty-fifth Street, will entertain informally at a French musicale at their home on Sunday afternoon, Mlle. Torpadie and M. Perrin are to take part.

Mrs. George Henry Newton of 14 East Sixtieth Street and Ridgefield, Conn., will give a reception on Tuesday, Dec. 21, to introduce her daughter, Miss Isabel Ninon Newton. A number of the season's buds will receive with Miss Newton.

Today's entertainments for débutantes include receptions by Mrs. C. H. Simmons for Miss Ethel Simmons, Mrs. W. Seward Webb's dinner for Miss Annette Markoe, Mrs. G. E. Turnure's dinner and theatre party for Miss Grace Bristed, and Mrs. Philip B. Jennings' luncheon for debutantes.

The members of St. Christopher League will give an entertainment tonight at the Plaza for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. Among the dancers will be Miss Louise Homer, daughter of Mme. Homer.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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MISS RUTH TOWNSEND SINGS

A Mezzo Soprano, New to New York, Makes an Agreeable Impression.

Miss Ruth Townsend, a singer new to the New York concert platform, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall that disclosed a decided talent and a high degree of artistic accomplishment. Miss Townsend's voice is a mezzo soprano of an agreeable quality, better in its middle and lower tones than in its higher, which are not always securely placed and sometimes give her a little trouble in maintaining their quality and intonation. She has evidently a truly musical endowment in her appreciation of the spirit and significance of what she sings; but in her program yesterday she sometimes went beyond what her resources, both in temperament and in voice, could fully achieve. Thus, Schubert's "Erlkönig" lies outside of them; so, to a degree, does Brahms's "Von Ewiger Liebe," both of which need a more dramatic utterance, a more imposing style than she commands; nor is she at her best in a song of such a broad sweep and emotional concentration as Schubert's "Ave Maria." It may be supposed, indeed, that in more intimate surroundings, a smaller hall, her efforts would be more decisive.

Miss Townsend sang two Italian airs well: "Vieni, O Figlio," from Händel's "Ottone," and Pergolesi's "Se tu m' Ami," the latter especially well. There were grace and charm in the old French air, "L'Amour de Moi;" and unquestionably, she seems to arrive at the pith and point, the particular quality of French songs with more certainty than in anything else. Her group that comprised Trémisat's "Novembre," Chausson's "Sérénade Italienne," and "Les Papillons" was given with something of real distinction, and of penetration into their quality. So, too, her singing of several songs by Strauss showed a genuine appreciation, and much of the poignant intensity that some of them demand. But Miss Townsend is young; and, given her evident natural endowment, her musical foundation, her style should broaden and deepen, gaining in certain qualities that are not yet fully developed in her singing. And one of the things to which she should pay heed is the improvement of her diction, which is by no means so finished as it should be, and as much of her technique is in other respects.

NEW EARLY DANCES BEGIN.

Thursday Evening Seniors Meet at Sherry's—Dinner Hostesses.

A new set of dances named the Thursday Evening Seniors, arranged by and for society girls who have been out a year or more, had their first meeting last evening in Sherry's ballroom. They are early dances, beginning at 9:30 and ending at 12:30 with a buffet supper. The fifty members include several recently married young women, and each member is entitled to invite two men. There were about 150 present last night, and a number of small dinners preceded the affair.

The patronesses, all of whom received, are Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, and Mrs. Charles H. Mellon. The dinner hostesses included Mrs. A. A. Lowe, Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, Mrs. Bradley, whose dinner was for Miss Anne Bradley; Mrs. Mellon, who entertained at Sherry's for Miss Eleanor Mellon, and the Misses Winifred Chisolm and Audrey Osborn, all of whom took their guests to the dance.

The members include Mrs. William P. Philips, Mrs. Edmund L. Twining, Jr., Mrs. Francis E. Storer, Mrs. John H. Stewart, and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, and also the Misses Cornelia Chapin, Lois Cuningham, Catherine Colt, Alice and Louise Dickson, Amy Bradish Johnson, Margaret Trevor, Kathryn Motley, Doris Mangam, Gertrude Mali, Jeanne and Marie Louise Emmet, Cordelia Hepburn, Margaret Henderson, Alice Gifford, Margaret Knapp, Flora McAlpin, Margaret Overton, Gertrude Parker, Violett Preston Brown, Cecilia Sullman, Margaret Hamilton, and Phyllis Bard McVickar and Elizabeth McVickar.

The dates of the additional dances are Jan. 13 and Feb. 3.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Philadelphia were:

F. Adamson, Mrs. E. E. Alger, J. B. Bailey, Mrs. B. Bell, H. J. Bradshaw, William Brewster, William Bright, Miss Annette Collins, H. G. Cook, Harold Daniels, F. W. Dobson, W. G. Duncan, H. V. Dunlop, R. E. Ellis, Miss M. Galey, Robert P. Gray, G. Guthrie, C. Hilborn, Miss Amy M. Holman, Henry Jap, W. R. Johnston, W. S. King, William C. Lyons, J. Matheson, F. Montes, Mrs. C. Padley, S. Stamford Parry, F. D. Pillatt, A. G. Ranson, Donald S. Richardson, Miss Ethel Roberts, William Round, Norman Sedson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Seseman, R. S. Sloan, Peter Smart, J. T. T. Thomas, Miss B. Trent, Mrs. I. L. Tripp, Mrs. L. Verdon, Mrs. I. Wells, R. L. Wenslaw, J. G. Whitelaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Yerkes.

'DIE WALKURE' IS SUNG WITH SPIRIT

Wagner's Music Drama Preserves Its Poetical Atmosphere, Conducted by Bodanzky.

HENRI SCOTT AS HUNDING

An Admirable Impersonation in His First Appearance in Role Here—Mme. Matzenauer, Brunnhilde.

DIE WALKURE.—Music-Drama in three acts. Book and music by Richard Wagner, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Siegmund	Johannes Sembach
Hunding	Henri Scott
Wotan	Carl Braun
Sieglinde	Melanie Kurt
Brunnhilde	Margarete Matzenauer
Fricka	Margarete Ober
Helmwige	Lenora Sparkes
Gerhilde	Helen Warrum
Ortlinde	Vera Curtis
Rossweisse	Rita Fornia
Grimgerde	Florence Mulford
Waltraute	Julia Heinrich
Siegrune	Marie Mattfeld
Schwertleite	Lila Robeson

Conductor—Artur Bodanzky.

The first performance of "Die Walküre" this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was given last evening, kept and more than kept the promises that have been implied for the season in the Wagnerian performances hitherto given under Mr. Bodanzky's direction. It had many and striking excellencies: a potent dramatic spirit, a poetical atmosphere, a suggestion of old and far-off things. And it had furthermore great musical beauty of the sort that Mr. Bodanzky has taught his listeners to expect: beautiful in quality of tone, in proportion, in rhythm, in many finely conceived details, and at the same time portraying the larger outlines of the drama.

In the cast there were mostly singers in the leading parts who have been heard in performances of "Die Walküre" last season. Henri Scott appeared for the first time here as Hunding, an admirable impersonation in its implied ferocity, and sung with a powerful voice in excellent style. Mme. Matzenauer's Brünnhilde, Mr. Sembach's Siegmund, Mr. Braun's Wotan, Mme. Kurt's Sieglinde, Mme. Ober's Fricka were all deserving of high praise, and together achieved an uncommonly fine performance. Mr. Sembach is one of the best of contemporary German tenors in voice and intelligence of acting. What a pity that his manner of singing is not better; that he will not relinquish the constricted and throaty production that occasionally spoils many of his phrases and injures the quality of his tone.

There were certain features of the stage management that have before disappointed lovers of the Wagnerian drama, and that are retained, as it seems needlessly, in the performances: the obvious red spot-light that is shot out from the fireplace upon the sword sticking in the tree, instead of the flaring up of the embers that Wagner directs, the falling down of almost the side of the house instead of the flying open of the door when "Elmer Kamdoch Keiner ging" later in the first act, and a few other details that have often enough been commented on, and that contribute to injure the poetical illusion. There is much, however, that is beautiful and appropriate in the mounting. The management of the lights in the last scene, the suggestion of the dying day, is particularly successful.

MME. JULIA CULP GREETED.

Lieder Singer Gives Her First Recital of Season in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Julia Culp, the Dutch lieder singer, gave her first recital of the season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon and was greeted by a large audience. She sang five songs of Schubert, a succeeding group in which three songs in English were combined with three in Dutch, and, at the end, three numbers from Hugo Wolf's "Italienisches Liederbuch" and three songs by Gustav Mahler. The gifts which have won for her the position she has achieved were again in evidence yesterday's recital. Her voice was in good form, though some condition had robbed it of a shade of its best quality in the lower and lower-middle range.

Again it was borne in on the listener with how much ease Mme. Culp sings, how deftly she manages to subordinate an always active technical skill to the artistic purposes she has in mind. There were pianissimos in Earl Cranston Sharp's "Japanese Death Song," for instance, that were marvelous; well done, yet, though in the case of some singers the feeling that they were "effects" in and for themselves would have obtruded itself in her singing they never appeared as anything else but the best way of expressing the mood of the moment. So it was also with some runs in de Lange's "Dutch Serenade," given in half voice with exquisite smoothness and colored with fine emotional expressiveness.

Perhaps the results in Mahler's songs were not as effective as in some of the others, but this was not altogether the singer's fault, for the material was difficult to handle as, for instance, the accompaniment for "Ich atmet' einen Lindenduft" does not furnish the most grateful support to the voice.

Coenraad V. Bos played the accompaniments in his usual thoroughly sympathetic style.

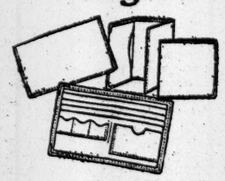
HOST TO THE HOBBY CLUB.

Henry E. Huntington's Fellow-Members View His Art Treasures.

Henry E. Huntington gave a dinner last night at his home, 2 East Fifty-seventh Street, to his fellow-members of the Hobby Club. After dinner the guests viewed Mr. Huntington's art treasures, including his library and many of his notable paintings.

The members of the club present were Darwin P. Kingsley, Theodore N. Vail, Archer M. Huntington, Phoenix Ingraham, H. C. Fogler, Alvin W. Krech, John G. Milburn, W. B. Osgood Field, Henry S. Van Duzer, Winston H. Hagen, W. M. Schnitzer, John C. Tomlinson, George A. Plimpton, Albert Gallatin, E. R. A. Seligman, Bashford Dean, David Eugene Smith, George F. Kunz, Professor William P. Trent, E. T. Newell, John C. Tomlinson, Jr., John Quinn, and H. H. Harper.

Crouch & Fitzgerald



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WAR CORRESPONDENTS TALK

Ten Are Guests of Honor at Society of Illustrators' Dinner.

It was war correspondents' night last night with the Society of Illustrators at its monthly get-together at the Hotel Brevoort. Ten war writers and artists—"shy and modest specimens," according to Charles Dana Gibson, who presided—were the guests of honor at a dinner.

They were Irvin S. Cobb, Walter Hale, Will Irwin, Gouverneur Morris, E. Alexander Powell, Henry Reuterdahl, Boardman Robinson, Arthur Ruhl, H. B. Swope, and James Barnes. Two hundred members of the society and their guests were there, too.

War talks and stereopticon pictures of war scenes supplied the evening's entertainment. James Barnes said there "ain't no such animile as war correspondents," because no war correspondent can compete with the general staff, and then went on to disprove his assertion by telling his experiences.

Mr. Morris said he had asked Colonel Theodore Roosevelt the difference between a pacifist and a neutral.

"Much as I love natural history," he quoted the Colonel as replying, "I could never discover the differentiation between two brands of skunks."

Mr. Reuterdahl illustrated his talk with his own pictures. Mr. Cobb and Mr. Robinson told some stories of their experiences.

The diners included David Bispham, George Barr McCutcheon, Howard Chandler Christy, Morris Gest, Charles Norris, James Metcalfe, Earl Derr Biggers, Charles Hanson Towne, James Montgomery Flagg, and Montague Glass.

CHILD WELFARE FESTIVAL.

Wireless to Governors Will Ask for Legislation for Children.

The International Child Welfare League will give a Christmas Festival and Ball in the Hotel Biltmore on Monday evening, Dec. 20, to raise funds to carry on the work of the organization. All the Governors of the States will receive wireless messages from the league that night, and will be asked to reply what gifts they will make to the children of their States in the form of beneficent legislation. Yuletide dances and Christmas tableaux will be given by children.

It is the intention of the league to formulate a new Children's Magna Charta soon, demanding for all childhood good birth, careful rearing, and protection from pitiful indifference, ignorance, and greed. It is expected that thousands of war orphans will increase the work of the league soon.

Some of the patrons and patronesses of the Christmas Festival are: Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Thomas Mott Osborne, Professor George W. Kirchwey, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Wicott Clephane, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield.

DINNER TO DR. HILLIS.

Pastor Hopes to See Plymouth Church Richly Endowed.

A testimonial dinner, attended by 300 members of his congregation, was given to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in the lecture hall of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn last night. On behalf of the congregation, Colonel William C. Beecher, who presided as toastmaster, presented Dr. Hillis with an elaborate set of resolutions.

In replying to a request for a speech, Dr. Hillis said the criticism which had been showered upon him of late made him feel as though he had a "good many black spots" on his body. He denied that he had ever received any money for the publication of his sermons or had used them in any way as a source of revenue. As for the future, he asserted he would devote every hour of his life to the Christian ministry and especially to the upbuilding of Plymouth Church.

"Before I die," said Dr. Hillis, "I hope to see Plymouth Church endowed for a half a million dollars at least."

Christmas Fair at the Ritz Today.

A tea dance and Christmas fair are to be held at the Ritz-Carlton today from 2 until 7 o'clock for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. There will be moving pictures, exhibition dancing, and fortune telling. Mlle. de Sadeleer, daughter of the ex-Minister of State of Belgium and a member of the special mission sent to this country by King Albert, will sell flowers. Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet will do a Grecian dance. Many débutantes are to serve tea.

Mrs. Abner S. Brady.

Mrs. Abner S. Brady, a concert star during Jim Fiske's management of the Grand Opera House, died on Tuesday at her home, 300 West 116th Street, in her seventy-third year. She was a sister-in-law of Adelina Patti and the late Mme. Amalia Strakosch, and was born on Staten Island. Mrs. Brady appeared under her maiden name, Nully Piris, and possessed a high soprano voice. She retired twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Brady's first husband was Carlo Patti, a brother of Adelina Patti and her sisters, her second husband being Abner S. Brady, a hotel keeper. She is survived by a son and daughter, who appears on the stage as Florence Bell.

Gives $250,000 to London Hospital.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17.—Sir Ernest Cassel has donated $250,000 to the King Edward's Hospital fund for London. Sir Ernest donated a similar amount to the same fund in 1911.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Margaret Schiller" is the title given Hall Caine's new play in which Elsie Ferguson will be starred after the holidays. The play was originally called "The Prime Minister." Miss Ferguson will end her tour in "Outcast" tomorrow night in Philadelphia, and will begin rehearsals in the new play shortly after her return to New York.

In order to fulfill the terms of her contract with G. B. Shaw, which calls for forty consecutive performances of "Major Barbara," and at the same time adhere to her original repertory plan, Grace George will give special performances of "The Liars" and "The New York Idea" during the holidays. The latter will be acted Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28, and the former the following Friday afternoon.

At her recitals in the Lyceum this afternoon and Sunday night Yvette Guilbert will give new programs. These will include songs of the gentry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of the commoners, soldiers, and laborers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Some of the songs will be sung in English.

"Under Fire" will end its engagement at the Hudson New Year's Night. The following Tuesday night the war play will be presented in the Park Square Theatre, Boston.

Rehearsals of the new Ziegfeld "Midnight Follies" were begun yesterday under the direction of Ned Wayburn. The revue will be presented early in the new year atop the New Amsterdam.

The Log of the Ark
Noah's Diary by Gordon Pictures by Frueh
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The funniest book of the year
at all booksellers or
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681 Fifth Avenue
Near 54th Street

ORIGINAL 'UNCLE TOM' DEAD

Daniel Worcester Acted in First Production of Play in 1851.

Daniel Worcester, who was the original Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in the company organized by George Aitkin in the Fall of 1851, died yesterday at the Vermont Soldiers' Home in Bennington, in his eighty-third year.

He was born in Warren, Vt., and played his first theatrical engagement at the Howard Atheneum in Lowell, Mass., in 1850. Mr. Worcester appeared with the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company at its first performance in Natick, Mass., and later, when Aitken left the company to organize his own company which opened at the Troy Museum in June, 1852, he became manager of the first company and played through Western New York for more than a year.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Worcester enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Regiment, and when his term expired he joined the Foresteries New York Troupe, which appeared in Vermont in 1864. Later Mr. Worcester became stage manager for Amy Stone and toured Australia. During the last two years before her retirement he was stage manager for Laura Keene.

Mr. Worcester left the stage in 1874 and removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where he was a member of the police force for eleven years. Later he bought a small farm on the outskirts of Montpelier, Vt., and in 1909, after the death of his wife, entered the Soldiers' Home.

FRICK'S OLD PARTNER DEAD.

Abraham Overholt Tintsman Dies in His Eighty-second Year.

Abraham Overholt Tinstman, for whom Henry C. Frick worked as a bookkeeper many years ago, died on Tuesday at his home in Pittsburgh, in his eighty-second year. He is said to have helped Mr. Frick start in business, and, in addition to being in the coke business for fifteen years, for more than thirty he bought and sold coal lands. With his partner, Joseph Rist, and Mr. Frick he organized the Frick Coal and Coke Company.

Leonard Paulsen, senior member of Paulsen, Linkroun & Co., iron merchants of this city, died on Wednesday in Lincolnton, N. C. His home was in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Wade Dies at 100.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Wade, one of Brooklyn's oldest women, died on Wednesday at her home, 908 Greene Avenue, that borough. She was born in Gold Street, New York City, 100 years ago, when Manhattan Island north of Canal Street was for the most part farming land. Mrs. Wade was the widow of James M. Wade, who died forty years ago and who was a builder and real estate broker in Brooklyn. Mrs. Wade was a member of Trinity Baptist Church, and for many years was active in church work. She is survived by a son, Dr. John E. Wade, with whom she lived.

Frederick A. Cook.

Frederick A. Cook, head of the Latin Department and Vice Principal of the Yonkers High School, died yesterday morning at St. John's Riverside Hospital, in Yonkers, N. Y., following an operation for an abscess, in his fifty-eighth year. He was formerly Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Syracuse University and before that was connected with the University of Kansas. Mr. Cook was a graduate of Syracuse University and had taught for twenty years in Yonkers. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Delta Kappa fraternities and is survived by his wife.

Brig. Gen. Jeptha Garrard.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Brigadier General by brevet, Jeptha Garrard of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the civil war, died here today. He was 80 years of age, and had retired from his profession as an attorney a number of years ago. He was a graduate of Yale University.

Obituary Notes.

CHAUNCEY TAYLOR, for the last forty years in the employ of the Irving National Bank in Manhattan and well-known among bankers in the city, died yesterday at his home, 92 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. Mr. Taylor was 62 years old and is survived by his widow and his father, who is in his ninety-third year.

Mrs. MAY S. HANSCOM VENIERE, widow of James Henri Voldo Veniere, well known in the 70s as a dramatic editor, critic, and poet, and a daughter of George Hanscom, who was a leading business man of Akron, Ohio, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,224 East Fortieth Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Veniere came of Mayflower ancestry and in civil war days was prominent in Washington society.

Mrs. JANE A. McKENNA, widow of Francis McKenna, and a sister of Dr. Thomas T. Norris, formerly a Coroner of Kings County and at one time Charities Commissioner of the old City of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 411 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

THOMAS McARDLE, 70 years old, for the last fifty years a resident of Greenpoint, died at his home, 100 India Street, on Wednesday.

EDWARD P. MURPHY, a cashier of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday at the home of his cousin, 403 Second Street, South Brooklyn. He was 48 years old and a member of the Royal Arcanum. His wife died four months ago.

JOHN HENRY RAEMER, 71 years old, a civil war veteran, died from heart disease on Tuesday while shoveling snow from in front of the home of his daughter, 124 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, with whom he lived. Mr. Raemer took part in some of the principal battles during the war and received a medal from Colonel Minor T. Thomas for bravery. He was a member of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R.

HENRY OSBORNE, uncle of Supreme Court Justice William F. Rudd, of Albany, died in the German Hospital, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Osborne was 71 years old and lived at 61 Downing Street.

CHARLES A. GOLLMAR, a member of the firm of Higgins & Gollmar, lithographers, at 30 Ferry Street, Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,725 East Twenty-seventh Street, Sheepshead Bay, from heart disease. He was born in Brooklyn forty-seven years ago and was a member of Dauntless Council, R. A.; Merchants Lodge, F. and A. M., and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

CHARLES O. OGDEN, 48 years old, a commercial traveler in the drug line, died recently in the Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn from ptomaine poisoning. He lived at 155 South Elliott Place and left a widow and a son.

EDWARD W. RICHARDSON, for many years connected with the Schultz-Southwick Leather Company of 343 Pearl Street, died on Wednesday at his home, 301 West 100th Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mother BONAVENTURE, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Joseph, died on Wednesday at St. John's Orphanage in Philadelphia, where she was in charge for many years before being made Superior.

Dr. CLINTON B. KNAPP, 42 years old, died last night at his home, 25 Westville Avenue, Caldwell, N. J.

CHARLES I. CRAGIN, a Director of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, and formerly head of the Dobbins Soap Company of that city, died on Wednesday at his apartments in the St. James Hotel in Philadelphia.

Mrs. HATTIE J. O'NEAL, widow of William J. O'Neal, manufacturer of leather belting and mill supplies, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pearce Nichols, in Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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Stays Hot 12 Hours
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Does what a hot water bottle ought to do—without any of the risks.

You see it's metal and there's no rubber to rot, no water to leak. It's as hot in the morning as when you went to bed. You boil it a few minutes and it gives off a dry, even heat at a usable temperature for 12 hours. Price $3.00. Money back guarantee. Booklet on request. On sale at
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This is an opportunity to secure a large, fine pearl necklace at the price prevailing years ago. On exhibition at the salesrooms of
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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BENNETT.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Bennett, 115 West 29th St., announce the birth of a son Dec. 12, 1915.

Engaged

KIRSCH—KIRBY.—Ethel Kirby to Edward Kirsch.

PORTER—ROTHERHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Rotherham announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis, to William O. Porter.

Married

Brooklyn.

CARPENTER — ABBERLEY. — Dec. 15, Emma V. Abberley to Dr. Walter T. Carpenter.

EDWARDS—JAHNSEN.—Dec. 15, Johanne M. Jahnsen to Ernest A. Edwards.

MARKGRAF — ASHBURNER. — Dec. 15, Louise M. Ashburner to Marc G. Markgraf.

WARTSHAUER—GREEN.—Dec. 15, Gertrude E. Green to Jack Warshauer.

Died

ADAMS.—On Dec. 16, 1915, Emeline A. Adams, widow of Joseph H. Adams of Litchfield, Conn., aged 81 years.

ADLER.—At Atlantic City on Wednesday, Dec. 15, Julius Adler, father of Mrs. Simon J. Klee. Funeral in Pittsburgh.

BACHNER—Seligman, Irvin, beloved husband of Jennie (nee Drucker,) father of Addie Reis, Carrie Sonepouse, Blanche Wechsler, and Fannie Bock, Thursday, Dec. 16. Funeral Sunday at 10 A. M. from his late residence, 2018 West 145d St.

BENNETT.—Suddenly at Petersham, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, Henry M. Bennett, son of the late Henry S. and Maria C. Bennett.

BLOOD.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Dec. 16, at his late residence, 276 Henry St., Brooklyn, Sylvester Lawton Blood, beloved husband of Elizabeth M. Blood. Notice of funeral hereafter. Saratoga and Troy papers please copy.

BRONNAN.—On Wednesday, at her residence, 210 Audubon Av., city, Mary, daughter of Mary J. and the late Dr. John S. Brosnan. Services at Church of the Incarnation, West 175th St., Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment private.

BROWER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1915, at his late residence, Tappan, N. Y., David Brower, aged 82 years. Funeral services Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M., at the residence of William Mabie, on the Old Tappan Road. Interment in Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.

BUSSELLE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 43 De Lisle Av., Toronto, Canada, S. Marshall Busselle, formerly of New York and Montclair, N. J. Funeral at 43 De Lisle Av., Toronto, yesterday.

COOK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1915, Frederick Augustus Cook. Funeral services will be held at the First M. E. Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment Lockport, N. Y.

CONDON.—At his residence, 182 East 79th St., Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon, in his 76th year, beloved husband of Sarah Condon, and father of Rev. Condon. Mass of requiem from Church of St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Av., Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M. Interment, Calvary.

COX.—Suddenly, on Dec. 16, 1915, at the Woman's Hospital, New York City, Marie Duane Bleecker Cox, beloved wife of Wilmot Townsend Cox and daughter of Cornelia Jones and John Bleecker Miller. Notice of funeral hereafter. Newport, Boston, and Utica papers please copy.

CRAGIN.—In Philadelphia, Dec. 15, Charles Isaiah Cragin. Services Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Saturday, 10:30. Interment Washington, D. C.

CRISSON.—On Dec. 16, 1915, Elizabeth J. Crisson, in her 58th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 1,033 Garden St., Hoboken, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Tarrytown (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CRONIN.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1915, Mary Cronin, beloved wife of John Cronin. Mass at 9:30, from her late residence, 328 East 83d St., Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915. Solemn requiem mass at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, 323 East 161st St.

DEMMLER.—Entered into rest, Dec. 16, 1915, Karl Demmler, beloved husband of Marie Gasser and father of Freda and Matilda Demmler, in his 64th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 575 East 156th St., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

DUNNE.—On Dec. 15, 1915, at her residence, 307 East 57th St., Theresa Sparkes, widow of James Dunne, and mother of James D. Dunne, Joseph T. C. Dunne, Mrs. Agnes Murphy, and the late Thomas F. Dunne. Native of Kilkenny, Ireland. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 18, 10 o'clock, St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th St.

EVERETT.—On Dec. 15, John Everett, aged 59 years, survived by his widow, Annie B. Everett, and two sons, Eric J. and Randall J. Funeral services at his late residence, 82 Washington Place West, on Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

FLUCKER.—Mrs. Nora, on Dec. 16. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Junie Stapleton, 591 West 178th St., on Saturday at 9:30. A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Incarnation, 10 A. M.

FOWLER.—At Westfield, N. J., Dec. 15, 1915, Minnie L. Clarke, wife of Arthur P. Fowler. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence of Mr. J. E. Dobbs, 545 East Broad St., Westfield, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

GARRARD.—Suddenly, on Dec. 16, 1915, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jeptha D. Garrard.

GLEASON.—Rose Hoey, on Dec. 16, beloved wife of James F. Gleason and daughter of Mrs. Catherine Hoey. Funeral from late residence, 65 Central Park West. Notice hereafter.

HASKELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1915, Ella L. Howlett, widow of John H. Haskell. Funeral services from her late residence, 2,036 Valentine Av., Bronx, near 194th St., Friday, 17th inst., 8:15 P. M.

HUMPHRIES.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, 1915, Lena B., beloved wife of Robert Humphries of 917 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

KEARNEY.—Thursday, Dec. 16, 1915, Mrs. Mary Warner Kearney, sister of William H. Warner. Funeral from her late residence, 2,800 Broadway, New York, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 11 A. M.

KNAPP.—At Caldwell, N. J., on Dec. 15, 1915, Clinton B. Knapp, M. D., in his 42d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 25 Westville Av., Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Chambers St. at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Caldwell 1:26 P. M. Interment in Caldwell Cemetery.

LEVY.—On Dec. 16, 1915, Rose, beloved wife of Israel Levy and mother of Aaron W. Belle, and Martha Levy, Sadie Milhelser, and Dora Michaels. Funeral Friday, Dec. 17, at 11 A. M. from her late residence, 948 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

LINCH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1915, George W., beloved husband of the late Mary A. Linch. Funeral services will be held from his residence, 140 West 93d St., on Friday evening, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

LINCH.—JERUSALEM CHAPTER, NO. 8, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Companions: With much sorrow the death of Companion George W. Linch is hereby announced. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 140 West 93d St., on

FOOTBALL REVOLT AMONG 650 OF PENNSYLVANIA'S UNDERGRADUATES

STUDENTS THREATEN PENN'S FOOTBALL

To Withdraw Support if Failure to Appoint Hollenback Is Not Explained.

650 MEN SIGN A PETITION

College Paper Says Undergraduates Have "Been Openly Flouted" by Football Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Incensed over the failure to name William Hollenback as one of the Football Committee at the University of Pennsylvania after he had been elected to the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association by the largest vote ever cast for a candidate, the students are now demanding an explanation from the Directors, and in case it is not satisfactory have threatened to withdraw undergraduate support from football. The situation is one of the most critical that ever developed in Pennsylvania athletics.

There is a general belief on the part of the undergraduates that they have been deprived of a voice in defining the football policy at the university. Hollenback was their popular candidate, and it was confidently expected that he would dominate the Football Committee and bring order out of the chaos that has marked the present season.

The students have circulated a petition in which they cite their grievances, and they practically ask that the Board of Directors reconsider its decision and appoint Hollenback or there will be no undergraduate support for the game at Pennsylvania.

"As it was our intention," the petition reads, "to elect William Hollenback to the graduate directorate of the Athletic Association, and having attained this end only to find that our votes have been of no avail, is a matter which we think should be put before the Board of Directors in as strong a light as possible. Since we pay the expenses of the Athletic Association, and since the association is supposed to be representative of the undergraduate body, we feel that we should have our full share of the say in the directing of the athletic teams of the university."

There is a growing sentiment that the election of the Football Committee was a prearranged plan and that the leading place on the committee was given to Sinkler regardless of the will of the students as expressed in the election of Hollenback to the Directorate. This has given rise to the fear that the faulty system of last season will again be in vogue.

The students' daily, The Pennsylvanian, in an editorial today under the heading, "The Two Thirds," says: "Six hundred and fifty of the thousand Athletic Association members who voiced their opinion in the election of Directors are demanding an explanation of the 1916 Football Committee. These men want to know why two men elected by an overwhelming majority did not find places in that body; why another man, overwhelmingly defeated, is now a member of that committee.

"The Football Committee as announced was a distinct surprise and a disappointment to the two-thirds who had impliedly expressed the desire that Hollenback and Minds be members thereof. The meagre report that both declined nomination will not appease the majority who participated in the recent election. As a consequence of the action of the Directors, unaccompanied by an adequate explanation, there is open dissatisfaction expressed on all sides. The Athletic Association has antagonized the majority.

"Resulting from this antagonization is talk of openly denouncing the directors and refusal to rejoin the association in the Fall. The men thus acting are thoroughly conscientious, but they have been left in the dark. Where people feel that they have been openly flouted they do not stop to consider whether or not their consequential acts are ethical.

"The dissatisfaction growing out of the apparent failure of the Board of Directors to take into account graduate and undergraduate sentiment can be allayed by a statement from that body, in making such a suggestion The Pennsylvanian is not advancing the cause of any one aspirant to the position of head coach. The request made is a rational one, and as the matter now stands about the campus the officers of the association will be unwise in disregarding it.

"The greatest need of the University Athletic Association is the solid backing of its membership. It needs the support of all factions of every graduate and undergraduate. The head coach for next year, whether he be Dickson, Folwell, Bennett, or Hollenback, needs this same support. It can only be obtained by the circumspect action of the directors in giving old Pennsylvania men an explanation of the recent meeting."

The Football Committee, too, is issuing statements, but utterly ignoring any reference to the undergraduate agitation. Eleven men are mentioned as being eligible for the position of football coach, among them Sol Metzger, Bill Hollenback, and Bob Folwell, but the students are pessimistic now as to the appointment of either Hollenback or Folwell. Others mentioned by the committee are M. S. Bennett, P. C. Dickson, J. F. Macklin, Frank Sommer, R. G. Torrey, C. M. Wharton, C. S. Williams, and A. B. Ziegler. In the opinion of the board, it is necessary to have a man at Pennsylvania who has had experience in coaching football as it is played today.

As summed up in the statement of the committee, the qualifications should be:

"The man selected should have demonstrated his ability to teach, he should have personality, strength of character, and the fully rounded merit of a man looked up to by his fellows. He should have coached football as it is played today, i. e., should belong to the modern school of football."

Illinois A. C. to Hold Big Meet.

The Illinois Athletic Club is to hold a big athletic indoor meet on Jan. 20. It will be a handicap affair, and the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has granted a sanction.

Western conference colleges have been invited to send teams, but, besides these, invitations have been sent to other colleges, which are not members of the Big Nine, among them Michigan and Notre Dame.

INGRAM TO COACH NAVY.

Accepts Invitation to Instruct Next Year's Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 16.—Lieutenant Jonas H. Ingram, who acted as head coach of the Naval Academy football team during the past season, has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Navy Athletic Association to occupy the same position next year.

Lieutenant Ingram will have a larger staff of assistants than last season, but will retain the same general system of coaching.

SMALL MEN STRONGEST.

Harvard Tests Show That Great Size Is Not Necessary Attribute.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The physical giants whose strength is judged to be as great as their stature are passing from the plane of recognition at Harvard. The athletic authorities have become convinced that mere size in a man does not mean great strength, and the recent holders of the "strongest man" title at the university sustain the theory.

George A. Percy of Arlington, the hockey star, who now holds the Harvard honor of being the strongest man, weighs only 160 pounds and is about five feet ten inches tall. The former title holder, Albert J. Weatherhead, captain of the wrestling team and end on the football team, was less than 170 pounds in weight and of about the same height. There are numbers of students at Harvard much taller and heavier than these two, but their strength does not conform to their stature.

Percy's title was clinched when he did his remarkable work in chinning and dipping. Both these feats are performed on the parallel bars. Chinning consists in raising one's body until the chin is level with the parallel bars, and dipping is the process of lowering the body by means of the arms and then raising it to its original position again on the parallel bars. Percy chinned himself thirty-one times and dipped sixty-one times, thereby registering a new record in these feats. His aggregate of 1,442.4 points was largely due to the strength in these two exercises.

YALE ATHLETE TO RUN.

John W. Overton to Compete In National Cross-Country Race.

John W. Overton, the Yale University runner, who three weeks ago won the intercollegiate cross-country championship, will be a contestant in the senior national (itular run of the Amateur Athletic Union on Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park.

Overton will run as an individual entry in company with Russell Springsteen, the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. representative, who holds the junior metropolitan title, and Stanley W. Root, the old University of Pennsylvania athlete, who now competes for the Mercury A. C., Philadelphia.

All three of these entrants will figure prominently in the running of the senior championship, and there are many who expect Overton to defeat Hannes Kolehmainen. Because of the splendid showing made by the New Haven athlete in the intercollegiates, when he defeated one of the biggest fields that has participated in the event, he stands out as a strong contender. Last year in the junior national cross-country event he finished third to Nick Gianakopulos and A. J. Fogel. Root, in the senior run, finished sixth.

There is a possibility that a change will be made in the course owing to the recent snowfall. The course will be inspected by A. A. U. officials today and a decision will be reached tonight.

BAGS FOR BOYS' CLOTHES.

P. S. A. L. to Safeguard Apparel of Competing School Lads at Garden.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual elementary schools championships, which will be contested in Madison Square Garden on Saturday afternoon. Officials of the Public Schools Athletic League have gone into details in arranging this meet that have not been considered of importance heretofore.

This year the P. S. A. L. will supply every lad who competes in the track and field contests with a bag in which to place his clothes. These bags will be sealed, taken to the cellar of Madison Square Garden, and checked. Each boy will receive a brass check, which can be attached to his running trunks. No clothes will be given to anybody unless he holds this check. This plan is to safeguard the youngsters' apparel.

There will be sixteen events, which include sprints, relays, shot puts, broad and high jumps, divided into four weight classes, 85, 100, and 115 pounds, and unlimited weight.

The afternoon entertainment will be opened by an Olympic parade of all the contestants, who will pass in review of General Leonard Wood and staff, General George W. Wingate, Thomas W. Churchill, and Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools. The boys will then be massed upon the floor facing the reviewing stand and recite and salute the "Allegiance to the Flag," after which the spectators and schoolboys will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

CALL FORDHAM TRACK MEN.

Will Practice at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory.

In an effort to try out his new athletic material, Billy Lush, the Fordham track team coach, has ordered daily practice at the Seventyfirst Regiment Armory. More than thirty candidates were on hand yesterday, including McLaughlin, Fenick, Grace, McNulty, and Takash of last year's relay team. The first four are "F" men.

In addition, McGuire, Cantwell, and Golden of the football team are on the track squad. Golden was one of the best runners turned out by Lawson Robertson at Brooklyn "Prep." Mahoney, who was at Notre Dame last year, also reported.

Several of last year's high school stars are out for the team, among them Jack Dunn, former Captain of Dickinson High School, and Howard of Fordham "Prep."

The election of this season's Captain will be held Saturday. Fenick and McLoughlin appear the most likely men.

P. U. G. Carter a Tennis Victor.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 16.—Philip U. G. Carter, Nassau Country Club, defeated Eric Parson, Pinehurst, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1, in the finals of the St. Thomas tennis tournament here today.

BAKER AGAIN AT NEW YORK Y. C. HELM

Racing of New Class of 40-Footers to be Feature of Yacht Season.

Forty-seven yachts were represented at the seventy-second annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which was held at its West Forty-fourth Street club house last evening. It was a brief and decidedly formal affair, it being the first meeting in fifteen years in which nothing except strictly routine business, such as the acceptance of the annual reports of officers and committees and the election of officers, was transacted.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., was in the chair, and the ticket offered by the nominating committee was unanimously elected to take office on the first of January. With the single exception of the substitution of Henry M. Fletcher for John Neilson on the model committee the officers are the same as those serving at the present time. They are as follows:

Commodore—George F. Baker, Jr., steam yacht Viking; Vice Commodore—J. P. Morgan, steam yacht Corsair; Rear Commodore—Harold S. Vanderbilt, schooner yacht Vagrant; Secretary—George A. Cormack; Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam; Membership Committee—W. Butler Duncan, Henry A. Bishop, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Commander F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N.; Leonard Richards, and Charles Lane Poor; Race Committee—H. de Berkeley Parsons, Joseph M. Macdonough, and Frederic O. Spedden; Measurer—Harold W. Webb; House Committee—Samuel A. Brown, Charles M. Billings, and Henry T. Maury; Library Committee—Charles W. Lee, Henry B. Kane, and James D. Sparkman; Model Committee—Henry M. Fletcher, Frederick M. Hoyt, and W. Harry McGill; Committee on Club Stations—J. P. Morgan, Morton F. Plant, Arthur Curtiss James, Robert W. Emmons 2d, J. Harvey Ladew, and Walter Lüttgen.

All of the flag officers are re-elected to a second term of office. Tarrant Putnam, once more chosen Treasurer, has occupied that office continuously since 1901, preceding by a year the term of service of George A. Cormack, who has performed the duties of Secretary of the club continuously from 1902, a longer term than was served by any of his predecessors in that office. Mr. Cormack succeeded J. V. S. Oddie, who was Secretary from 1889 to 1901, in which year he died. With the hard work of the year completed, Mr. Cormack will take a respite from yachting affairs in February next, when he starts on a European tour, expecting to visit the capitals of the war zone, London, Paris, and Rome.

Besides the officers elected, there were present ex-Commissioners F. G. Bourne, Arthur Curtiss James, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dallas Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Ledyard G. Blair, and Harry Walters, these being all the living Commodores except Elbridge T. Gerry, E. D. Morgan, and James G. Bennett. Eighteen regular and ten navy members were elected. Chairmen of the various committees will be chosen from their membership at their first regular meeting in January.

While the tentative program for the season's racing, to be announced about the 1st of next March, as usual, will contain no sensational features this year, it will have an innovation in the scheduling of races for a new class of forty-footers, which is to be a novelty in the club program. These are to be one-design boats and are to be built by Herreshoff, who also designed them. Eleven of these certainly will be built and ready for the Spring cup races, with a probability of a round dozen making up the fleet.

The committee having charge of this addition to the racing fleet of the club is composed of W. Butler Duncan, George M. Pynchon, George Nichols, and George A. Cormack, who selected the plans adopted and will formulate rules for the racing of the boats.

Among those who have decided to build and race boats of this new class are Messrs. Nichols and Pynchon of the committee, Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., J. W. Alker, Harry Payne Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. J. A. Bishop, and George Lauder, Jr. The new craft are to cost $10,000 each and will have a crew of three professionals, only half the number required to run the fifty-footers.

With ten of the fifty-footers, nine of the thirty-footers, and the new fleet of forties there is every promise of the best season of racing in the small-craft class for years, particularly as all will be able to participate in the races of the cruise, unless the club should have to face another such stress of weather as they had in their cruise of 1915. This was unprecedented for its boisterous nastiness from a sailor's viewpoint, and kept the little thirties from racing when the cruise carried the yachts well to the eastward from their New London rendezvous.

Members found much to interest them in the display of trophies won by the enrolled yachts of the club during the season of 1915. These were arranged on two tables at the north end of the model room, the smaller, which was a "double decker," having the massive gold King's Cup, won last August by Commodore Baker's Ventura, standing alone on the upper deck, surrounded by the cups donated last year by flag officers of the fleet, these numbering about twenty. On the other table were arranged the cups, plaques, and medals won during the season, the medals being those presented to owners of craft which had won "legs" on perpetual challenge or serial trophies which remain in permanent possession of the club. This table was dominated by the massive Brenton's Reef and Cape May Cups, more massive than any save the King's Cup itself, the resplendent feature of the show.

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ABERG IN HARD BOUT.

But Gains Draw with Masked Wrestler at Opera House.

Alexander Aberg, international champion at Graeco-Roman style, will have to polish up his title after the dents the masked wrestler put in it at the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night. In spite of the fact that the unknown is plainly a catch-as-catch-can wrestler, he had the better of the bout with Aberg from every point of view, even though it ended in a draw.

Before the bout started Aberg demanded that the unknown remove his black headgear, but this was refused, and when Referee Bothner blew the whistle for the start of the bout only the masked man appeared upon the mat. Aberg was finally prevailed upon to wrestle by the promise that if he threw the stranger the mask would be removed.

When the champion did start the match he went after the stranger with a rush, but when he felt the strength of the unknown in the chancery hold he went backward as fast as he could go. While the masked wrestler found it no trouble to get a chancery hold on Aberg, he seemed to have considerable difficulty in keeping it and getting the champion to the mat.

After the men had wrestled for about five minutes Aberg lost his usual cool temper and started slugging viciously, but even at this part of the game he had to acknowledge the unknown as his master, for in a fast exchange of fisticuffs he staggered the champion badly until Referee Bothner stopped the bout and warned both men that they would be disqualified for a repetition of the offense.

Another thing that bothered Aberg, as it did all the other wrestlers that the masked man has worsted, was the fact that the unknown never stopped working for a moment. The offensive work of the international champion was a joke, for the unknown broke all his holds with the greatest ease.

In the other Graeco-Roman bouts of the evening Pierre Le Colosse of France threw Edward Delivuk, Austria, in 13:09 with a side roll from an arm lock; Hjelmar Johnson, Sweden, threw Wilhelm Ernst, Germany, in 14:38 with an inside arm and body hold, and Sulo Hevonpaa, Finland, and George Lundin, Sweden, wrestled a draw. In the catch-as-catch-can bouts "Strangler" Lewis, Germany, threw Herman Schilling, Germany, in 7:46 with a crotch and arm hold; Wilhelm Berner, Germany, threw Carlos De Diaz, Spain, in 3:40 with a crotch and arm hold, and Paul Alvarez, Portugal, and George Sandele, America, wrestled a draw.

LONGEST FOOTBALL TRIP.

Brown Will Go 3,000 Miles to Pasadena for One Game.

Brown University's football team will establish a record in travel for a single game when it goes to Pasadena, Cal., next Wednesday to play the undefeated team of Washington State University on New Year's Day as a feature of the annual Tournament of Roses. The round-trip distance will be 6,000 miles.

The Brown eleven, which was defeated by only Harvard this year, has kept itself in condition since the regular season by engaging in practice a few times a week, and its preparation is now complete except just enough limbering-up exercises to prevent the players from getting stale.

In Brown's 3,000-mile journey to Pasadena there will be one important stopoff. At Chicago the players will be taken by Brown Alumni to the gymnasium of the University of Chicago, where they will exercise, and in the evening they will be guests of honor at a dinner.

Word comes from California that one entire section of the stands of the playing field has been engaged by the Associated Alumni of Brown, Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth, and led by a band the Brown songs are to be sung. The Brown University Alumni in California have procured a real brown bear to act as mascot during the game.

Brown men in Pasadena and Los Angeles are arranging for an elaborate float that will represent Brown University and which will occupy a prominent position in the floral parade which is to precede the game. A battle royal, with flowers for ammunition, will be waged at the conclusion of the game, and the visiting team will be guests of honor at the tournament ball.

The playing abilities of Brown and Washington State are considered to be almost equal. Next Tuesday evening a mass-meeting of the students of Brown will be held as a send-off for their team on its long journey.

Final Columbia Sane Spree Event.

Freshmen and sophomores at Columbia University will clash in the final interclass cane spree this afternoon. This contest is the most important of all for the first year men, as a victory automatically lifts the ban on smoking on the campus and allowes the freshies to use their class pipes in public after Washington's Birthday. For the past two years the entering class has gained the coveted honor. The second year team will be J. B. Aranoff, J. B. Bryan, J. H. Trowbridge, L. W. Zychlinski, J. R. Aaimee, and H. Ritter. The freshmen squad will be composed of M. Rosenzweig, T. E. McCracken, L. Swenson, A. Beshard, D. Teplitski, R. A. Curry, and T. C. Raegener.

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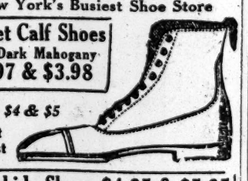
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It's "Cordovan," the Smartest Leather
Shoes for Winter Sports
Russet Calf Shoes, $4.98
Basket Ball Shoes, $3.50
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AL REICH VICTOR IN THREE ROUNDS

McCloskey Badly Punished and Bout Is Stopped by the Referee.

Al Reich, the former amateur heavyweight title holder, scored a technical knockout over Al McCloskey, a Jersey City heavyweight, in the third round of their scheduled ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club last night. Reich's victory, although not a clean knockout, was decisive, for he battered McCloskey around the ring in such convincing style that Referee Patsy Haley mercifully saved the Jerseyite from further punishment by putting his arms around McCloskey's body and escorting him to his corner shortly before the bell in the third session.

The Jersey boxer was in a dazed condition and would probably have been seriously injured had the referee permitted the contest to proceed. At the time the bout was interrupted, Reich was raining right and left hand blows to his opponent's unprotected jaw, while McCloskey vainly tried to cover his face.

McCloskey surprised the spectators in the first round by his aggressive style of fighting and several times landed a right swing to Reich's jaw. Occasionally he would cross his left to Reich's chin, and these blows sent the former amateur's head back. Reich, however, got over several good rights to the jaw, but McCloskey apparently paid no attention to them, for he forced the bout continually and easily earned the honors of the round.

Reich was the aggressor in the second round. Shortly after the beginning of the third round Reich landed a hard right on his opponent's jaw, and this was the beginning of the end for McCloskey. The blow forced the latter to lower his guard momentarily, and Reich quickly stepped in and, with rights and lefts to the jaw, dazed the Jersey boxer. McCloskey was helpless and Referee Haley stepped between the men and sent McCloskey to his corner.

SHORT BOUTS AT N. Y. A. C.

Knockouts Frequent in Preliminary Rounds of Boxing Tournament.

Many of the bouts in the preliminary rounds of the New York Athletic Club amateur boxing tournament last night failed to go the regulation limit of three sessions. Knockouts were frequent occurrences, but there were enough contests in the four classes, 110, 120, 130, and 140 pounds, to make up for the curtailed exhibitions.

The youngsters in the 110-pound division furnished the best entertainment of the evening. Nearly every one of the tilts in this section was full of action, yet it was in this class that the greatest number of technical knockouts occurred.

One of the best bouts of the night was stopped in the third round, when referee George Schwegler awarded Thomas Geary of the St. Joseph's Athletic Association the decision over Frank Dickens, unattached. For two rounds and a half Dickens fought Geary to a standstill, but with the bout near its close he weakened and received such a battering that the referee was compelled to halt the contest to prevent a certain knockout.

Edward Lemont, an unattached boxer, came through to two victories in this class.

There was some lively exchanging of blows by the 120-pound amateurs. Charles Beacher of the Education Alliance defeated John Lisi of the Harlem Y. M. C. A., in three rounds. Carl Johanson of the Calvary Church Athletic Association lasted only one round against William Morris of the East Side House, the uneven contest being stopped by the referee.

TIGER PLUNGE RECORD.

H. P. Norris, a Freshman, Sets New Mark at 72 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—The breaking of the Princeton record for the plunge featured the annual interclass swimming meet held in the Princeton tank tonight. H. P. Norris, a freshman, set the mark for the plunge at 72 feet, which betters the record by six inches. The seniors proved far superior to the other classes in the swimming events, and won the meet with thirty points to their credit. The freshmen were second with nineteen points, and the sophomore class third, with fourteen points.

The swimming of Selby and Lester gave the seniors their greatest advantage. Lester won both the 100-yard and the 220-yard events, making the first distance in 1 minute 61-5 seconds and the second in 2 minutes 51 3-5 seconds. Selby led in the 50-yard dash, with a time of 27 3-5 seconds.

The juniors saw their only team go down to defeat when the sophs' water polo team won by a score of 25 to 15.

First Ice Yacht on Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 16.—With ice six inches thick covering the North Shrewsbury River, the first ice yacht of the season made its appearance today. It was Henry Applegate's flyer Vim, one of the fastest craft of its kind on the river. "Uncle Dan" Asay, usually the first veteran ice yachtsman to sail over the ice in his yacht Gull, will launch her tomorrow, and there promises to be racing by Monday between the Independent and Fair Haven Club fleets.

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COFFEY BOUT AT GARDEN.

Motorman and Moran to Fight for Percentage of Gate Jan. 7.

Frank Moran and Jim Coffey yesterday signed articles for a return ten-round bout on Jan. 7, 1916, at Madison Square Garden. Manager Ike Dorgan, who is looking after the interests of Moran, gave William N. Wellman until sundown yesterday to post a substantial guarantee for the $10,000 purse offered by Wellman on behalf of a syndicate which desired to stage the bout at the Twenty-second Engineers' Armory, 168th Street and Broadway.

When the forfeit was not forthcoming Dorgan agreed with James Johnston, the Garden representative, to permit the two heavyweights to settle their difference at the Garden. Johnston refused to offer a guarantee, and the managers of the two boxers accepted a percentage of the gross receipts.

BIDS FOR WELSH BOUT.

Fight with Charlie White Likely to be Held at Denver.

A meeting between Harry Pollok, the manager of Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, and Nat Lewis, the manager of Charlie White of Chicago, was held yesterday at Considine's Café, when bids were opened for the bout between Welsh and White for the lightweight title.

Denver promoters offered $12,500 for Welsh and $500 traveling expenses, and $2,500 for White. Tia Juana men are willing to give the pugilists 80 per cent. of the gate receipts and 80 per cent. of the picture privileges. New Orleans made a request for Welsh to box Johnny Mandot first, as the latter is a good drawing card in the Southern city. If Welsh agrees a liberal guarantee will be offered for the Welsh-White contest.

A flat offer of $25,000 came from Buenos Aires, and Juarez, through Charles White, will make an offer tomorrow. No decision is likely for a week, but Denver is favored by Manager Lewis. As Jan. 15 is the only date suitable to the Denver promoters this offer must be accepted within seven days if satisfactory to the boxers.

WOLGAST ALLOWED TO BOX.

Physician's Examination Proves He It Fit to Fight Cross.

Ad Wolgast's injury, received during his bout with Frank Whitney at Atlanta last Tuesday night, will not necessitate the cancellation of his bout at the Harlem Sporting Club tonight with Leach Cross. Acting under instructions from the State Athletic Commission John Reisler, matchmaker of the Harlem Club, took Wolgast to the office of the Commission, 41 Park Row, yesterday, when he arrived from Atlanta.

In order to protect the public the Commission ordered Wolgast to appear before a physician not connected with the club. Dr. James E. Thompson made an examination of Wolgast to determine whether the boxer was in condition to keep his engagement. The injury consisted of a cut on the top of the head, just above the forehead, but it was not considered serious, Dr. Thompson gave the boxer a clean bill of health.

Dr. Thompson made his report to the Boxing Commission, and Chairman Wenck told Wolgast he was at liberty to fulfill his engagement with the club.

HARLEM RACE LEADERS.

Morningside A. C. Holds Big Lead for Point Trophy.

At the end of five weeks of competition the Morningside Athletic Club holds a big lead for the point trophy which will be presented at the end of the cross-country season to the club making the best showing in the Harlem Athletic League road races. Their victory on Sunday gave the Morningside athletes forty-four points, or seventeen more than has been scored by the representatives of the St. Christopher A. C., which is second. The Glencoe A. C. is third, with fifteen; Macombs A. C. fourth, with thirteen; Salem-Crescent A. C. fifth, with ten, and the St. Mark's C. A. C. and the St. Joseph A. C. are tied for sixth position with seven points each.

Ten points are awarded to the winning team in each Sunday event, seven to the second, five to the third, three to the fourth, two to the fifth, and one to every other club finishing with a team of five men.

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Meet your Xmas obligation with a box of ADMIRATION it will win great approbation for the giver and the gift. He will enjoy this new sensation, and in words of exultation he'll declare from ADMIRATION not to shirt.
When you give him ADMIRATION you have started the sensation of a deeper ADMIRATION for your choice, and the smile of satisfaction which is shown in face and action, speaks in louder tones than any human voice.
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Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS

A story has made its way North from Southern gridirons about an evasion of the rules of the game that will be placed before the Rules Committee for a definition. This player, whose name has not come with the story, is an acrobat of exceptional ability. Many times during games he evaded tacklers by recourse to clever physical tactics. When a tackler plunged at the acrobat the latter would dive over his opponent, strike the ground with his free hand, turn a somersault, and keep on going. There are rules against hurdling, but there is nothing to prevent a man making a headforemost dive.

The medal offered by the Western college conference to the student making the best scholastic and athletic record has been awarded to Howard Osborne of Northwestern University.

In an effort to provide interest in intramural sports at the University of Wisconsin, A. P. Nelson has placed in competition a trophy valued at $500. It will be presented annually to the department scoring the largest number of points. All branches of athletics are included in the eligibility list.

Gilmore Dobie, the Washington University coach, occupies the same position in the football world that "Home Run" Baker does in baseball. Colleges everywhere are ready to bid for his services. His record of eight years as a coach without having had any of his teams suffer defeat appeals largely to those colleges like Yale which are in search of a capable coach. It is reported that a number of colleges have made offers to Dobie.

Five thousand persons, including most of the members of the Cuban Cabinet and other Government and army officials, attended the opening of the racing season at Oriental Park, near Havana, yesterday.

There will be seven veterans of last year's wonderful eight to represent Leland Stanford at Poughkeepsie next June. It was feared that G. A. Jacomini would not row this year, but the Faculty has now declared him eligible.

Invitations have been sent to fifty schools for the interscholastic meet which will be held by Haverford on Feb. 18.

The Haverford gymnastic schedule includes meets with Brown, Pennsylvania, New York University, and the United States Military Academy.

Edmund Taber Price of New Bedford, Mass., has been elected manager of the Haverford football team for next season.

The Princeton swimming team will make its first appearance of the season in the City College pool tonight. The C. C. N. Y. team is rounding into midseason form after two meets. Keen competition is expected in the dive, in which Friessel, the Princeton Captain will meet Liebner, the City College star. Bosworth is picked to win this event. There will also be a water polo game with the Tigers. The City College team has been weakened by the illness of Captain J. Babor.

Sherwood Magee, who has returned from his trip to the Coast, praises the Yankees, Pipp and Mullen, who with Shanks and Schang formed the infield of the American League team which played in the West after the baseball season closed against the All-Nationals. Magee, however, says that this infield is the best he ever saw. Mullen, he says, played like Eddie Collins, while Pipp was "like Daubert and McInnis rolled into one." Only one of the four men played in his regular position.

Pittsburgh hockey teams will have no games with the Canadians this Winter, owing to a ban against that city by the Ontario Hockey Association. The Executive Committee at a meeting recently in Toronto voted to disqualify any of the teams under its jurisdiction that played against Pittsburgh sevens.

Fewer Army-Navy football tickets drifted into the hands of the speculators this year than ever before, according to John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York baseball club, who distributed all tickets not allotted to the Army and Navy. On a tour of the speculators' offices the day before the game he says only six tickets were for sale.

A Western branch of the American Amateur Hockey Association has been formed with four cities comprising the league—St. Paul, Houghton, Calumet, and Sault Ste. Marie. The first game for the $2,000 McNaughton perpetual Trophy will be played at Houghton on Jan. 4.

A meeting of power boat officials and those interested in the sport will be held in Chicago during the second week in January to form an organization for the control of speed-boat racing on the great lakes. The cities interested in the plan are Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

Another freak baseball situation has come to light in one of the Southern leagues. An umpire who had just graduated from the playing ranks was officiating behind the pitcher. With a man off second base, the batsman drove a liner that just passed over the pitcher's head. The umpire, thinking he was still a shortstop, caught the ball, threw to second base, and completed a double play. Someone wants to know what the rule is in a case like this. The only one that seems to touch it is regarding interference with the ball by an umpire, but that is supposed to apply to unintentional interference, which was the contrary condition in this instance.

On the basis of earned runs, it is pointed out that Grover Cleveland Alexander pitched true to form in the world's series. During the season the average of runs made against him shows 1.22. This was made in forty-nine games, in which he pitched 376 innings. In the world's series he pitched eighteen innings, and the Red Sox made an average of 1.50 earned runs. Shore, during the season, had an average of 1.64 earned runs charged against him, and in two games of the world's series, one of which he lost and the other which he won, the average was 2.00 earned runs. Pitcher Foster of Boston, who won two games fro mthe Phillies, made an average of 2.00, as against 2.12 for the regular season. This indicates that all three pitched at about their true speed.

One week from to-night is Christmas Eve!
One week from to-night you'll be in the swirl of Christmas gayeties.
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The type of sled used by the international teams at St. Moritz—the most unique thing in the way of sporting goods shown at present in New York.

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SALE OF GIANTS MAY FOLLOW DECLARATION OF BASEBALL PEACE

SINCLAIR MAY MAKE BID FOR THE GIANTS

President Harry N. Hempstead Willing to Sell and Retire from Baseball.

Harry F. Sinclair of Oklahoma, owner of the Newark club of the Federal League, will be a big figure in the conference which is to be held today between the National, American, and Federal Leagues. All the club owners of the National League will attend, and the American League representation will include President B. B. Johnson, Ben S. Minor of Washington, J. J. Lamlin of the Boston club, and Colonel Jacob Ruppert, part owner of the Yankees.

Mr. Sinclair stated yesterday that he had telegraphed Philip Ball of St. Louis and Charles Weeghman of Chicago to be at the meeting today. These men, with President James A. Gilmore, will represent the Federal League.

There was a rumor about the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that Harry N. Hempstead, the owner of the Giants, was willing to sell the New York club to Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Hempstead stated that while he had received no definite offer for the club, he would sell it if the offer was alluring. He admitted that he was open to proposals. It is stated by Mr. Hempstead's friends that he estimates the New York club's franchise as valued at $2,000,000. The surprise of today's peace conference, it was rumored among the club owners last night, will be the offer of Mr. Sinclair for the New York franchise. Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who has been ill with grip, was at the Waldorf yesterday and stated that he knew nothing about the proposed sale of the club. Manager McGraw has his eyes open for baseball business, however, and if the club owners of the three leagues come to an agreement today McGraw will make a bid for Benny Kauff, the leading hitter and base runner of the Federal League, who now belongs to the Brooklyn Federal League club.

Kauff was signed by the Giants last Summer when the Boston Braves were playing at the Polo Grounds. He donned a Giant uniform, but the Boston club refused to play the game with Kauff in the line-up. This action by the Boston club was taken on the suggestion of President John K. Tener of the National League.

At it was against the terms of the National Commission to play an outlaw player, the Giants had to release Kauff, but now that peace is in sight, McGraw is willing to take the star outfielder for the Giants. He now has an understanding with Kauff, and if peace is declared today, Kauff is expected to sign with the New York Club.

Kauff would be a big help to the Giants. Next season it is expected that George Burns will have fully recovered from the injury which interfered with his base running and batting last season. With Burns and Kauff in the outfield and a new outfielder whom McGraw has in mind, it is believed that the New York Club next season will have a hard-hitting outfield such as the Giants have been famous for in years past.

Another new angle of the peace negotiations came to light last night, when it was learned that on account of the loyalty of the International League in sticking to organized ball when the invasion of the Federal League had almost wrecked the circuit, President B. B. Johnson decided that the International and other minor leagues should get some consideration in the present peace proposals.

It is the idea of the club owners of organized baseball to have the International League take over two or three of the clubs on the Federal League circuit and make this Class AA League the strongest of the minor league organizations.

Several National League club owners met at the Waldorf yesterday and discussed the peace terms in an informal way. It was significant that Harry F. Sinclair had a long conference with August Herrmann of Cincinnati, James E. Gaffney of the Boston Club, and William F. Baker, the owner of the Philadelphia Club. Mr. Sinclair also talked with Mr. Hempstead of the New York Club.

After this conference Mr. Sinclair stated that the agreement for peace between the two major leagues and the Federal League had not yet taken on a tangible form. He did state, however, that when the owners of the three leagues got together today Philip Ball of St. Louis, Charles Weeghman of Chicago, and James A. Gilmore would be present and insist that every Federal League player should be taken care of.

Baseball men greted this bit of news with some alarm, because they believe that it will mean that several of the players now signed with the National and the American Leagues would be dropped to make room for the players under contract with the Federal League.

The question of contract jumpers, it is believed, will be laid aside, and all the independent leaguers will have to be taken into organized ball on an equal footing with the players now under contract with organized baseball.

It is believed that the plan of Charles Weeghman and his associates to buy the Chicago Nationals will go through as Charles P. Taft, the owner of the Cubs, is willing to sell his franchise for $600,000. With Mr. Weeghman in this deal are several other Chicago promoters, including William A. Walker, A. D. Plamondon, and Adolph Schuettler. It is expected that all of these men will be in town today at the peace conference. August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Chairman of the National Commission, stated last night that the outlook for peace looked unusually favorable and he expected no hitch in the negotiations which will be started today.

Baseball men about the Waldorf yesterday predicted that when the warring factions got together today, it was likely that the matter of peace with the Federal League would be placed in the hands of the National Commission, comprised of Chairman August Herrmann, President John K. Tener of the National League, and President B. B. Johnson of the American League; and it is expected that with Harry F. Sinclair acting for the Federal League, the commission will come to a favorable agreement.

John H. Farrell of Auburn, who is the Secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues, together with Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, may also be at the meeting to look after the affairs of the minor leaguers.

TO RESTORE FED'S PLAYERS.

David L. Fultz Points Out What Should Be Done with Jumpers.

President David L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Fraternity issued the following statement last night in relation to the status of the players who have deserted organized baseball to join the Federal League when peace terms are signed by the three leagues concerned:

"Should the peace negotiations now reported to be taking place between organized ball and the Federal League prove successful, there will, of course, be a provision restoring all players who have gone to the Feds to their original status in organized ball. Any other settlement would be grossly illogical and unfair to the players.

"Provision will doubtless also be made for carrying out the long term contracts signed by players with both organized ball and the Federal League. No declaration of peace by the magnates can in any way affect the validity of these contracts. All adjustments should be made subject to these obligations. Otherwise magnates who buy interests in clubs may find later that they have assumed obligations of which they were unaware at the time of the transaction.

"There are also players both in organized ball and the Federal League who have not yet received their entire salaries for 1915. These obligations, too, should be taken into consideration in any adjustment.

"Should peace be declared it would result in automatically restoring to full membership in the Baseball Players' Fraternity all Federal League players who were members before going to the Federal League. While the fraternity is not obligated by its bylaws to protect players' contracts made when they were not active members of the organization, yet it will be glad to use its best endeavors to see that the legal rights of the Federal Leaguers, as well as those of the organized ball player, are respected."

ATHLETE LOSES MEDALS.

Harry F. Porter Reports Loss to A. A. U. Following New Rule.

The circulars recently sent by the Amateur Athletic Union to all registered athletes calling their attention to several new rules, have already produced good results. Harry F. Porter, formerly a Cornell University athlete, who in 1908 won the Olympic high jumping championship at London, yesterday informed Chairman Frederick W. Rubien of the National Registration Committee, that he had lost two medals. One of the trophies he won in the indoor games of the New York Athletic Club in 1908, when he jumped 6 feet 2½ inches.

Until yesterday many athletic followers thought that Porter had retired from competition, but his letter to Mr. Rubien contained the information that Porter is still in the game and winning points for the Chicago A. A.

Harry Parkinson, the Bradhust Field Club distance runner, winner of the Yonkers Marathon on Thanksgiving Day, notified Mr. Rubien that the cup he received from the Mercury A. C., which promoted the event, was not inscribed. The Registration Committee Chairman wrote to the club officials asking them to have the trophy properly inscribed.

Many such letters are expected at A. A. U. Headquarters in the next month or so, for there are numerous athletes who have given away, lost, or had stolen prizes which were won in competition.

JOHNSON ON WAY TO PEACE MEETING

American League President Says There Will Be No Hitch in Plans.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, who left today with the peace committee of the American League for the New York meeting which may bring peace to the warring base ball clubs, had a hopeful view of the situation as he boarded the train.

"The peace plan under consideration is practical," he said, "and differs considerably from plans which have been discussed in public.

"There will be no hitch in the peace plans from the American League end. No club owner of the league will object to Federal League backers buying into our organization if they can make terms with individual club owners. It seems certain that Charles Weeghman will get the Chicago Nationals and will have as partner a wealthy Chicago business man, not previously connected with baseball. I understand that Charles P. Taft has set a price for the club which is satisfactory.

"I anticipate little trouble from the player question. There were not many stars who jumped from our league, and the few who leaped in mid-season will never be taken back."

This was taken to mean that Hal Chase, who jumped the White Sox Club in mid-season, will be given no berth in the American League, but will have to take his chances of receiving his salary from the backers of the Federal League or of being drafted into the National organization.

Among the reports was an assertion that two of the American League teams would change hands as part of the peace plan. Weeghman started East with the peace envoys of the American League. He would make no predictions as to what he would do with the Chicago Nationals if he became owner.

The party included the members of the American League Peace Commission, Charles A. Comiskey, President of the Chicago club; Joseph J. Lannin of Boston, and Ben S. Minor of Washington. Others in the party were Charles T. Chivington, President of the American Association, who said he was taking the trip in the interests of his league; Robert Quinn of Columbus, and John Bruce of Chicago.

There will probably be no legal objection to the withdrawal of the Federal League's injunction suit, which had been before Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court for many months. Such action has been mentioned as a necessary step in the peace negotiations.

Connie Mack made it plain that Frank Baker, the much-sought third baseman of the Philadelphias, would have to wait before he would know the uniform he is to wear. "I thought everybody wanted Baker," said Mack, "but I found it all talk. I didn't get an offer for him today."

May Merge Eastern Leagues.

At a meeting yesterday of representatives of the defunct Eastern Association, including Connecticut and Massachusetts cities it was decided to give the Eastern Association thirty days in which to reorganize, and if at the end of that time the organization is not on a business basis, the principle cities of both leagues will be merged into one league.

It is proposed to have Lynn, Portland, Lawrence, and Worcester, of the New England League, and New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, and Springfield, of the Eastern Association, in the new organization.

Red Sox Buy Catcher Agnew.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The purchase of Sam Agnew, a catcher, from the St. Louis Americans, was announced by President J. J. Lannin of the Boston Americans in a telegram to the club officers from Chicago today. The transaction involved no other players, he said.

NEW MANAGER FOR PIRATES.

James J. Callahan, formerly of White Sox, to Succeed Clarke.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—President Barney Dreyfuss announced tonight that James J. Callahan, former manager of the Chicago White Sox, has been appointed manager of the Pittsburgh National League team to succeed Fred Clarke, who resigned at the end of this season.

The announcement came as a complete surprise, as Callahan's name had at no time been metioned in connection with the position. It is understood the new manager signed a contract for one year only. Callahan managed the Chicago White Sox for three years, being succeeded last season by Clarence Rowland.

Mr. Dreyfuss left tonight for New York, where he will make a report tomorrow to the National League club-owners on his recent trip to Chicago, where he presented the plan for peace between the two major and the Federal Leagues to American League leaders and obtained their indorsement.

He refused to discuss details of the plan, declaring, "Everything will come out later, and it will be seen then that organized baseball made no mistake, but gained the points for which it has been battling."

SQUASH TENNIS SURPRISE.

Davis Defeats Low in Harvard vs. Heights Casino Match.

Dr. Alfred Stillman of the Harvard Club and former national champion squash tennis player, returned to active competition yesterday after a year's absence, when he defeated R. Goepel of Heights Casino, Brooklyn, 2 games to 1, in the Class A Metropolitan League team series.

Dr. Stillman made a poor showing in the first game, but later recovered his stroke and won at 5—15, 15—3, 15—9. Seven matches were played between the representatives of the Harvard Club and Heights Casino, the Crimson players winning, 5 to 2.

The defeat of Josiah O. Low, former champion of the Casino team, was a surprise, as his vanquisher, F. H. Davis, is ranked below Low in the season's rating of the National Association. Davis played a strong forcing game and did not allow his opponent to get set. Low, who was hardly up to his best form, made a plucky fight, but lost a three-game set after the deciding game had been set three aces.

In the second of the series the combined Princeton-Squash team won from Columbia, 4 games to 3. The result of the first four matches found the Blue and White leading, 3 to 1. The remaining three matches were decided in favor of the home team. The summary:

HARVARD VS. HEIGHTS CASINO.

F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated Josiah O. Low, Heights Casino, 15—3, 10—15, 15—15; Eric S. Winston, Harvard, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 12—15, 15—9, 15—3; A. J. Corder, Heights Casino, defeated H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, 4—15, 15—3, 15—3; Dr. Alfred Stillman, Harvard, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 5—15, 15—3, 15—9; P. W. Morrison, Harvard, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15—9, 15—8; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard, defeated R. Catlin, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—5; L. Platt, Heights Casino, defeated G. N. Richard, 17—15, 11—15, 15—8.

PRINCETON-SQUASH VS. COLUMBIA.

E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton, 15—11, 15—2; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated W. J. Knapp, Squash, 11—15, 15—10, 15—10; Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, defeated J. Taylor, Princton, 15—8, 15—10; A. Corey, Squash, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia, 15—7, 15—11; H. Tobey, Princeton, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia, 15—10, 16—18, 15—8; W. R. Van Der Poel, Squash, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15—2, 15—13; D. Raymond Noyes, Squash, defeated H. D. Bulkley, 15—4, 15—11.

SIXTEEN MACKAY RACEHORSES ARRIVE

H. P. Whitney and Others Bring Thoroughbreds from England and France.

Forty thoroughbred horses, the largest importation of racing stock to this country in ten years, arrived from England and France on the Minnehaha last night. The horses are consigned to Clarence H. Mackay, H. P. Whitney, Francis R. Hitchcock, W. R. Coe, and Arthur B. Hancock, the breeder, of Paris, Ky.

The arrival of Wrack, a six-year-old stallion, by Robert Le Diable-Samphire, by Isinglass, is the first step toward a new and important development of the racing and breeding conditions in this country. Wrack will be placed on the Hancock stock farm in Kentucky. It is said the horse cost $10,000 and is the most notable sire brought here since Rock Sand and Adam were imported eight years ago.

The young stallion was a successful racehorse in England, and won many important events as a two and three year old.

H. P. Whitney's lot consists of three yearlings. They are a bay colt, Sun Fish, by Le Roi Soliel-Alster Crest, which is by Water Cress-Hamburg Belle; Miami, a bay filly by MacDonald, the noted French sire, and Frisole, which was a successful race mare over the French courses a number of years ago, and a bay colt which has not been named. It is also by MacDonald, the dam being Paradise. One high-priced yearling colt by Polymelus, bought at the Joel sale, is being sent over for W. R. Coe.

Sixteen of the consignment are from the Haras de Fresnay, the Normandy stock farm of Clarence H. Mackay, and all are well bred. This is two more than were expected, the additions being Allumeur, a four-year-old bay colt by Meddler-Strike-a-Light, a stake winner in England, and Nyack, a two-year-old chestnut colt by Uncle-Semblance. Nyack has never started, but comes from the famous Miss Obstinate family.

Allumeur has won many races in France. As a two-year-old it captured the Prix de l'Aqueduct, valued at 5,000 francs, over seven-eighths of a mile, and other important races. As a three-year-old in 1914 it won the Prix Touchstone of 4,000 francs, at six furlongs; was second to Dunbar winner of the English Derby, in a driving finish for the Prix Boland, at one and three-quarter miles, and won the Prix Rouge Terres of 5,075 francs at Maison Lafitte.

There are thirteen yearlings on the Minnehaha, two of which are the sons of Rock Sand, one being Gun Rock, a chestnut colt, whose dam was Gunfire, the latter being a high class race mare and stake winner as a two, three, and four year old. Her five-year old form was particularly impressive, as she was the winner of twelve events, including the Mermaid Stakes, Twin City Handicap, Metropolitan and Municipal Handicaps.

Pierre-à-Feu is a bay or brown colt by Rock Sand-Trigger and brother to Rock Flint, which won the July Stakes at Newmarket and the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood, carrying a heavy impost in the latter fixture, and beating J. Bower Ismay's Cragnour, the best two-year-old of his year in England.

The daughters of Meddler, four of them, Crepuscle, Gloriana, Hathoe, and La Recolte, and one son, Flotsam, form a part of the consignment. The first named is a bay filly by Meddler-Strike a Light and a sister to Torchbearer, which won half a dozen big stakes in England during his racing career. Gloriana is a bay filly, whose dam, Ballantrae, landed the Cambridgeshire handicap, and is a sister to Mediant, which raced in America as a two-year-old. Flotsam is a bay colt, whose dam is Florcarline. He is a half-brother to Kempion, by Broomstick, which was sent to England in 1911, and showed well there.

There is also Sunlight, a chestnut colt by Sundridge-Spectrum, and Courtship, a bay colt by Phoenix-Courtisane, from the family of Hamburg and Domino.

Another well-bred one in the consignment on the ship is Gingersnap, a bay filly by Gingal-Café-au-Lait. There are two of the get of Uncle, Saragon, a chestnut colt, whose dam is Semiramis, and the chestnut filly Merry Thoughts, whose dam, Marise, was by Hamburg. War Dog is a chestnut colt by Mordant-Miss Ellie. He is a half-brother to Aeronaut, the successful stallion, owned by Captain E. B. Cassatt, the Pennsylvania horseman, and owner of the mare Flying Fairy.

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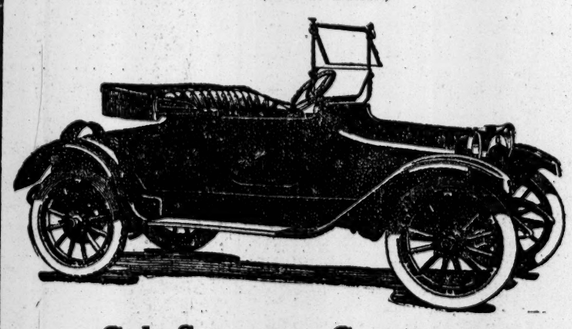

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Rates, $3 and up.

PROFIT OF $691,000 ON MORSE SHIPPING

Witness Testifies It Went to Edward D. Robbins, New Haven Railroad Director.

CLERK JUGGLED $3,000,000

Samuel Hemingway Says J. L. Billard Gave Him $75,000 "Out of the Goodness of His Heart."

Edward D. Robbins, one of the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, on trial in the Federal District Court, as far as the Government has been able to make out from the involved financial operations which marked the end of Charles W. Morse's venture in the Metropolitan Steamship Company, managed to clean up for himself a profit of $691,000, according to yesterday's testimony.

When Samuel Hemingway, the New Haven banker and Treasurer of the Billard Company resumed the stand James W. Osborne began to question him about a gift from John L. Billard. He said Billard had received $150,000 from the New Haven for his services in the Boston & Maine deal, and counsel tried to show that Billard had to give half of it to the witness.

"I got a personal gift from John L. Billard in November, 1909," admitted Mr. Hemingway, who found it often difficult to recollect.

"Was that part of the $150,000 from the New Haven?"

"I can't say."

"Do you know any reason why Mr. Billard should give you $75,000?"

"I suppose he gave it me out of the goodness of his heart," was Mr. Hemingway's explanation.

Bought Morse's Ships.

Warren D. Chase, a lawyer who organized the New England Securities Company for Mr. Robbins, admitted that he had arranged for organizing with $3,000,000 capital the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine No. 2, on March 1, 1910. To finance it the New England Securities Company was organized on March 5 with the same capital, part of which it had been shown had been raised through the loans raised by the Billard Company on the security of gold notes of the New England Investment and Security Company.

The Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine No. 2 then bought up the four freight steamboats belonging to the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey. The Pacific Navigation Company was organized to take over the steamships Harvard and Yale.

From these complicated transactions there arose a profit of $691,000, which, Mr. Chase stated, went to Mr. Robbins as the owner of the companies involved in the deal.

The name of the late Governor John F. Hill of Maine came into the trial through the testimony of Edward T. Canfield, a lawyer of Hartford, who had taken a hand in the New England Securities Company's affairs. He was called to tell how that concern had bought up the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey, and had then sold it to Governor Hill. All this, Mr. Osborne brought out, was done by the direction of Mr. Chase and Mr. Robbins.

When, however, Mr. Osborne tried to ask Mr. Canfield in detail about the checks involving millions that passed through his hands, the witness said he had no recollection of them, as he was acting as directed by Mr. Billard and Mr. Hemingway.

Juggles with $3,000,000.

Benjamin G. Ward, a lawyer from Maine, told of the incorporation of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine No. 2.

"Who was the Treasurer?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Grover C. Richards. I don't remember his business."

"And the other incorporators?"

"My stenographer, the janitor, the assistant janitor, and the man from across the street."

Grover Cleveland Richards testified that on March 1, 1910, when he was 23, he had become Treasurer of the Metropolitan Company. On the request of Mr. Chase he came to New York and went to the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and opened an account for the Metropolitan Company with "something like $3,000,000." He also drew two checks, but he could not tell to whom.

"Then," said Mr. Osborne, "you have no idea what became of the $3,000,000? If you as Treasurer were called upon to account for $3,000,000, could you produce a scrap of paper to show what became of it?"

"No," and Mr. Richards could give no further information concerning the checks.

Norman E. Bassett, a friend of Governor Hill of Maine, and a trustee of his estate, told how at the request of Mr. Hill he had incorporated the Eastern Securities Company, because Mr. Hill said he wished to have a holding company formed.

The Governor paid $50,000 for 8,500 shares of its stock. This company took over the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine No. 2. After the Governor's death there was found among his papers an envelope contanling these 8,500 shares, the note which the New England Securities Company had given the Billard Company for the $1,500,000 loan, of which evidence had been given on Wednesday, and a receipt for 28,000 shares of the Metropolitan Company's stock.

The trial will continue this morning.

EVENING SCHOOLS SUFFER.

Drastic Cuts in Board of Education's Estimates.

The evening elementary and evening high schools suffer heavily in the revised estimate made by the Committee on Economy of the Board of Education. Instead of $487,071 asked in the original estimate for evening elementary schools the amount now requested is $290,574; instead of $457,137 for evening high schools the revised estimate makes it $405,837, and instead of $141,271 for evening trade schools $92,071 is now asked. This makes a net decrease for the three branches of $296,997.

In the elementary evening schools there is a reduction in the pay of principals and other supervisors from $45,000 to $30,024. The reduction in the salaries of general assistants is from $15,660 to $7,500. The reduction in cost of registration is from $2,772 to $1,500. Common branch classes are reduced from 322 to 290, and classes in English to foreigners from 905 to 880. In women's occupations four classes are assigned to one teacher, and there is an allowance for an increased number of classes with this reduced number of teachers. These changes cut down the original estimate from $359,235 to $241,490.

Special classes are withdrawn, saving $51,435, Summer English schools at a saving of $11,610, and community organizations at a saving of $1,350. The net decrease in the evening elementary schools is $196,497.

In the evening high schools there is a reduction in the clerical cost from $20,400 to $18,600. The following are eliminated: Transfer of trade classes to trade schools, $4,200; transfer of classes in women's occupations to elementary schools, $27,300; men's physical training, $15,300. There is no pay for Friday night activities, saving $2,700. This makes a net decrease in the revised budget of the evening high schools of $57,300.

The $1,800 originally asked for non-trade subjects in the evening trade schools is dropped. A reduction of four a week classes to two a week classes cuts the original estimate of $108,000 to $60,660. The net decrease in the evening trade schools is $49,200.

The Board of Education on Wednesday gave two classes of thirty-five children to one kindergarten teacher—thirty-five children in the morning and a different class of thirty-five in the afternoon, making a total of seventy children to be taught by one kindergarten teacher in one day. The rule goes into operation on Feb. 1.

MANCHU PRINCE HEADS CHINA'S STATE COUNCIL

And the Representatives of the Overthrown Dynasty Agree to Support Emperor Yuan.

PEKING, Dec. 16.—The Manchu Prince Pu Lun has been named as Chairman of the Council of State, succeeding Li Yuan-hung, whose resignation was automatically accepted.

Li Yuan-hung has been elevated to princely rank with the title of Prince Wu Yi, the meaning of which is "Military Righteousness," in recognition of his services to the republic.

A mandate has been issued providing for the drafting of a new Constitution, to include an agreement which the Ta-tsing dynasty has entered into to support Yuan Shih-kai, the newly chosen monarch.

The Foreign Office has issued a semi-official statement concerning the latest representations of the Entente powers. It declares that Lu Chang-hsiang, the Foreign Minister, assured the Entente Ministers that "the promulgation of the monarchy could not be made for the time being."

TOKIO, Dec. 16.—Italy's ratification having arrived, Japan has forwarded to China the note from the Entente powers relative to the re-establishment of the Chinese monarchy.

The note is of a soothing nature, but emphasizes the necessity of the maintenance of peace in China and the determination of the Entente nations to protect their rights in the event of outbreaks.

FARGO PICTURES FOR $10,263

Cazin's "Bend in the River" Brings $1,250, One of the High Prices.

A charming little Cazin, "The Bend in the River," a picture of which the artist himself approved, brought one of the high prices of the sale of the pictures of the estate of James C. Fargo and of others at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going to John Levy for $1,250. "The Rippling Stream," by Fritz Thaulow, inscribed "A mon ami Strom," a typical Thaulow snow scene, went to James Thompson, also for $1,250. A Verboeckhoven brought the next highest price of the evening, going to the Holland Galleries for $1,175. "In a French Garden," by Ridgeway Knight, went to the Holland Galleries for $900. This was the garden of the artist at Rolleboise, France, overlooking the Seine. In it are two female figures in peasant dress, one waving a handkerchief, while the other holds a sickle.

"The Pink Water Lily," by F. S. Church, signed and dated with the inscription "Uncle Jim from Fred," went to George L. McElroy for $155. This was 22 inches high by 16 wide. A larger picture by Church, "The Yellow Water Lily," 16 inches high by 40 wide, signed and dated, went to W. J. Maxwell for $750. A Van Marcke, "A Village Pasture," a gray sky, cows in the foreground, and a hill and village in the distance, went to John Levy for $200. A "Woodland Landscape," brown tones, two seated figures, and a flock of sheep in the woods, went to Levy for $775.

"Sheep and Chickens," a comfortable barnyard scene by the Belgian painter, Verboeckhoven, went to Maxwell for $700. Fritz Thaulow's "The River Seine," a swiftly running current, meadows touched by the setting sun, a tree on the bank, cows grazing, went to Frederick Fisher Meyer for $850. Clapp & Graham paid $700 for William Keith's "California Landscape," green tones of early Spring in Marin County.

The returns for the sixty-four numbers of the sale were $10,263.

SWITZERLAND PICKS NEW MAN TO RULE

Elects M. de Coppet of a French Canton to the Presidency.

HE THANKS US FOR AID

Explains How New York Has Sent Food — Believes Time Not Ripe for Peace Move.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 16, (via Paris.)—Camille de Coppet was today elected President of the Swiss Republic and Edmund Schulthess Vice President. M. de Coppet is a former Minister of Justice and the present Vice President of the republic.

The elections were held at a special session of the National Assembly this morning in which the upper and lower branches of Parliament jointly participated.

The American Minister to Switzerland, Pleasant A. Stovall, and a party of Americans occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. The ceremony was brief, resembling a joint session of the American Congress to count the electoral vote for President of the United States.

M. de Coppet comes from a French canton. His predecessor, Dr. Giuseppe Motta, came from an Italian canton, while Dr. Motta's predecessor was from a German canton, thus making a steady succession of Presidents from the French, Italian, and German elements in the community.

Following his election M. de Coppet received The Associated Press correspondent in his present office of Secretary of War, which he holds in conjunction with that of Vice President of the republic. He expressed satisfaction with the result of the election and referred to the simplicity of Swiss elections as compared with the extensive preparations for the campaigns for the election of executives in the United States.

"The interests of the United States and Switzerland," said M. de Coppet, "are much the same. We both belong to republics with the same ideas and aspirations, the same form of government, and just now the same international policy of remaining strictly neutral in the present war.

"However, America views the conflict from a distance, whereas our geographical position makes neutrality a very serious question with the fighting elements all around us—Austria on the east, Germany on the north, France on the west, and Italy on the south, a complete circle of belligerent frontiers.

"Yet, like the United States, we have succeeded in maintaining absolute neutrality, not only with our military forces, but also with every humane activity which Switzerland has been called upon to perform, such as the passing of exchanged wounded soldiers across our territory, looking after more than a hundred thousand persons dispossessed from invaded regions, and in administering an entire postal service between prisoners of war of the various belligerent countries and their relatives. All this has been done with rigid impartiality, exactly the same consideration being shown to the French, Italians, Germans, Austrians, and others.

"I am glad to say that New York has aided us greatly in meeting the food situation. Switzerland has obtained all its stocks of wheat and flour from New York and also secured through New York all facilities for their transportation by ocean. We have established a Government monopoly over such staple food stuffs as wheat and flour, as Switzerland did not want the war conditions to result in a speculative rise of prices and the oppression of the people.

"In carrying out this policy it became very important to secure the co-operation of American industries and shippers, and I found them ready to assist us fully. As a result of this American co-operation, Switzerland has never lacked the essential food supplies, particularly wheat and flour, and has never lacked prompt facilities for their shipment. Therefore, our food prices are kept normal through Government control and our people have not felt any serious distress by reason of the war conditions."

When M. de Coppet was asked about peace and the possibilities of action in this direction by the neutral Governments, he shook his head and said:

"The time has not yet come for any serious movement toward peace, and it is difficult to say when that time may arrive, with all the parties so firmly fixed against considering the question. In this, as in all questions relating to the war, the position of Switzerland is one of complete disinterestedness and neutrality."

The interview terminated with the arrival of a committee of the National Assembly to notify M. de Coppet of his election as President of the confederation.

Little Hope for ex-Senator Hale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Former Senator Hale of Maine, is seriously ill of paralysis at his home here. Owing to his advanced age, 79 years, little hope is held out for his recovery, it was said.

Mr. Hale suffered a paralytic stroke a year ago and has since been confined to his home. Only intimate friends have been permitted to see him.

Mr. Hale retired from the Senate in 1911. He had for thirty years been a dominant figure in that body.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Names Added to Eligible Lists for the Public Schools.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening high schools during the season of 1916 the names of the following, (ratings precede the names:) Chemistry, June 25, 80, Roy Densiow; physical training, June 18, 98, Isidore Bloom; stenography and typewriting, June 18, 75, Fannie M. Clement; trade dressmaking, June 18, 79.5, May E. Hogan.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening elementary schools during the season of 1916 the names of the following, (ratings precede the names:) Common branches—May 28, 98, Maurice Lapman; May 28, 73, George A. Reiss. English to foreigners—May 28, 80, George A. Reiss; June 4, 75, Julius L. Langert; June 4, 64, Philip V. Van Arsdale.

A license as substitute teacher of trade drawing in the vocational classes of the elementary schools has been granted to Charles H. Berthold.

Licenses for the season of 1916 as substitute teachers to teach in evening high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted the following: Mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, and technical English, Joseph Brady; electrical engineering, William H. Kroger.

A temporary license as teacher in training to teach biology in high school has been granted under date of Dec. 1 to Jacob Perla.

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, upon the eligible list of licenses as assistant teacher of commercial branches in high schools the names of the following: Walter Primoff, 75.8; William B. Tuerck, 67.25.

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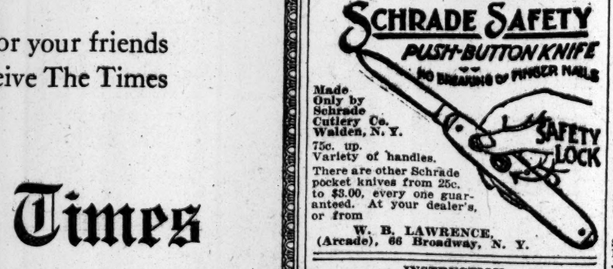

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ARREST PRIESTS IN MEXICO.

One Accused of Sedition, Another of Violating Marriage Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Following the representations made to the State Department several days ago by Mgr. Francis G. Kelley, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, to the effect that the Carranza de facto Government has not since recognition lived up to its pledge guaranteeing religious liberty, a statement was issued by the Carranza Agency here tonight concerning the arrest of two priests at Morelia, in the State of Michoacan.

"In anticipation of a possible charge later to appear through these channels of information inimical to the Constitutionalist Government," says the statement, "the agency in Washington is informed that the arrest of one of these priests was for performing the marriage ceremony in an instance where one of the contracting parties was an epileptic. This is in direct contravention of the civil law of Mexico, which forbids such marriages. The second arrest was on charges of seditious utterances, the priest being notoriously violent against the Constitutionalists in his sermon and urging his hearers to give aid in every way to the Villistas, the Zapatistas, or any other enemies of the Constitutionalist Government with whom they came in contact."

REV. W. J. MURRAY ON TRIAL.

New Thought Healer Accused of Practicing Medicine Illegally.

The Rev. W. John Murray of 113 West Eighty-seventh Street, pastor of the Church of the Healing Christ, holding services in the Hotel Astor on Sundays, and embracing many well-to-do members in its congregation, was arraigned in West Side Court yesterday before Magistrate Breen on two charges of practicing medicine without a license.

The complainants were Detectives Isabella Goodwin and Floyd Horton of the Detective Bureau. The minister was arrested on a warrant, and when Magistrate Breen had heard the testimony of the detectives and the pastor's defense, he held the minister in $1,000 bail, setting Dec. 21 as the day for rendering his decision. Bail was furnished.

Mrs. Goodwin testified that because of complaints to the police, she, in company with her daughter, visited Murray on Nov. 10 and asked treatment for a supposed pain in her daughter's neck. Mrs. Goodwin said the pastor prayed, and then took a $2 fee. She visited the minister later and complained of pains around the heart. She was advised to remain silent for fifteen minutes, and did so, while the pastor maintained a like attitude, with hands pressed to his brow. He declared, she said, that his treatment was "new thought and a step higher." On Nov. 23 she returned for another treatment and paid $2.

On Dec. 9 Mrs. Goodwin called with Horton, and the latter, presumed at the time to be a laborer, paid $1 for a treatment, it was testified. The pastor, said Mrs. Goodwin, described Horton's trouble as melancholia, and Horton was told that he was a "child of God and that the force of God must act through him, must enter into his soul and make him joyful." He was also told, she said, that four treatments would be needed.

Murray, in his own defense, said prayer eradicated or lessened physical ills.

UPHOLD ARIZONA WARDEN.

Jury Declares Prisoner Whom He Refused to Execute Is Insane.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 16.—William Faltin, a condemned murderer, whom R. B. Sims, Warden of the Florence Penitentiary, refused to hang Nov. 26 last, was declared insane by a jury, and was taken today to the State Asylum.

After Sims refused to execute Faltin he was cited before the Supreme Court for contempt, but exonerated. Faltin was re-sentenced to hang Jan. 7, but the verdict of insanity saves him from the gallows. The prisoner was convicted of having slain a man in Phoenix.

Foreign Commerce Club Meets.

The Foreign Commerce Club held its monthly meeting at the St. Denis Hotel Wednesday evening. The meeting was attended by representatives of the railroads, steamship lines, shippers, freight forwarders, and others identified with foreign commerce. Dinner was served and President Clatzmayer spoke on "Co-operation in the Matter of Movements of Export Shipments." A vaudeville program followed.

HALF SCOUT FUND RAISED.

Reports Yesterday Bring Total to $100,522, and $200,000 Is Sought.

Leaping over the $100,000 mark, the maintenance fund for the Boy Scouts of America yesterday progressed to a figure which makes the officials of the Campaign Committee exceedingly hopeful of raising the whole $200,000 they are seeking.

The soliciting teams met for luncheon at the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street, yesterday, and poured into the fund treasury a total of $12,006.25. Of this amount Edward S. Harkness contributed $3,000, Willard Straight $500, and Clarence H. Mackay $300. Cleveland H. Dodge, who has already given $1,000 to the movement, announced that he would add an additional $1,000 to round off the $200,000 when the balance had been secured. The total receipts to date amount to $100,522.40.

In reply to constant queries which have come to the Executive Committee as to just why so much money was needed to finance the Boy Scouts, Woodruff Leeming, at yesterday's luncheon, made the following statement:

"It is necessary to have scientific, well trained executive officers in each borough to organize the boys and to attend to the mass of detail, which it would be unfair to ask of men who are giving two evenings and most of their week-ends to the boys, without remuneration. The $200,000 is necessary to maintain this executive force for three years and to extend the work to 30,000 boys, providing a great Summer camp for them. The budget was prepared after a thorough and critical analysis of the actual expenditures in Brooklyn for several years past, by a committee representing all the five boroughs."

GREECE WANTS $250,000.

Claims It as Balance from Us on Money Order Exchange.

BERNE, Dec. 16.—The Postmaster General of Greece, Dr. A. P. Koussidis, has come to Berne to arbitrate the difference between the United States and Greece in regard to settlements on money orders. The Swiss Government has consented to the request of Greece that the Swiss Postmaster General, A. Staeger, act as arbitrator, on condition that the United States agrees to a settlement by this method.

The American Government has paid balances in favor of Greece by check on Paris, according to the procedure provided in the postal convention. The Greek Government contends that on account of the decline in exchange it has lost a large sum, which the United States should pay. The amount claimed by Greece is understood to be 1,250,000 francs, ($250,000.)

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain and warmer Fri. Sat. probably fair and colder; fresh southerly winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Rain Fri. Sat. fair and colder; fresh southerly winds.

Fla.—Cloudy in the peninsula, rain and colder with a cold wave in n. w. Fri. Sat. fair in n., and rain and colder in the peninsula; strong s., shifting to n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Fri. colder, followed by a cold wave Fri. Sat. fair; strong n. w. winds.

La.—Rain and colder Fri. with a cold wave; Sat. fair; fresh and strong n. w. winds.

East Texas—Fair and colder Fri.; cold wave in s.; Sat. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

Okla.—Fair and continued cold Fri.; Sat. fair.

Ark.—Fair and colder Fri., cold wave in e.; Sat. fair.

Tenn.—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Fri., cold wave in w.; Sat. fair.

Ky.—Rain and colder Fri.; Sat. fair, colder in e.

Ohio—Rain and warmer Fri.; Sat. clearing and colder; strong s. winds.

Ind.—Rain Fri.; colder in s. w. Sat., clearing and colder; strong shifting winds becoming n. w.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s. w. and rain or snow in n. Sat., snow and colder; strong, shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Snow Fri. and probably Sat.; colder Sat.; strong e., shifting to n. w., winds.

Ill.—Rain turning to snow and colder Fri., colder in extreme s.; Sat. fair, warmer in w.

Mo.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; possibly light snow in e.; Sat. fair, and warmer.

Iowa—Cloudy Fri., probably snow in e., colder in e and cent.; Sat. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Friday and probably Sat.; warmer Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat., and in w. Fri.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat., and in w. Fri.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was nervous and the average trader was still very much puzzled over the situation. After a slight early decline, which was apparently due to a moderate accumulation of selling orders over night as a result of the Government report, the tendency of values was upward and toward the close of the day pronounced strength developed. Closing quotations were at about the top with net gains of 1¼ to 2 cents. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.27¾ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth at $1.24¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23¼ cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.25	1.23	1.28¼
May	..	..	1.27	1.25	1.32⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.18¼	1.15⅝	1.18	1.16	1.20½
May	1.19	1.16⅝	1.18⅞	1.17⅝	1.23½
July	1.11¼	1.09	1.11⅛	1.09⅝	1.16⅞

CORN.

The corn market was firm from the outset and final prices were near the top with net gains of ⅝c to 2¼c. Receipts at primary points were small and unsettled weather in the West was against the movement. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82 cents prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71¼	69⅝	71⅝	69½	64
May	73⅝	72	73⅝	72	70¼

OATS.

There was a comparatively quiet trade in the oats market and prices were influenced by the strength in wheat and corn, and at the close of the day values were ⅝c to ⅝c net higher. The local cash market was firm. No. 3 white quoted at 46½c to 47½c; No. 4 white 45¼c to 46½c; fancy clipped white 49½c to 50½c; ordinary clipped white 46½c to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	42¼	42	42⅜	42	48½
May	45¾	45¼	45⅝	45	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices showed firmness, with buying by leading commission houses and shorts. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 55,000, estimated for Friday 50,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 17,000. Total receipts of hogs at all Western points were 198,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	$9.70	$9.65	$9.70	$9.65	$10.12
May	10.02	9.95	10.00	9.95	10.87
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.90	9.75	9.85	9.75	10.02
May	10.25	10.07	10.22	10.10	10.82
Pork—					
Jan.	18.95	18.45	18.82	18.45	18.40
May	18.80	18.50	18.70	18.40	18.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm early in the day on scattered buying prompted by continued strength in the crude position and influenced by the firmness in lard, but toward the close there was a partial reaction, and final quotations were 1 point net higher to 2 points lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.25	8.30
December	..	..	8.35@8.40	8.34
January	8.45	8.39	8.39@8.41	8.39
February	..	..	8.38@8.41	8.40
March	8.46	8.40	8.40@8.41	8.41
April	..	..	8.41@8.48	8.42
May	8.56	8.50	8.51@8.52	8.52
June	..	..	8.54@8.60	8.55
July	8.62	8.61	8.61@8.62	8.61

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again quiet, total sales amounting to 7,750 bags, and, after showing very small price changes throughout the day, a slightly easier feeling developed before the close under a little more pressure in the near months, with evidences of December liquidation, and final prices were 4 points lower to 1 point net higher. The local spot market was quiet, with prices largely nominal on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	6.68	6.68	6.69@6.71	6.73
January	..	..	6.70@6.72	6.73
February	..	..	6.70@6.72	6.73
March	6.75	6.73	6.71@6.73	6.73
April	..	..	6.73@6.75	6.76
May	6.80	6.78	6.76@6.78	6.79
June	..	..	6.81@6.83	6.83
July	..	..	6.86@6.88	6.86
August	..	..	6.89@6.91	6.89
September	6.97	6.94	6.93@6.95	6.92
October	..	..	6.97@6.99	6.97

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was active and firm, with pries at the close of the day 9 to 17 points net higher. Total sales were 16,450 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	3.96	3.95	3.95@4.00	3.86
January	3.40	3.57	3.70@3.71	3.53
February	3.45	3.44	3.42@3.43	3.32
March	3.41	3.32	3.39@3.40	3.28
April	..	..	3.43@3.44	3.31
May	3.48	3.40	3.48@3.49	3.35
June	..	..	3.52@3.54	3.38
July	3.59	3.55	3.57@3.59	3.43
August	..	..	3.59@3.61	3.46
September	3.65	3.65	3.61@3.63	3.50
October	..	..	3.65@3.67	3.54

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,507 packages. Considerable delay is experienced in getting stock forward, and the market was lightly supplied again yesterday with fine grades of fresh table butter. The bulk of the stock is showing defects incident to the season, and for these secondary grades trade is slow. Some business in held creamery; 100 tubs June make, in storage, sold on 'Change at 30½c. Qualities from 25c to 28c are dragging. Renovated in moderate demand. Ladles and packing stock quiet and unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36@36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 28½@35c; seconds, 25½@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29½@30½c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 25@26½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,513 cases. The offerings of fresh gathered eggs appear sufficient to suply the demand, and the demand about absorbs the supply of desirable qualities. The market is steady but the tone sensitive. Advices indicate a little more fresh gathered stock coming forward. At the moment, however, offerings are ample for all needs and the range of values is without material change. Storage eggs are held firmly under prospects of continued export movement and evidences of a fairly satisfactory reduction and accumulations; trading is of fair volume and values are supported with some firmness as last quoted. Near-by eggs are in moderate receipt, but there is rather more than an ample supply of white eggs showing mixture with small or other defects; such rule very quiet and of extremely irregular value. Fancy, large, new laid are comparatively scarce and only such command top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 38@40c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 27@32c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 16@19c; Fall held, 22@35c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 17@22c; dirties, 17@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@54c; ordinary to good, 38@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@52c; small white 38@43c; Western, gathered whites, 38@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@42c; near-by refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Spirit of America at Play : Magnitude and Cheerfulness

Belvedere — Submarine Grill — Restaurant Traymore
The Promenade in the Marble Exchange
Three Decks Fronting the Boardwalk and the Ocean
Library Tower — Two Golf Courses — Evening Musicales — Cloister Garden

TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

HOLIDAYS AT THE TRAYMORE

The year-end holidays will be memorable for Traymore guests at Atlantic City. The Christmas Tree, laden with gifts for all, is simply a symbol of the spirit of Christmastide that will reign in the massive radiant hotel by the sea. Then on New Year's Eve there will be a unique way of dealing with Father Time and his Clock—but, as that is to be a matter of surprise, silence must guard the secret. The Boardwalk theatres will have unusual features. The Boston Grand Opera Company, at Keith's, will give "Madame Butterfly," with Pavlowa and the Russian ballet; and the Apollo Theatre will offer first nights of Selwyn's new comedy, "The Devil's Garden."

Reservations at New York Office, 410 Times Bldg.—Phone Bryant 9225

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Daniel S. White, Pres. Joseph W. Mott, Mgr.

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WALTER J. BUZBY

HOTEL RUDOLF

Reservations Can Now Be Made for Christmas and New Year's Holiday Season.
American and European. Capacity 1,000 guests.
Special Holiday Attractions.
Big New Year's Eve Celebration in Large French Cafe.

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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

PIERREPONT

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SPECIAL RATES OVER THE HOLIDAYS.

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UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS & FEATURES.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
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Palmer | Newly furnished; 75 rooms; central location; running water; private baths. Elevator. Booklet.

Pinewood Hall, Lakewood, N. J.—Electric and Nauheim baths. Rates moderate. Booklet.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILHELMINA J. McMANUS, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Luz Diaz Govin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ROBERT M. FULTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that lot of land with the improvements thereon in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follow:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and ninety feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street seventeen feet eight and one-half inches; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line seventeen feet eight and one-half inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 147 East 39th Street.

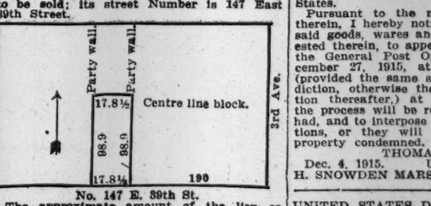
Being the same premises conveyed by said Luz Diaz Govin to said Robert M. Fulton by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously therewith.

Dated, New York, November 22, 1915.

EDWIN D. HAYS, Referee.

CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 147 East 39th Street.



No. 147 E. 39th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Thirty

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On account of their exceptional record of stability and safety, Public Utility Bonds and Notes are rapidly advancing in price to keep pace with the growing demand.

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ON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Sharply on Reports Regarding Austria's Reply—Other Factors.

The situation growing out of our demands on Austria and of her reply, which was being described yesterday as very unsatisfactory, became in decided manner the dominating influence in the stock market yesterday, and not alone in the stock market, for wheat, which rose two cents a bushel, moved in a manner proverbially associated with threatening international clouds, and the Teutonic Exchanges fell to new low figures. On the other hand, a fairly vigorous forward movement occurred in the Anglo-French bonds, which on regular delivery sold at the close of the day almost a full point above the lowest price made on delayed delivery contracts early in the session. This, too, was a movement which fitted in logically with what was happening elsewhere in the market as a result of the international situation growing out of our note to Austria. Opinion was much divided as to the probable next step now that Austria is understood to have replied in a manner unsatisfactory to this Government, but the action of the markets suggested that a majority were of the opinion that the next step would fit in logically with the stand which we took so decidedly in the note published early in the week.

Those who anticipated a break with Austria, when they undertook to correlate that possibility with the stock market, came in a great many instances to the conclusion that no probable outcome of a severance of relations between the two countries would be likely to exert serious market effects here. The day's declines, in fact, were attributed not so much to any real concern over the future as to a prudent recasting of accounts at a time of uncertainty and to the fact that many were rather taken by surprise by the quick response of the Austrian Government and by the alleged contents of its note. The prospective selling of American securities by England in pursuance of the plan for the mobilization of British-held American stocks and bonds is, of course, a very practical market factor, but there are several reasons for attributing to that factor little, if any, influence in shaping prices yesterday. For one thing, ample assurance has been given that these British-owned securities will not be forced on the market, and besides that, weakness was not most pronounced in the quarters where it would have been had foreign liquidation been the controlling force of the day. The market position of the Anglo-French bonds was also removed as an adverse general factor, for the heavy trading in these bonds the last two days, coupled with the substantial recovery from their low price, indicated a much enlarged market for this issue, which is the natural result of the establishment of free trading and of the decline which materially increased the yield on this investment.

In some respects the technical position of the market was to blame for the extent of the adverse influence exerted by the uncertainty, mingled with concern, caused by the state of our relations with Austria, and it should be added here that the stock market, in thinking of this situation, laid much emphasis on the intimate relations between Austria and Germany. Perhaps the chief point of technical weakness consists in the fact that the speculation of the earlier months of the year was not well balanced as between industrials and railroad stocks, and there has been, therefore, an excess of the former in Stock Exchange accounts. This condition has lessened the buying power so far as marginal operations are concerned, and in turn makes the list more sensitive than it would be had the speculation in the several groups of stocks been more evenly balanced. On the other hand, the technical position had been strengthened lately by an increase in the short interest, though in turn that was probably reduced by the covering movement which was largely responsible for the upturn in prices two days ago.

More precise knowledge than Wall Street had yesterday is needed to enable it to form a clear judgment regarding the probable effects of the present international situation, but meanwhile, wherever one turns away from the stock market toward underlying business and financial conditions he sees unusual activity and unusual promise of still greater activity to come. It is well to have this in mind as a counterweight against too great concern over the course which our relations with Austria may take.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Fair Business Transacted, However, in American Bonds.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. American exchange was fairly steady at $4.72¾ for cable transfers. The completion of the Russian credit is not expected to affect exchange rates until bills for acceptance are received.

Business was very quiet and the tone was undecided on the Stock Exchange. Gilt-edged securities were inclined to ease off, and rubber stocks declined with the commodity. Argentine rails were firm, and a fair business was transacted in American bonds and railroad shares, although the latter drooped near the close. Kaffirs were harder on good dividend announcements.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 75 centimes, ex-coupon. Exchange on London, 27 francs 73½ centimes. Trading was quiet on the Bourse today.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Increased. Francs.
Gold in hand	$6,374,000
Silver in hand	1,222,000
Treasury deposits	620,969,000
General deposits	2,080,909,000
Bills discounted	726,298,000
Advances	49,700,000
	619,838,000

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.00	39.00	37.50	38.00
Lead	...	5.40	5.40	5.40
Spelter	17.20	17.70	17.75	18.25
Antimony	38.00	39.00	38.50	39.50
Quicksilver	$125.00	...	$125.00	...
Aluminum	*56.00	59.00	*56.00	59.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy.	19.00	19.50	18.00	18.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 19¾@20c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s. d.	Wed'day. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	79	2 6	78	12 6
Copper, futures	79	15 0	79	5 0
Tin, spot	165	0 0	167	10 0
Tin, futures	165	10 0	167	15 0
Spelter	90	0 0	93	0 0
Lead	22	15 0	22	5 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	667,923
Same day last year	77,745
Year to date	166,968,348
Same period last year	46,792,368
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.42 —1.17
Same day last year	61.52 —.12

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.18	Oct. 22	73.30	Jan. 31
Range year 1914	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1913			58.99	Feb. 24
			57.41	July 30

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
129	129⅞	200	Adams Express	129	129	129	129	...
24	24½	4,300	Alaska Gold Mines	24	24⅝	24	24½	— ⅛
10	10⅝	1,500	Alaska Juneau	10	10⅞	10	10	...
31	31½	2,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32½	32½	31	31	...
82	82⅝	2,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	83½	82	83	—1½
69	71	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	71	71	70	70	—1½
99½	101	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	—1½
69	69¼	2,600	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	70	70⅝	69	69	—1½
59	59½	13,600	Am. Beet Sugar	60⅛	61½	59	59	—1½
111¼	111½	100	Am. Can	111⅜	111½	111½	111½	—1⅜
78¼	79	3,300	Am. Can pf. x d	80	81⅛	78½	78½	—1⅜
151½	153	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	152	156	151½	151½	—1⅜
54½	55⅞	1,100	Am. Coal Products	56	56	54½	55½	—1¾
125	127½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	127⅛	127⅞	127⅛	127⅞	—2
123	127½	50	Am. Express	127	127	127	127	—1
10½	11	100	Do., odd lot	11	11	11	11	...
50	51	300	Am. H. & Leather	51⅛	51⅛	50½	50½	—1
26¼	26¼	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	—1
22⅝	23⅜	400	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	22½	22½	—1⅛
40¼	41	500	Am. Linseed	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41½	—1⅛
68¼	69	6,000	Am. Linseed pf	69	70½	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅞
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive	101	101	101	101	— ⅞
97½	97⅞	5,550	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅝	99	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅞
110½	111	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	110½	110⅞	110⅛	110⅛	—1½
89½	89¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
85	86	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¼
60⅜	61	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
115¼	116	2,600	Am. Steel F'drles	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
128¼	128⅝	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref	62	62	60⅝	61	— ⅞
205½	207	2,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	116	116½	115¼	115½	— ⅞
46½	47	700	Am. Tobacco	128⅝	129⅛	128¼	128⅝	— ⅞
46½	47	400	Am. Woolen	206⅜	206⅝	204	205½	—1½
10	14	1,000	Am. Woolen pf	47	47	46¾	46⅞	—1⅛
84⅝	84½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	46¾	46¾	46¼	46½	—1⅛
61	64¼	16,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	13	13	13	13	—1⅛
...	...	500	Associated Oil	85⅞	86½	84¼	84½	—1½
105¼	105⅝	1,800	Do., sellers 6	64½	64⅞	62	63	—1
101¼	101⅞	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	106	106	105¼	105¼	— ⅞
113⅛	115	46,100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	— ⅞
107	110	200	Baldwin Loco	116	120⅝	113½	113½	—3⅝
92	92¾	1,400	Baldwin Loco. pf	109½	109½	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅞
...	3⅜	2	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅝	92⅞	92	92	— ⅝
143¼	160	5,100	Bank of Commerce	178½	178½	178½	178½	— ⅝
88¾	88½	700	Batopilas Mining	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
85	88	100	Beth. Steel pf. x d	150	150	150	150	+1½
63	63¼	400	B'klyn Rapid Tran	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅝
29¼	29¾	1,200	Burns Brothers	85¾	86¼	85¼	85½	— ⅝
58½	59	19,000	Butte & Sup. x d	63	64	63	63½	— ⅝
58½	65	5,900	California Petrol	32	32	29¼	29¼	—2⅝
178¼	179	3	California Pet. pf	61	61	59	59	— ⅝
52¼	52¾	1,400	Canada Southern	59	59	59	59	—2
61¼	61½	3,700	Canadian Pacific	180	180¼	178¾	178¾	—2¼
141½	143	400	Central Leather Co	54	54⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅝
38½	39	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	62	62	62	— ⅞
92	92½	900	Chi. Great Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
131	132	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
14⅞	15	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93	93½	92¾	92¾	— ¾
23¾	24	7,600	Chi., M. St. P. pf	132	132	132	132	— ¾
51	51⅝	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
45¼	...	1,550	Chile Copper	24½	24½	24	24	— ¼
73⅜	73⅝	5	Chino Copper x d	52⅞	52⅞	51	51	—1⅛
50⅜	51¼	300	Clev. & Pitts. spec	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ½
43⅞	48¼	16,900	Cluett, Peabody Co	74	74	73½	73½	— ½
45¼	47	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¼	53¼	50⅝	50⅝	—1½
143¼	143⅞	9,100	Comp. Tab. Rec	45	47	45	47	—1½
83½	84½	200	Consolidated Gas	143¼	146	143¼	143¼	—3½
18⅝	19	2,500	Continental Can	85¼	85¼	84½	84½	+ ¼
90	91	200	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
72	72½	14,400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	90¾	90¾	— ⅜
109	110	800	Crucible Steel	72	75⅝	72	72⅛	— ⅝
152	158	10	Crucible Steel pf	111	111	110	110	— ⅝
26	28	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	140	140	140	140	— ⅝
70	71	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27	27½	27	27	—2
105	113½	200	Detroit United Ry	70	70	70	70	+1
45⅞	46	4,100	Diamond Match	105	105	105	105	— ⅞
28	28⅝	1,600	Distillers' Secur	46	47½	45⅞	46	— ¼
64	68	300	Dome Mines	29	29	28	28	— ¼
47⅛	47⅝	16,800	Elec. Storage Bat	65¼	65¼	65	65½	— ⅛
55⅜	56	2,000	Erie	42⅝	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	—1⅛
51	51	100	Erie 1st pf	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	— ⅛
114½	116	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	...
172	173	1,183	Gen. Chemical pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
512	514	1,400	General Electric	174	174	172	172	—1¼
121	124	900	General Motors	530	530	513	513	—20
72	72¼	5,700	General Motors pf	125	125¼	123¼	123¼	—1⅝
124½	125	1,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	73¼	74⅝	72	72	—1⅝
47¾	48¼	9,000	Great Northern pf	125¼	125¾	124⅜	124⅜	—1⅝
45	45½	300	G. N. certs.ore prop	48⅝	49½	47⅞	47⅞	—1⅝
76	76½	900	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45¼	45¼	—1⅝
123	...	100	Guggenheim Explor	76⅛	76⅞	76¼	76¼	—1⅝
44⅜	44⅝	9,200	Homestake Mining	124	124	124	124	— ⅛
21⅝	21⅝	200	Inspiration Copper	44⅜	45⅛	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
27¼	28	300	Interboro Consol	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
23	24	100	Interboro Con. pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
55½	58	100	Ont. Agricultural	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
53½	58	100	Int. Agricultural pf	58	58	58	58	—1
110¾	111	20	Do., odd lot	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	...
70¾	70¾	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	111	111	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅝
196¾	196⅞	46,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	74	74½	70¾	70¾	—2½
12	12¼	951	Int. Nickel v. tr.ctfs	198	198⅜	197¼	197¼	— ½
48⅝	49	3,400	Int. Paper	12	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
68	70	6,000	Int. Paper pf	49¼	49½	47¾	48	+1⅝
30¾	31	100	Kan. C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	68	68	68	68	— ½
63¾	63¾	900	Kansas City South.	81⅝	81⅞	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
250	300	900	Kan. City South. pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ½
80¼	80¾	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	260	260	260	260	+10
13⅞	14	5,600	Lackawanna Steel	82	82¼	80½	80½	—1½
83½	84	100	Lake Erie & West	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
81	81¼	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	— ⅛
250	255	500	Lehigh Valley	82	82	81¼	81½	— ¾
25	25	100	Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	...
180	190	50	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	25	25	25	—1
128¼	129	400	Lorillard (P.) Co	182	182	182	182	...
65	66½	500	Louis. & Nash	129	129½	128¼	128¼	—1½
76	76½	9,100	Mackay Cos. pf	66⅞	68⅞	66⅝	66⅝	—2⅛
101½	101⅞	1,500	Maxwell Motors	78⅝	78⅝	76	76	— ⅝
56	57	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	101½	102¼	101	101½	— ⅝
94¼	94½	42,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57¼	56½	57¼	+1
94	96	100	Mexican Petroleum	99	99⅝	94	94	—6
33	33¼	700	Mex. Petroleum pf	95	95	95	95	—1
33½	35½	100	Miami Copper	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
122	123	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	84	84	84	84	—1½
5¾	6¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝	—1
8½	8½	3,400	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅝
3⅞	4	800	do., trust rcts	3¼	4	3¾	4	— ⅝
78½	79	200	Montana Power	3¼	3¼	3¾	4	+1
125¼	126	800	Nat. Biscuit Co	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
29	29¼	500	Nat. En. & St. Co	122½	127⅝	126	126	+1
63	63¼	500	Nat. Lead Co	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
15⅛	15⅞	1,100	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	64	64	63¼	63¼	— ⅝
130	138	2,400	N. Y. Air Brake	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
104⅜	104⅝	6,230	N. Y. Central	138	140½	138	138½	+2½
74⅛	74½	500	N. Y. N. H. & H	105	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	—1
30	30¼	2,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	75	75	74½	74½	— ½
119⅝	120¼	4,000	Norfolk & Western	80	80¼	80	80	— ½
82	86¼	100	Norfolk & West. pf	121¼	121½	119⅝	120	—1⅝
115⅜	116	2,000	Northern Pacific	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
104	104⅞	5,200	Ontario Mining	116	116	115½	115½	— ⅛
114	114⅝	2,000	Pacific Mail	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
42	42¼	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
58¼	58½	8,800	Penn. R. R	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
114	115	200	People's Gas, Chi	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	100	Philadelphia Co	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
35	35¼	7,300	Pittsburgh Coal	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
110	111	2,800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87	87	85¼	85¼	—1⅞
63½	64	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	111¼	111¾	111	111	+ ⅛
104	106	300	Pressed Steel C. pf	64	65	63¼	63¼	— ⅝
110	120	900	Public Service N J	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
...	5	1,200	Quicksilver	119	120	119	120	+ ½
4½	5¼	1,300	Quicksilver pf	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	1,500	Railway Steel Sp	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	2,700	Ray Con. Cop. x d	44½	46	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
80⅜	80¾	3,500	Reading	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
41⅞	43	200	Reading 1st pf	81¾	81¾	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
53⅛	53¾	11,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
109	110	300	Rep. Iron & St. pf	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
1	3	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¼	—1⅝
13	14¼	800	Rumely, (M.,)Co. pf	2	2	2	2	...
24	31	250	Rumely pf. x d	13¾	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
4⅜	5	300	Rumely pf. t r	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
6½	7	200	St. Louis & San F	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
44	45¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39¼	40	100	St. L. Southw. pf	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
179½	180	2,900	Seab. Air Line pf	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
62½	63	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	40	40	40	40	...
100	102¾	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	179¼	182	179¼	179¼	— ⅛
100	100¼	3,100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	63	63¼	63	63½	+ ⅛
22	22¼	1,900	Southern Pacific	101	101	101	101	...
84⅝	85	100	Southern Railway	100¾	100¾	100	100	...
88	94	500	Standard Milling	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅛
167½	168	85,300	Standard Mill. pf	84½	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
56¼	56⅞	1,400	Studebaker Co	83½	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
227	228	6,400	Tennessee Copper	171½	174	167½	167½	+1⅞
14⅝	14⅞	100	Texas Co	57⅝	57¾	56½	56½	+4⅞
60¼	60¾	300	Texas & Pacific	231	233	227	227	— ⅝
101	102	100	Third Avenue	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
8⅜	8¾	2,200	Tobacco Prod. pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	—1¼
80	80¾	900	Un. B. & P. Co	101	101	101	101	—1¼
136¼	136¾	6,600	Un. B. & F. Co. pf	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
82½	82¾	400	Union Pacific	30	31½	30	30	— ⅛
61	62½	200	Union Pacific pf	137¼	137¾	136¾	136¾	— ⅛
104¼	110	100	United Cigar Mfrs	82½	85	83	83	—1⅝
99	99	1,000	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	62½	62½	61⅝	61⅝	—1⅞
148½	149	7,300	United Cigar Stores	106	106	106	106	— ⅜
19	21⅞	100	United Fruit Co	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
38	39	100	United Rys. Inv	148½	151½	148⅝	148⅝	— ⅛
23½	25	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
51	52	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	39	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
119½	120	7,650	U.S. C. I. & F. pf	24	24	24	24	—1
103	105	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
35	40	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	120¾	124¾	120	120	— ⅛
53¼	53¾	1,300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	104	104	104	104	—1¼
108½	108¾	400	U. S. Rubber	41	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
85	85¼	62,650	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54	54⅝	53¾	53½	— ⅛
116¼	116⅜	100	U. S. Steel	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
77⅞	77⅞	5,300	U. S. Steel pf	86	86¾	85	85½	+ ⅛
59	60	100	Utah Copper x d	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼	—1
15⅝	15⅞	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
44⅝	45¼	900	Wabash w. i	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
27⅞	28	1,900	Wabash pf. A w. i	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
...	...	700	Wabash pf. B w. i	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
67¾	68	40,900	Western Union Tel	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
79	80¼	900	Westingh. E. & M	89	89¼	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅝	100	Westingh. 1st pf	68	70¼	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
235	245	900	Wheeling & L. E	80	80¼	80	80	+2
117	118	3,200	Willys-Overland	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—10¾
			Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	249½	249½	238	238	— ⅛
				117	119¾	117	117¼	+ ⅛

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Decreased.
Total reserve	£103,000
Circulation	$111,000
Bullion	*$8,434
Other securities	$3,855,000
Other deposits	*$4,150,000
Public deposits	307,000
Notes reserve	101,000
Government securities unchanged.	

*Increased.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 23.55 per cent.; last week it was 24.27 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,858,181	$89,796,053
Ordinary internal rev.	16,578,502	173,794,818
Income tax	553,178	13,676,547
Miscellaneous	2,353,592	19,622,596
Total receipts	$28,343,453	$296,630,036
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	9,147,966	82,815,123
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	10,589,700	51,992,884
Expenditures	$37,491,410	$348,945,189

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Hopes that Are Not Realized.

Those trusting traders who bought stocks a few weeks ago to finance their Christmas purchases are becoming reconciled to a long wait before they can sell out at a profit. An analysis of conditions on almost any day recently was enough to show that stocks must shortly start on a big upward movement, but fundamental conditions count for little when buyers pay no attention to them. It is a pernicious habit, anyway, this quest for profits for a definite purpose. The man who starts out to make the price of an automobile or a house and lot is usually doomed to disappointment. He looks too hard at the market from day to day, so that his judgment is warped, and where he might sell out with two or three points he hangs on for a little more to make up the sum that he wants for his car or his real estate.

***

A Mountain of Gold.

The new Assay office building was provided with vaults by the architects, because there is always a large quantity of gold and silver on hand, but the architect's imagination was limited. He never dreamed of a time when half of Europe would be bor

American Brass
Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J.
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
Ingersoll-Rand
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator
Royal Baking Powder
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing

TOBACCO STOCKS

American Machine & Fdy.
George W. Helme
Johnston Tin Foil & Metal
J. S. Young
Mac Andrews & Forbes
Porto Rican Amer. Tob.
Weyman-Bruton

(Stocks and Warrants)

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COTTON DECLINES IN A DULL MARKET

Near Positions Under Pressure, with December the Weakest Option on the List.

ANCONA REPLY A FACTOR

Census Report on Seed Crushing, Due Today, May Show Southern Position.

Cotton was dull and heavy yesterday, with prices making a net decline of 16 to 20 points. There was more or less pressure on the near positions, and December was the weakest option on the list. The chief influence promoting liquidation was the anxiety over the tenor of the Austrian reply in regard to the Ancona. The general impression on the Cotton Exchange was that it would be difficult to avert a break, and while no one seemed quite prepared to tell why this was bearish on cotton it was urged that the sentimental effect would be unfavorable.

The Census Bureau this morning will issue a report on the amount of cotton seed crushed and the amount of linters obtained thus far out of the crop. This has an indirect bearing on the price of cotton, as farmers have been selling their cotton seed very freely this year, and have fortified themselves by free sales and large profits on these transactions.

Liverpool was a large buyer during the first hour, but the undertone of the market became weaker toward the close, and there was considerable liquidation by traders who had bought in the last few days.

The backbone of the market at present is furnished by the holding of farmers. Texas advices on this point say: "It is sure, with few exceptions, that farmers will not sell the balance of their crop unless they can get around 12 cents, and then they will sell only gradually. There is probably some cotton that has been bought by speculators that will be sold before Jan. 1 to avoid buying Texas on such holdings. So far as Texas is concerned there is a disposition among bankers to encourage holding cotton, as the bankers say they have more money than they can lend, and they are only too glad to put it out on cotton if it is properly stored in dry places and protected by insurance."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Galveston 5 points decline, Houston 15 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 12.20 for middling.

Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.00	11.86	11.85@11.86	12.05@12.07
Jan.	12.09	11.93	11.93 flat	12.10 flat
March	12.33	12.18	12.19@12.21	12.35@12.36
May	12.57	12.44	12.44@12.45	12.58@12.59
July	12.70	12.55	12.56@12.57	12.70@12.72
Oct.	12.33	12.16	12.19@12.20	12.30@12.31

Total port receipts, 39,577 bales; last week, 43,848; last year, 59,500.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	3,754	13,087	11,230
Galveston	14,223	15,350	20,734
Mobile	1,954	116	1,885
Charleston	716	1,212	1,577
Savannah	3,288	4,555	13,389
Wilmington	212	932	1,092
Norfolk	3,240	3,267	3,967

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Augusta	1,809	3,121	2,976
Memphis	3,671	6,584	6,975
St. Louis	25	2,656	3,289
Houston	10,526	10,763	22,180

Exports 21,939 bales; total thus far this season, 2,083,059; total last season, 2,051,322.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,236	Galveston 12.15	337,749	374,016
1,560	New Orleans 11.82	367,800	288,333
225	Mobile 11.63	27,527	47,031
986	Savannah 12¾	224,653	275,503
—	Charleston 12.00	106,452	115,251
—	Wilmington 11¼	44,943	45,600
1,624	Norfolk 11.63	128,549	73,820
989	Augusta 11.63	206,120	158,974
1,600	Memphis 12.12	327,073	265,897
—	St. Louis 12¼	14,078	35,553
1,115	Houston 12.05	227,604	164,927

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling three points advance at 7.53d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales. American nil. Market closed fairly steady.

GUGGENHEIM DISTRIBUTION.

Exploration Company's Assets Going to the Stockholders.

In connection with its plan to sell 404,504 shares of the Utah Copper Company to the Kennecott Copper Corporation for 606,756 shares of that company, the Guggenheim Exploration Company yesterday decided to distribute certain of its assets, including the proceeds of the shares of the Utah Company, among its stockholders. Each shareholder at the close of business on Dec. 31 will be entitled to receive for each share of Guggenheim, .7277 of a share of Kennecott, or $36.38 in cash; .1172 of a share of Chino Copper Company, .0833 of a share of common stock of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and .1850 of a share of Ray Consolidated Copper Company.

To enable the Guggenheim Company to sell for cash enough stock to pay holders who elect to receive cash instead of Kennecott stock, the plan has been underwritten by a syndicate managed by A. Barton Hepburn and W. B. Thompson.

Bank Board Organizes.

The newly elected Board of Directors for the International Banking Corporation has organized by electing J. S. Bache, R. L. Farnham, H. T. S. Green, Lionel Hagentaers, Arthur Kavanagh, W. S. Kies, and Willard D. Straight members of the Executive Committee. H. T. S. Green will continue as President, with L. M. Jacobs Vice President and Treasurer and P. W. Jones Secretary.

Most of "Mop" Stock Assents.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., reorganization managers for the Missouri Pacific Railway System, announced yesterday that about $37,000,000 stock, equal to about 45 per cent., had been deposited under the reorganization plan. This is a larger percentage than had been expected. It was stated that some of the depositories had not reported yet and that it was certain that a majority of the stock would support the plan.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.01
Alpha Con	.01	Justice	.04
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con	.01
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.24
Caledonia	.41	Occidental Con	.75
Confidence	.12	Ophir	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.19	Overman	.07
Con. Imperial	.02	Savage	.04
Gould & Curry	.02	Seg. Belcher	.04
Hale & Norcross	.03	Sierra Nevada	.40
Jacket Con	.14	Union Con	.63

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.35	Comb. Fraction	.05
Halifax	.50	D'field B. B.	.06
Jim Butler	1.02½	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.62	Florence	.90
Midway	.14	G'field Consol.	1.02½
Mizpah Exten.	.20	G'field Kewanas.	.19
Montana	.32	G'field Merger.	.14
North Star	.14	Jumbo Exten.	1.12½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Exten.	.09	Silver Pick	.05
West End	.70	Spearhead	.11

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.20	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.33	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.03	Nevada Hills	.17
		Nevada Packard	.45
		Rochester Mines	.70
		Round Mountain	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9⅜	9⅝	Isabella	18¾	19¼
Elkton	30¼	31	Jackpot	6⅝	8
El Paso	70	75	McKinney	45½	46½
Findlay	1¾	3½	Portland	175	180
Golden C.	197	200	Vindicator	192½	195
Gold Dol.	2	3	Wm. E. H.	2½	3¾
Gold Sov.	6	6½			

New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

TENNESSEE BANK FAILS.

Defalcations by Cashier Cause Closing of Wartrace Institution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Controller Williams, late today, announced the failure of the First National Bank of Wartrace, Tenn., having a capital of $50,000 and deposits of about $130,000.

"The bank," said the Controller in a formal statement, "failed as a result of the discovery by the National Bank Examiner of forgeries and defalcations for which the cashier of the bank is responsible. It has not yet been ascertained whether the defalcations and losses will exceed the capital and surplus of the bank or what the losses to depositors, if any, may be."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Renewed nervousness regarding international relations influenced the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, a general decline in prices taking place in the afternoon. In the early dealings the market had been decidedly irregular. A number of the "war stocks" had displayed special strength, while certain other issues were inclined to be soft. As a rule, the railroad shares tended toward reaction from the start.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold	24¼	24¼	24	24
80	Alaska Jun	10	10	10	10
520	Allis-Chalm.	32⅝	33	31	31
30	Am. Ag. Chem.	71	71	71	71
220	Am. B. Sugar	70	70½	68⅞	69
2,830	Am. Can	61	61⅝	59	59½
80	Am. Car & F.	80½	80⅝	79½	79½
60	Am. H. & L.	11	11	11	11
90	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅜	22¾	23¾
870	Am. Locom.	68⅞	70¼	68⅞	68⅞
960	Am. Smelting	98⅛	98⅞	97⅝	97⅝
30	Am. T. & T.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅜
370	*Butte & Sup.	83	84⅝	83	84⅛
80	Cal. & Ariz.	67¼	67⅝	67	67
9	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
50	Centennial	16	16	16	16
281	Cop. Range	57	57	56½	56½
50	Daly West	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
285	East Butte	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅞
230	Granby	79	79¼	79	79
385	Greene Can	46	46	45¼	45¾
110	Hancock	15½	15½	15¼	15½
35	Indiana	5	5	5	5
430	Island Creek	50	50	49½	49½
355	Isle Royale	27	27½	26¾	26¾
100	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,416	Lake	18¼	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝
1,100	Mason Valley	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
40	Mass. Con	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
10	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
100	Michigan	2	2	1⅜	1⅜
312	Mohawk	86	87	85	86
10	New Arc	10	10	10	10
245	New Idria	11¾	12	11¼	12
40	Nipissing	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
265	North Butte	80½	80½	80¼	80¾
390	North Lake	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
800	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
15	Old Dom	57⅜	57⅜	57	57
4	Osceola	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	Pond Creek	16	16	15¾	15¾
25	Quincy	84½	84¾	84½	84½
370	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
153	Shattuck	83¾	84¼	83¼	83¾
40	South Lake	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
80	Superior	24½	24½	24	24
10	Tamarack	47	47	47	47
185	Trinity	9¾	10	9¼	9½
225	U. S. Smelt	45½	45⅝	45½	45½
115	do pf	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
15	Utah Con	12	12	11¾	11¾
225	Utah Cop	77¼	77½	77¼	77½
50	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½	57½

RAILROADS.

10	Bos. & Alb.	138½	138½	138½	138½
6	Boston Elev	81½	81½	81	81½
20	Bos. & Maine	84	84	84	84
1	Fitchburg pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
25	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
10	Maine Cen	100	100	100	100
7	N. H. R. R.	75	75	74	74
280	W. E. St. R.	64½	65	64½	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

278	Am. Ch. pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾
50	Am. Pn.	2	2	2	2
20	Am. Pn. Sve. pf.	14	14	14	14
30	Am. Sugar	116¾	116¾	115¾	115¾
5	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
506	Am. T. & T.	128¼	128¾	128¼	128⅝
10	Am. W. stock	46	46	46	46
9	Am. W. ctfs.	47	47	47	47
30	Am. W. pf. ctf.	96½	96½	95¾	96
870	A., G. & W. I.	80⅝	81	80¼	81
730	A., G. & W. I. pf.	44¾	45½	44¾	45
55	Edison	242¼	242¼	240¼	242¼
221	Mass. Gas	84½	85½	84½	85½
60	Mass. Gas pf.	94	94¾	94	94¾
30	McElwain pf.	99	99	99	99
100	Pullman	166	166	166	166
50	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
35	Swift	125	125¼	125	125¼
1,716	United Fruit	148	151	148	149¼
7,665	Un. Fr. rights	6¼	6¾	5⅞	5⅞
345	United Shoe	50¾	51	50¾	51
1	United Shoe pf	29	29	29	29
953	U. S. Steel	86¾	86⅞	85	85
5,440	Ventura Oil	12½	12⅝	11¾	11¾

BONDS.

$500	Ang.-Fr. 5s	95	95	95	95
22,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
8,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77¾	78	77¾	78
1,000	N. E. T. 5s, 1932	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
1,000	Un. Fr. 4½s, 1925	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	West. Tel. 5s	98	98	98	98

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1⅛	Houghton	2	2¼
Bingham	7¾	8	La Rose	.65	.75
B. S. Gas	.20	.22	Majestic	1⅞	1½
Begole	.19	1¼	M. of Am.	3⅝	3¾
Boston Ely	.30	.34	McK.-Dar.	.65	.67
Bohemia	2	2⅝	Mex. Met.	.32	.34
Butte & L.	.35	.38	N. Baltic	2⅝	3
Calaveras	2¼	2⅝	Nevada D.	.72	.85
Cons. Aris.	1⅞	1¾	Ohio Cop.	.20	.25
Cortez	.45	.50	S.W. Miami	.80	1¼
Chief Con.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met.	9⅜	9⅞
Cons. Cop.	1⅞	2	Tono. Min.	7⅛	7⅜
Crown Res.	.65	.70	N. Cornelia	9¼	10
Eagle & B.	1¾	1¾	Oneco	1¼	1½
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1⅝	Stewart M.	.65	.75
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	4⅞	5
Iron Blos.	.95	.99	Tono. Ext.	4⅝	5
First N. C.	6	6½	Yukon G.	2¾	3

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
137	Alabama Co	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
30	Ala. Co. 2d pf.	27	27	27	27
40	A. C. Line	118	118	118	118
47	Comm. Credit	46	46	46	46

MERCANTILE MARINE FIGHT GROWS BITTER

Common Stockholders Ask Better Terms and Threaten to Push Foreclosure.

REJECT THE WALLACE PLAN

It Proposes $12 Assessment on Junior Shares and Payment of 78% Back Dividends on Preferred.

The Platten committee, representing the common stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has come to an open breach with the Wallace Committee, representing the preferred stock, and the fight for control of the big shipping combine has been enlivened with the presence of another belligerent. The common stockholders threaten to take court action if the preferred stockholders attempt to press their own plan for a reorganization. The common stockholders insist on much greater representation for themselves and much less representation for the preferred stock in the proposed new company.

All of the details of the Wallace plan, which has been rejected, have not come to light. It is understood that it called for an assessment of about $12 on the common stock; that it provided for the payment at par, without interest, of the defaulted bonds; that it provided for the payment of the 78 per cent. back dividends on the $51,730,000 preferred stock, and that it provided for an exchange of the preferred stock for new stock.

The $12 assessment was one of the provisions attacked by the Platten committee. This assessment is nearly five times the assessment called for in the original Bannard reorganization plan. The common stockholders, on the basis of the investigation of the enormous earnings of the company, take the view that no assessment is warranted to establish their equity in the company.

The common stockholders, it is understood, insist that the preferred stockholders, in addition to some payment for back dividends, are entitled only to 6 per cent. on their stock in the new company. The great balance of earnings would revert to the common stock.

It is believed by all factions that there must be a foreclosure, and that there can be no reorganization without it. The motion for foreclosure is on the calendar of the United States Court for Dec. 27. The common stockholders contend that no reorganization plan can be pushed through without the consent of the common stockholders. Any attempt to declare a plan operative without such consent would end in an endless litigation which would prove costly to all concerned, they say.

The rise in International Mercantile Marine securities is one of the stock romances of Wall Street. When the Bannard reorganization plan seemed certain of adoption three months ago the preferred stock was selling at $4 a share and the common at about 60 cents. Both classes of securities started their rise when a few up-State stockholders called attention to the big earnings of the marine company under the receivership. When the Central Trust Company got into the fight the stocks began to soar, and the preferred has since then sold up to $79 a share and the common up to $25. The stocks have been subject to violent fluctuations. They have been classed in the last few months as among the war stocks.

The Platten committee asked for deposits of stock until Dec. 15, and no time extension has been granted. It is reported that the committee had more than a majority of the $47,000,000 stock outstanding. The committee is still examining the books of the marine company. The monthly net earnings of the company since the war began have been about as great as the annual net earnings of the company in normal times.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
1,652	Alaska	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼
10	Aluez	55⅛	55⅞	53½	55¼
313	Am. Zinc	66¼	66⅞	64⅝	64⅝
100	Ariz. Com'l	7¼	7¼	7	7
950	Butte & Bal	3½	3⅝	3¼	3¼
370	*Butte & Sup.	83	84⅝	83	84⅛
80	Cal. & Ariz	67¼	67⅝	67	67
9	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
50	Centennial	16	16	16	16
281	Cop. Range	57	57	56½	56½
50	Daly West	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
285	East Butte	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅞
230	Granby	79	79¼	79	79
385	Greene Can	46	46	45¼	45¾
110	Hancock	15½	15½	15¼	15½
35	Indiana	5	5	5	5
430	Island Creek	50	50	49½	49½
355	Isle Royale	27	27½	26¾	26¾
100	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,416	Lake	18¼	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝
1,100	Mason Valley	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
40	Mass. Con	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
10	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
100	Michigan	2	2	1⅜	1⅜
312	Mohawk	86	87	85	86
10	New Arc	10	10	10	10
245	New Idria	11¾	12	11¼	12
40	Nipissing	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
265	North Butte	80½	80½	80¼	80¾
390	North Lake	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
800	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
15	Old Dom	57⅜	57⅜	57	57
4	Osceola	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	Pond Creek	16	16	15¾	15¾
25	Quincy	84½	84¾	84½	84½
370	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
153	Shattuck	83¾	84¼	83¼	83¾
40	South Lake	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
80	Superior	24½	24½	24	24
10	Tamarack	47	47	47	47
185	Trinity	9¾	10	9¼	9½
225	U. S. Smelt	45½	45⅝	45½	45½
115	do pf	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
15	Utah Con	12	12	11¾	11¾
225	Utah Cop	77¼	77½	77¼	77½
50	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½	57½

RAILROADS.

10	Bos. & Alb.	138½	138½	138½	138½
6	Boston Elev	81½	81½	81	81½
20	Bos. & Maine	84	84	84	84
1	Fitchburg pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
25	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
10	Maine Cen	100	100	100	100
7	N. H. R. R.	75	75	74	74
280	W. E. St. R.	64½	65	64½	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

278	Am. Ch. pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾
50	Am. Pn.	2	2	2	2
20	Am. Pn. Sve. pf.	14	14	14	14
30	Am. Sugar	116¾	116¾	115¾	115¾
5	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
506	Am. T. & T.	128¼	128¾	128¼	128⅝
10	Am. W. stock	46	46	46	46
9	Am. W. ctfs.	47	47	47	47
30	Am. W. pf. ctf.	96½	96½	95¾	96
870	A., G. & W. I.	80⅝	81	80¼	81
730	A., G. & W. I. pf.	44¾	45½	44¾	45
55	Edison	242¼	242¼	240¼	242¼
221	Mass. Gas	84½	85½	84½	85½
60	Mass. Gas pf.	94	94¾	94	94¾
30	McElwain pf.	99	99	99	99
100	Pullman	166	166	166	166
50	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
35	Swift	125	125¼	125	125¼
1,716	United Fruit	148	151	148	149¼
7,665	Un. Fr. rights	6¼	6¾	5⅞	5⅞
345	United Shoe	50¾	51	50¾	51
1	United Shoe pf	29	29	29	29
953	U. S. Steel	86¾	86⅞	85	85
5,440	Ventura Oil	12½	12⅝	11¾	11¾

BONDS.

$500	Ang.-Fr. 5s	95	95	95	95
22,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
8,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77¾	78	77¾	78
1,000	N. E. T. 5s, 1932	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
1,000	Un. Fr. 4½s, 1925	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	West. Tel. 5s	98	98	98	98

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ship pf	82	82	82	82
65	Booth pf	73	78	73⅝	72¾
50	Pneu. Tool	78	78	76	76
1	Common. Ed	144	144	144	144
880	Dia. Match	108	108	106	106
205	Ill. Brick	84	84	84	84
25	K. C. L. ctfs.	25	25	25	25
100	Lindsay Light	6½	6½	6½	6½
45	Mont. Ward pf.	114	114	113¾	113¾
20	Carbon pf	121½	121½	121½	121½
70	People's Gas	114	114½	114	114½
1,086	Sears-Roebuck	180	182	179¾	180
1,784	Stew. Warner	86¼	86¼	84	85¾
34	Swift & Co	125¼	125½	125¼	125¾
290	Union Carbide	168	169	168	168½
25	Inland Steel	365	365	365	365

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼
5,000	City Ry. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
12,000	C. C. C. Ry.	72	72½	72	72¼
1,000	Common. Ed	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	95	95	95	95

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. S. Pipe	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
580	Caney R. Gas	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
740	Columbia Gas	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
60	La B. I. & S.	52	52	52	52
25	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
50	Mfrs. L. & H.	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼
630	Nat. Fireproof	11½	12	11½	11⅝
280	Nat. Firep. pf	23½	24	23½	24
280	Ohio Fuel Oil	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞
15	Oklahoma Gas	75	75	75	75
435	Pitts. Coal	37½	37½	36⅜	36⅜
20	Pitts. Brew	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
215	Pitts. Brew. pf	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
661	Pure Oil	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞
300	San Toy	17	17	17	17
40	Union Nat Gas	144	145¼	144	145¼
700	U. S. Glass	30	29½	29½	29½
435	W'house A. B.	140	140	140	140
20	W'house Elec	68	69½	68	69½

BOND.

$1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	57	57	57	57

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago		4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City		4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Ajax Grieb Rubber Com. & Pf. Stk.
500 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stk.
100 American Dist. Tel. of N. J. Stock
50 American Gas & Elec. Pfd. Stock
50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
50 Comm. Ry. & Ltg. Com. Stock
100 Continental Insurance "Rights"
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Guaranty Trust "Rights"
100 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
25 H. B. Worthington Pfd. Stock
25 Hocking Valley Products 5s
500 Hocking Valley Products Stock
20 Home Insurance Stock
100 H. W. Johns-Man. Com. & Pf. Stk.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Ingersoll-Rand 5s
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
20 Niles-Bement-Pond Stock
100 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
100 Pacific Coast Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
50 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
50 Singer Manufacturing Stock
50 Standard Paint Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
50 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd. Stock
Weyman & Bruton "Rights"
10 Winchester Arms Stock
50 White Rock Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
200 Aeolian Company Pfd. Stock
100 Am. Water Wks. & Elec. Com. Stk.
25 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 By-Products Coke Corp. Stock
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd. Stock
110 Bush Terminal Com. Stock.
9 Bigelow Hartford Carpet Stock
25 Crocker Wheeler Com. Stock
162 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd. Stock
30 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
144 Empire Steel & Iron Com. Stock
100 Foundation Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
20 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
25 Franklin Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
33 Gas Eu. & Fr. & C. L. Seabury Cons. Stk.
300 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
125 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
30 Kansas City Ry. & Ltg. Stock
25 Lawyers Mortgage Stock
500 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
25 Midvale Steel (Old) Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Prince (Steamship) Line Stock
50 Remington Typewriter Securities
200 Richmond Ltg. & R. R. Stock
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stk.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
50 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
50 Standard Paint Stock
10 Title Guarantee & Trust Stock
100 Wm. P. Bonbright Com. Stock
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock
500 White Rock Com. Stock
10 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

J.K Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Stern Brothers Preferred
By-Products Coke
Horn Silver
Federal Steel Foundries Pfd.
Semet Solvay
American Voting Machine
N. Y. State Rys. Stocks
Un. Rys. Inv. Pfd. (Unlisted)
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Guaranty Trust Rights
Studebaker Scrip
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Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL ST., UNION BANK BLDG., New York. Pittsburgh.
'Phone Rector 8166.

INT'L NAVIGATION
1st 5s, 1929
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNCE & CO.
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'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
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City Service Debentures
Cities Service Deb. Ctfs.
Toledo Tr. Lt. & Pw. Com. & Pfd.
American Light & Traction
Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

SCOVILL MFG.
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Downward Tendency in Prices in a Fairly Active Market—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 339,641 shares of stock and $197,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 144,688; oils, 4,028, and mining, 190,980. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,400	Ajax R., Inc..	67	69¾	67	68¾
500	Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 10% pd.	18	18	17	17
1,000	Am. Zinc	66	66	64¾	64¾
800	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	30¾	31	30¾	31
10	‡Bank.Dis.Cor.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
820	‡Can. C. & F..	94	95	94	94
700	‡Can.C.&P.pf.	107	108½	105	105
3,000	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
200	‡Car. L. & P..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	‡Chandler M...	84¾	84¾	83½	83½
2,500	‡Chev. M. Car.	147	147	140	142
345	Driggs-Seabury	145	145	140	142
1,100	Driggs-Sea. rts	27	28	25	26½
100	Fed.D.&C.,w.i.	45	45	45	45
625	‡Hall Signal...	19	21	19	21
550	‡Hall Sig. pf..	39	45	39	41
100	‡Hendee Mfg..	29	29	29	29
50	‡Hop.&A.Arms.	58	58	58	58
250	‡Int. A. F. Sec	29¾	29¾	28¾	29
30,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	17½	18	16	16½
10,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	72½	74¼	70	70
3,200	‡Int.Nick.,new.	50	50¾	50	50¼
10,000	Kathodian B.pf	16½	23½	16½	20¾
400	‡Kelly S.T.w.i.	73½	73½	72¾	73½
3,000	‡Lake Torp. B.	12½	14	12	12
200	‡Lake T. B. pf.	14	14	14	14
1,000	Manhat. Tran..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Mar. of Am....	3½	3½	3½	3½
6,000	‡Maxim. Munit	14	14	13	13½
10,000	‡Midvale Steel.	70	70	66¾	67½
2,900	‡Nevins Elec..	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Peer. T. & M.	40¾	41	40	40
100	Penn. Mar. Or. & Cast., w.i.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
600	‡Poole E. & M.	117	117	107	109
600	C. of R. & H.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	‡M. Rume. nw.	25	25	25	25
100	‡Sax. Mtr. C..	67	67	67	67
200	‡St. Jos. Ld..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,200	‡S. S. Kr. w.i.	14½	15	14½	15
1,000	Stl. & Rad...	63	•66	62	65½
8,000	Sub.Bt. v.t.cfs.	44	44½	42	43⅝
58	Tr. F. v.t. cfs.	6	6¼	6	6
30,000	‡Un. Fruit rts.	5⅞	6⅞	5⅞	6
700	Un. Pr. Shar..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
1,100	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	5	5¼	5	5¼
800	Utah Secur....	19¼	19¾	19	19
100	‡W.Ov. pf. w.i.	108	108	108	108

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
80	Gal.-Sig. Oil...	167	165	165	..
800	Ill. Pipe Line.	193	188	188	—20
500	Nat. Transit..	36	35	35	— 1
400	Ohio Oil.....	187	184	185	— 1
500	Penn. Mex. O.	71	70	70	— 1
565	Pierce Oil.....	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
295	Pr. Pr. Co..	437	427	432	— 8
500	Prairie P. L..	247	232	232	—16
380	S. O. of Cal..	890	880	884	— 6
90	Stand. O.of Ind.	556	545	545	—20
3	Stand.O.of Ky.	855	855	855	—80
150	Stand.O.of N.J.	560	547	547	+ 5
250	S. Oil of N. Y.	237	230	231	— 4
15	Un. Tank L....	88	88	88	+ 9
50	Vacuum Oil...	240	237	237	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

15,000	‡Cosden & Co.	13¾	12½	12½	— ½
700	‡Houston Oil...	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
3,000	‡Int. Petroleum	13½	13½	13½	..
1,950	‡Metrop. Petrol.	21¾	20½	20¾	— 1½
210	‡Midwest Ref..	59	57	57	..
500	‡Ventura C.Oil.	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
3,500	‡Victoria Oil..	2½	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,000	††Alta-Con. M.	17	18	16	18
5,500	††Am. Comm..	7¼	8	7¼	8
1,400	††Atlanta	20	22	20	22
600	Big Ledge D..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	Braden Copper	16	16¼	16	16
1,200	Butte C. & Z., w. i. cfs.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
630	Butte & N. Y.	8¼	8¼	8	8
300	†Caledonia	86	87	80	87
300	†Calaveras Cop.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
2,500	‡Can. Copper..	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
3,500	†Cashboy	6½	7	6½	7
165	Cerro deP. Cop	37¾	38¾	36¾	36¾
100	††Com. Tunnel.	10	10	10	10
7,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Dia. Black B.	4½	4½	4½	4½
21,000	††Emma Cop...	20	20	19	20
11,000	†Fed. Res. M.	16	19	16	17
6,500	First Nat.Cop.	6	6¼	6	6
500	†Florence	35	35	35	35
1,200	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	††Goldf. Merg.	15	15	15	15
900	‡Hecla Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,840	Howe Sound...	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
500	††Inter. Mines.	18	18	18	18
1,200	††Jim Butler...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
54,000	Kenne. Cop....	53⅝	53⅝	52½	52½
1,000	††Kewanas	21	21	20	21
1,250	‡Majestic Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	††Marsh Min....	32	32	32	32
2,500	‡McKinley-D..	65	65	55	58
8,000	Mines of Am...	3½	•3⅝	3½	3½
700	‡Mont. Con....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14,000	††Mother Lode.	29½	31	28	28
5,175	N. Utah Bing..	4¾	•5¼	4¾	5⅛
3,500	Nipiss. M. Co..	8½	8½	7⅝	7⅝
1,000	‡N. Butte D..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	‡Ray Her. M..	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,100	††Rex Con. M..	36	36	33	35
2,100	‡Rochester M..	70	70	70	70
500	‡San Toy	15	15	15	15
400	‡Santa Fe M..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,100	††Sandat. Kal..	6¼	8	5¼	8
2,000	Sev. Tr. Coalit.	48	48	48	48
1,000	††Silver Pick..	7	7	7	7
3,200	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅞
1,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,500	x††Success M..	64	68	64	68
4,300	†Superst. Min..	34	34	33	33
370	†Tonopah-Bel..	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
1,200	xTono. Exten..	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
400	Tonopah Min...	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,000	Tri-Bullion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	††W. End. Con.	76	76	76	76
5,000	W. End Ext....	2	4	2	3

BONDS.

$125,000	‡B. & O.,n.6s.	100¾	100⅝	100½	100⅝
80,000	C. de P. C. 6s	119¾	119¾	119	119
40,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	210	210	209	209
4,000	M. Rum. 6s.	88	88	88	88

•Odd lot. †Cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Brit. Am. Tob., Ord..	15	16	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	15	16	15	16
Emerson Phonograph.	13¾	14	13¾	14
‡Keystone Ordnance.	10¾	11	11	11½
‡Lima Locomotive ..	23	25	23	25
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives 183	142	185	142	
Aetna Explosives pf..	89½	92	89½	92
Atlas Powder	250	260	253	263
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	135	125	135
Bliss, (E. W.).....	370	400	370	400
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	73	83	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	237	242	237	242
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	900	870	900
Du Pont Powd., new.	370	385	370	385
Du Pont Powder pf..	99	103	99	103
Hercules Powder	378	382	378	382
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	188	192	188	192
Niles-Bem-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	480	500	480	500
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	430	445	430	440
Wchstr. Rep. Arms.	2,400	2,600	2,400	2,000

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	121	123
American Light & Traction.....	385	390
American Light & Traction pf....	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power.....	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	70	73
American Gas & Electric....	132	136
*American Gas & Electric pf....	50	51
American Power & Light.....	71	72
American Power & Light pf.....	86¼	87½
American Public Utilities.....	38	42
American Public Utilities pf....	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric.	8¾	9¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	90	94
Atlantic Power & Light pf.....	92	95
†Cities Service	95	98
†Cities Service pf.....	76	78
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf.....	95	98
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	60	62
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	85	87
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1952....	100	102
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s...	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	75	..
Electric Bond & Share	99	100
Empire District Electric pf.....	86	88
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	42	48
Gas & Electric Securities.....	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	85	87
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	11	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf....	51	56
Northern States Power	46	48
Northern States Power pf.....	94½	96
Ozark Power & Water.....	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	57	58
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	89	91¼
Republic Ry. & Light.....	19½	22
Republic Ry. & Light pf.....	68	72
Southern California Edison.....	88	88½
Southern California Edison pf....	93	96½
South. P. & L. pf.....	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	8	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	10¼	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	42	45½
United Light & Rys.....	40	45
†United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	72½	75
Utah Securities.....	18	20
Western Power	17	18½
Western Power pf.....	54	55

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW AUTO CORPORATION.

To Expand White Company Into Concern with $16,000,000 Capital.

Negotiations pending some time for the entrance of Eastern capital into the White Company of Cleveland, the largest manufacturers of automobile trucks in this country, were closed yesterday, when Charles D. Barney & Co. of New York and Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler of Philadelphia acquired a large interest.

A new corporation will be formed, with $16,000,000 of capital, to take over the present company, and it is understood that stock with a par value of $50 will be offered to the public at $51. It is reported that the company earned a surplus last year of about $8,000,000. It is doing a large business with the Allies, besides making pleasure cars.

The White Company began business in 1907, at that time taking over the business of the automobile department of the White Sewing Machine Company, which began making motor cars in 1901. Up to the present time the stock of the company has been closely held, practically all of it being owned by those actively identified with the operation of the business. The death of two of the large shareholders about a year ago, Thomas H. White, founder of the White Sewing Machine Company, and his brother, Henry White, caused their holdings to pass to trustees and executors, and made it advisable to obtain additional active interests.

Under the reorganized Board of Directors, which will include representatives of the new interests, the officers will be: Windsor T. White, President, who has been President since the company's organization; Walter C. White, Vice President and Sales Manager; E. W. Hulet, Vice President and Factory Manager, and A. R. Warner, Secretary.

REO MOTOR CAR
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Look before or you'll find yourself behind."

INVESTORS often lose interest on bonds called for redemption because they do not see the published notices. Our Trust Department will be glad to follow such matters for you.

Send for our booklet entitled *"Custodianship of Real and Personal Property."*

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

Chain Store Securities
We have prepared an extremely interesting circular on the investment merits of the Common and Preferred stocks of the F. W. Woolworth Co., the oldest and most successful Company in the 5c and 10c business. It is yours for the asking.
Write for Circular T. J.
Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Seven Wall Street, New York. Penobscot Bldg., Detroit
Telephone Rector 4940.

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Preferred & Common
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

American Graphophone
COM. & PFD.
Bought & Sold
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Guar. Trust "Rights"
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So. California Edison Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Electric Com. & Pfd.
Western States Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
California Rwy. & Pow. (Prior Preference)
Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security, Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.5	Oct., 1920	97⅝	98	5.47
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916	101⅞	101¾	4.15
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	101	101¼	5.68
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917	101¼	102	4.95
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100¾	3.90
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.60
French Govt..5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99½	3.50
German Govt..5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.35
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1916	100½	101	4.80
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1917	100½	101	5.37
Sweden Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.65
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	3.80
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.95
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97½	5.65

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.20
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	2.55
A.T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	2.40
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.85
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.50
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.75
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.70
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅝	103	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	98⅝	98⅝	5.45
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Chi. Elev.Rys.5	July, 1916	95½	97	10.50
Con. G., Balt.5	May, 1917	100½	101	4.55
Con. Power...6	May 1, '17	99¾	100¼	5½
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	101¾	102¼	4.95
E. Pow. & Lt.5	1918	96	96½	6½
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.30
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	101⅞	4.10
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.80
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.30
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.70
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sep., 1916	100	100¼	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100	101¼	4.60
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.25
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.75
L.G. & El. Co.6	Apr., 1918	99¼	100¼	5.90
Mich. Ry...5	June, 1919	101	101½	5.35
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1916	91½	93¾	40.00
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav....6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.25
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	6.00
North. S. P..6	June, 1917	100	100⅜	5.45
Penn. Co 4½	June15,'21	101	101¼	4.80
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Seab'd A. L.5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Sul. & Sons..6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.35
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918	100	100⅜	6.05
U.S. P. S. Co.6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99½	6.20
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'18	98¾	99¼	11.00
United Fruit..6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.45
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Utah Co. ...6	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101⅜	4.70
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	99	100	6.00
W. Power Co.6	Mar., 1917	99¼	100⅛	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
W.V.T.& E.Co.6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but which may be worthy of consideration. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LARGER BANK DIVIDENDS.

Also Pensions, Death Benefits, and Bonuses for Employes.

Several banks and trust companies have signalized the close of a prosperous year by increasing dividends. The Brooklyn Trust Company, which paid 20 per cent. in regular dividends and 5 per cent. extra at Christmas last year, will pay 10 per cent. extra this year, making the year's disbursement 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent.

The Columbia Trust Company, besides declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra payment of 2 per cent., announced the adoption of a pension policy for the employes, with a profit-sharing arrangement. It is proposed to set aside 10 per cent. of the annual surplus remaining after providing liberally for stockholders for the benefit of employes. Men who reach the age of 60 with twenty years' service or more to their credit will be retired with a pension. Death benefits amounting to about a year and a quarter's salary will be paid to dependent relatives.

The Executive Committee of the Union Trust Company voted the usual bonus for employes yesterday. The Liberty National Bank declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra of 10 per cent. Last year the extra payment was 5 per cent. As a bonus to employes the Directors voted 10 per cent. of their annual salaries.

The Fulton Trust Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra of 2 per cent. The West Side Savings Bank, which has been paying 8½ per cent. on deposits since Jan. 1, 1912, increased its rate to 4 per cent.

FRANK K. STURGIS RETIRES.

Former President of the Stock Exchange Sells His Seat.

Frank K. Sturgis, a former President of the New York Stock Exchange and a member since Jan. 1, 1889, is retiring. His seat has been sold to J. C. F. Robinson Duff. Duff has been active on the Curb, where he was the specialist in the old Electric Boat stock, in which he made a fortune in a few months after the outbreak of the war. The price of the seat was not announced.

Henry Ruhlender, who is retiring as a member of the firm of Speyer & Co., bankers, has transferred his membership on the Exchange to Jesse Hirschman, who succeeds him as a partner in the Speyer firm. He had been a member of the Exchange since 1908. Frederick P. Ristine, who was elected to the board less than two months ago, is transferring his seat to John A. Cissel of Philadelphia.

George B. Caldwell Re-elected.

Following the annual meeting of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company yesterday, at which George B. Caldwell was re-elected President, and of the Hamilton Corporation, it was stated that the gross business for the current year, December estimated, would be $6,000,000. Mr. Caldwell said the suit by S. B. Hutchinson against W. M. Sperry and the estate of T. A. Sperry in no way involved the company.

Gwynne Bros.
Will Buy
50 American Brass
50 Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Marlin Arms Com.
20 Semet Solvay
25 Savage Arms
Will Sell
50 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
100 Marlin Arms Pfd.
20 Phelps Dodge
20 Scovill Mfg.
100 U. S. Worsted 2d Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

United Fruit
"Rights"
Bought—Sold—Quoted
HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
7 Wall

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Astrachan, navy; open to buy a quantity of navy astrachan. Weinstein, Levy & Co., 31 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber is looking at infants' 2 to 6 and children's 6 to 14 year coats. Call Friday and Saturday, 9 to 12, Tenth Floor, 138 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobbers looking Spring Coats, $3.75 to $10. Call with samples, Perley Buying Association, 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.

COATS.—Chinchillas and silk; jobber looking at Spring samples. 40 West 22d St., 8th floor.

COATS.—Sport coats; jobber placing orders all this week. 14 West 24th St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call all week, 145 West 30th, 8th floor.

COATS.—Looking Coats and Suits, 9 to 12 daily. 10 West 14th St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders Coats, better kind. 41 West 25th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Coats and Suits, 9th floor, 12 East 33d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Ladies; jobber open to buy snappy styles. Call 9 to 12, 30 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at samples from 2 to 5 o'clock daily. 145 West 30th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS looked at all week. B. H. Rubin, 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

KNIT GOODS.—Contractors wanted. Call at once with samples. Star Knitting Mills, 43-45 Walker St.

MIDDY BLOUSES. — Contractors wanted. Call at once with samples. Star Knitting Mills, 43-45 Walker St.

PIECE GOODS.—We pay cash for your cotton piece goods; quantity no object. H. M. Knapp, 486 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Black taffeta, exclusively; jobber looking at samples; immediate business; material furnished. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SPORT COATS wanted in quantities for cash. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

SPRING COATS.—Orders placed today; cash when merchandise is delivered. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Looking at snappy Spring models, better grade. Call all week. 25 West 31st St., 9th floor.

SUITS.—Ready to look at high-class Spring samples from submanufacturers. 45 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring suits. Call all week, 38 West 26th St., third floor.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted on Spring suits. Lachar Bros., 10-12 West 22d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at Spring samples. 12 West 21st St., top floor.

WAISTS.—Contractor with 100 machines out of city open for a proposition from a ladies' waist manufacturer. L 91 Times.

WEARING APAREL WANTED for men and women and children at popular prices for cash for January sale. Saul Bros. Dept. Store, 2,594-2,808 3d Av. Sample rooms open from 9 until noon.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel. Spring 358.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ALL WOOL FANCIES AND REMNANTS for sale. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 6 West 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, for immediate delivery. Samilow Bros., 104 5th Av. 1887 Chelsea.

COATS.—Superior fur-trimmed silk plush coats; length, 45 inches; sizes, 16-44; full flared coats, combination chin collar edged with fur set in sleeves, 5-inch turn-back cuff; loose back, belted front; price $12.50 instead $18.50. 141 West 28th, 10th Floor. Far. 596.

COATS.—Variety of Coats and Suits for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS, Suits, Children's Coats, closing out; very low price. Ladies' Manufacturer Cloaks and Suits, 54 East 8th St.

COATS.—Plush, pile fabrics, best models, on hand; cheap. Merit, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, corduroy and plush, to close out at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Plush Coats and Suits to close out at a low price. Bargain Garment Exchange, 40 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Street, party dresses; sacrifice. Novelty Dress, 116 West 29th. Telephone 3194 Farragut.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Will exchange any size for 2-in and 5-8 white. 66 Times.

GINGHAMS. — Thirty pieces 32-inch Ginghams, striped and solid colors, for sale. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

KNEE PANTS.—Stock to close out cheap. Adelson Bros., 20 Waverley Place.

VELVETEEN.—1,000 yards Black Kupfer's No. 500A, 24 inches wide, at 42½c., cash. Swan Waist Co., 49-53 East 21st St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fur Trade Is Healthy.

Despite many reports to the effect that fur dealers and manufacturers have been caught with goods that were purchased at high prices and are now selling for less, conditions are reported to be healthy in the trade. It is admitted that many sales have been held, but the dealers are not suffering thereby, owing to the extent of the demand. The leading factor in the field is understood to be cleaned out of desirable stock, and indications are that the supply of goods will not be equal to the call. A bright feature is the increasing business with all European countries except Germany. A severe Winter will curtail supplies and enhance the value of collections.

Coats Will Be Better.

The season up to date in the women's wear garment trade has not been especially favorable to coats, but there are signs that point to better things for this end of the business. The mills making dress coatings report a livelier interest on the part of buyers who are taking goods for manufacturing light Spring coats and sport coats. Coverts are well regarded. This fabric, it seems, has been gradually growing in popularity and has been taken up with good results by some of the better class of trade. Velours have taken a part of the demand away from plushes, the latter having lost a bit of their early vigor. White chinchillas are being sold in very respectable quantities and are looked upon to grow stronger as the season advances.

The Small Buyer's Advantage.

The buyer for small stores, usually out of town, has an advantage over his brother in the big store that enables him very frequently to put on sales that offer astonishing values. A good deal has been said regarding sales "possible only through our large purchasing power," but it is very often the case that sale merchandise must be especially manufactured or the entire stock of a bankrupt bought outright. With the small man it is different. He can pick up at a price a respectably sized job lot that the large store would find no use for, owing to the small amount of merchandise involved. In short, the big store must first have a very large quantity of merchandise before it can stage a sale, whereas the buyer for the smaller store can get along with much less, perhaps the surplus product of one manufacturer who is willing to sell at a low figure.

Not Much Chance to Speculate.

Reports of the large amount of goods ordered by the clothiers and the jobbers supplying them in normal times would lead to the suspicion that speculation was going on. With the extraordinary situation that exists, however, well-posted factors in the market are not of the opinion that there has been much overbuying. They mention the fact that the mills are not so anxious for an abundance of orders just now, owing to the condition of the raw materials market, and that instead of urging goods on buyers are pruning down orders to fit their ideas of what each buyer should receive. With this allowance system in vogue, the clothiers will run little risk of overstocking. The clothing trade is more optimistic than it has been for some time, but the lean years have taught the members caution, so that they are hopeful without being overenthusiastic.

Silk Jobbers Are Busy.

Reports from jobbers of silks indicate the best advance business for Spring that has been booked in several seasons. In these orders taffetas play a prominent part, while crepes, poplins, and similar goods are also well represented. Georgette crepes, which are very scarce, are in high favor but hard to get. Messalines are also reported scarce. Because of the well-sold condition of the mills, it is not easy to place further business for early Spring delivery at the moment, and it is said that many of the mills will be lucky if they see their way clear to deliver all the goods they have booked. Staple silks have done well, and there is no dearth of orders for the various fancies reported. In the colors, navy and Belgian blues, myrtle green, old rose, tan, &c., are thought well of.

Raw Silk Prices Recover.

The Yokohama raw silk market has rallied from the recent decline, and prices are $10 above the quotations of the beginning of the week. Cables say that there is some buying at present prices and that holders are preparing for an advance if the activity continues. Sales for the week amounted to 2,800 bales. The Canton market is quiet, and prices are nominal, quotations showing considerable irregularity. Shanghai is a trifle less firm, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., and some concessions might be obtained on steam filiatures, which were held above the level of other silks. Tsatlees and tussahs are quiet. There is practically no change in the Italian situation.

More About Spanish Platinum.

Reporting further on the recent discovery of platinum in Spain, Consul Robertson Honey, Madrid, says: "Señor D. Domingo Orueta, who recently discovered in Spain very rich deposits of platinum, chromium and nickel, has relinquished his claims to the Spanish Government. By royal decree published in the official organ of the Spanish Government, the territorial limits of the mines are defined. Concessions are granted to foreigners as well as to Spanish subjects. Applications for such concessions should be made to Señor Ministro de Fomento, Madrid, Spain. The deposits of platinum are said to be the richest in the world."

Gray Goods Demand Small.

With communications of one kind or another still more or less out of kilter, and the mails still late, business continued to be hampered in the local gray goods market yesterday. Some trading was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents for delivery in the first three months of next year, while a fair quantity of 60-52s in the same width sold for delivery in this month and next at 4⅜ cents. Sheetings were fairly active. Among the business reported were sales of 4.70s at 4⅛ cents for December-January delivery, and of 48-square, four-yard goods, for shipment this month, at 5½ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6½c, 38½-inch, 64-60s...4½c
39-inch, 72-78s....6c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4½c 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅛c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Brothers; Miss J. Miller, ribbons; 315 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; 18 West 35th; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—E. Fleischer & Son; S. M. Fleischer, representing; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Gutman, Joel & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods, &c.; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Shirt Mfg. Co.; S. Caplan, shirts.; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelimaiz, piece dry goods, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 719 B'way.
BINGHAMTON—W. J. Rubin & Co.; L. Rubinowich, clothing; Churchill.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, domestics, linens, white goods; G. H. Noyes, millinery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, silk skirts, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; B. J. Cutcliffe, linens; A. McKittrick, domestics, linens; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—United Cloak and Suit House; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; A. B. Bacon, rugs; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Royiston Art Galleries; J. W. Duff, art gods; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. C. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; Miss B. Garner, ladies,' misses' coats, skirts; 13 E. 26th.
BOSTON—New England Raincoats Co.; M. Roberts, raincoats, &c.; Albert.
BOSTON—Comstock-Mills Co.; J. B. Smith, hosiery, underwear; Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—R. B. Halsey & Co.; R. H. Halsey, shirts; Murray Hill.
BUFFALO—L. A. Meldrum Co.; C. H. Churchill, furniture; 105 Grand St.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37.
CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; M. A. Caspary, silks, ribbons; J. D. Nesser, novelties, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Miss H. E. Goff, infants' wear; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. Levin, dry goods, furnishing goods, &c.; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. A. Mandelberg, furniture; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Fair; G. Rice, women's ready-to-wear, basement; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, women's waists, basement; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; O. G. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Riley, Schubert & Grossman Co.; M. Batavia, Spring coats, suits; 43 West 27th.
CINCINNATI—The Fair Store; W. A. Ruchdeschal, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss Baker, children's wear; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Lowe's Inc.; C. Stix, ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Krause, Biederman Co.; Leo Perley, Spring coats; 1,161 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss K. G. Quinn, women's costumes, gowns; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. C. Long, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; I. Cohen, jobs serge dresses; Room 509, 1,161 Broadway.
EL PASO—H. Krupp & Co.; E. J. Krupp, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
HOLYOKE—S. Skolnik; M. Abrams, jobs boys' mackinaws; 1,133 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; T. V. Millea, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, house furn. goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Kuttner & Raab; C. Raab, waists; 1,182 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Jamison Bros.; J. Jamison, clothing; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—H. & W. H. Lewis; H. Lewis, dry goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Blank Bros.; E. Blank, waists, dresses; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Reliance Skirt Co.; M. Kramer, woolen skirts; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Krafcow, manufactures ladies' children's hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Axe & Co.; B. Hark, wash goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods, men's, women's hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. Lapidus, men's, moys' clothing, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. B. Hersteln, ready-to-wear; 17 E. 22.
PORTLAND, Ohio—Lowengart & Co.; V. Petrillo, flowers, feathers; 650 B'way.
READING—Loyes, Powers & Stewart; H. J. Fehl, domestics, flannels, blankets; 2 Walker St.; Herald Square.
RICHMOND—Levy, Phillips & Co.; R. Levy, carpets, &c.; Marseilles.
RICHMOND—The Cohen Co.; S. Cohen, dry goods, &c.; 148 West 23d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; P. Evers, furniture; 28 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER—Caplin Brothers; H. Caplin, clothing, &c.; Grand.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery; ladies' underwear; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—C. J. Fritsch Carpet and Furniture Co.; A. Helmerichs, housefurnishing goods; Murray Hill.
TROY—G. F. Ide & Co.; A. M. Ide, collars, cuffs, shirts; 156 5th Av.
WALTON, N. Y.—J. Rotheneis, dry goods; Gregorian.
WATERBURY—Forester Co.; R. Forester, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Murray Hill.
WILMINGTON—R. Topkis Sons; H. Topkis, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

SENDING TIN ORE HERE.

Bolivia and Colombia to Get It Smelted in United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Until this year the tin ore of Bolivia has been sent entirely to Europe to be smelted. The war has interrupted this trade, and this ore is now coming in part to the United States for treatment.

Consul Voetter at Antofagasta, Chile, the port of largest shipment for tin ore from Colombia, has advised the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that there has been an accumulation of ore waiting for the completion of the new smelter at Perth Amboy, N. J., and that when this is done there will be a steady shipment of 600 to 700 tons a month to New York, and that this ore will run from 60 to 70 per cent. tin.

This supply of tin ore will come from the Llallagua mines. From the mines at Oruro there will also be a considerable shipment of tin ore. Consul Voetter says:

"Besides the ores which will go to the new smelter at Perth Amboy it is rumored that purchases have been made for one or more detinning plants in the United States, in which some experiments have been carried on with a view to utilizing tin ore in addition to the material usually refined in such plants for the recovery of tin."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Sixty-three corporations, making a new day's record, were chartered today. Their aggregate capital stocks were $2,051,500, and they included:

Lee Rubber and Tire Corpn., tires for autos, rubber goods, aeroplanes, flying apparatus, chemists, druggists, capital no par value, to carry on business with $750,000; J. Gru, E. Roeder, R. E. J. Corcoran, 328 Union St., Brooklyn.

Superior Garment Co., ladies' coats, cloaks, dresses, $275,000; O. P. Montgomery, M. Moerje, M. Solomon, 28 West 33d St.

California and Oregon Oil Co., mine oil and natural gas, $125,000; Charles F. Fitter, George H. Chatterton, Arthur Phillips, Darien, Conn.

Charles Wagner Litho. Machinery Co., printing, lithographing supplies, appliances, hardware, mechanical, electric engineers, $150,000; August Hornel, Maximilian Eberhardt, Charles Wagner, 85 Washington Av., Grantwood, N. J.

Ten Chemical Co., Bronx, hospital supplies, merchandise, $100,000; Sigmund Kopald, Morris Zeitlin, Joseph H. Jacobson, 3,639 3d Av.

Raritan Clay Products Corpn., Bronx, clay, sand, brick, tile, tubes, blocks, $70,000; Chester W. Cuthell, Alexander J. Fraser, W. Gustavus Demarest, 700 Riverside Drive.

Actus Carburetor and Manufacturing Co., engines, machines, appliances, automobiles, supplies, $80,000; Maurice Golden, Madison G. Hawk, George D. Zahn, 261 Broadway.

Unity Security Co., agent, advertising, $50,000; Lewis A. and Lorimer A. Cushman, David Bieler, 49 Manhattan Street.

Newtex Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, rugs, floor fabrics, wall coverings, $50,000; Theodore Simon, S. Bruce Smart, Robert O. Sterling, 19 East 24th St.

Mascherlein - Bloss, Rochester, athletic, sporting goods, automobile supplies, $15,000; Maurice A. Wilder, Harry W. Bloss, Frederick Mascherlein, Rochester.

Safety Night Light Co., Brooklyn, candles, wax paraffine preparations, $12,000; Barney Woolfe, Generoso F. Schisano, Sylvester Viscount, 147 Jackson St., Brooklyn.

Sterling Quality Home Building Co., Freeport, realty development, $30,000; Maurie E. Smith, William F. Nolan, Katherine Gallagher, Freeport.

United States Aircraft Co., aeroplanes, flying machines, accessories, automobiles, moving pictures, $25,000; H. H. Waller, A. L. Freidberg, A. J. Furth, 140 Nassau St.

Blanca Alloy Steel Corporation, commission, selling agents, inventions, $25,000; Edith E. Corson, Harry L. Ettinger, Benjamin Grossmann, 600 West 165th St.

Crystal Restaurant, Troy, $15,000; Peter F. Sarris, James Tampakes, Harry J. Athos, 318 River St., Troy.

K & J. Company, operate filling stations for automobiles, garages, oils, accessories, automobiles, $10,000; Edgar P. Jacob, Edna F. and Walter F. Simpson, 565 West 160th St.

Spero & Saloshin, merch feathers, novelties, flowers, millinery, $10,000; Henry and Theresa B. Saloshin, Jacob Spero, 1,019 Faile St., Bronx.

Walbilatin Photo Play Co., moving pictures, theatres, Turkish, Russian baths, $10,000; Jacob A. Tanner, Pope B. Billups, Joseph Greenbaum, 445 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

The Rochester Rex Talking Machine Co., Rochester, talking machines, accessories, $10,000; Berthold Sanger, Lionel N. and Emanuel Wolff, 46 Claremont Av., Buffalo.

Elk Waist Co., ladies' garments, $5,000; Harry Rothenberg, Ferdinand Mayers, Emanuel B. Cohen, 185 Broadway.

H. & J. Kaufman & Co., hats, caps, $5,000; Meyer Barksy, Joseph and Hyman Kaufman, 140 West 112th St.

Engineering Iron Works, Brooklyn, iron, steel, coke, copper, lumber, bridge construction, contracting, $5,000; Henry Goldstein, William Godnick, Frank B. Mosher, 569 West 182d St.

Kimberly Construction Co., Utica, contractors, builders, $5,000; Ervin C. Field, Lyra F. and Alfred K. Silvernail, Utica.

Lubetkin & Co., jewelry, cigarette, other boxes, $5,000; Barnett Lubetkin, Barnett and Alexander Cohen, 328 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Magen, Dunham & Hull, resident buyers, personal property, $5,000; Harry B. Hull, John S. Dunham, Percy Magen, 548 West 158th St.

Carnival and Fair Amusement Corporation, 232 Broadway, amusements, shows, theatres, amusements, $25,000; Anton Siegal, David B. Kaminsky, Alfred Cane, 256 Broadway.

Griffin Estates, Niagara Falls, realty, construction, $10,000; Charles H. Ludlow, David A. Goldsmith, Reuben W. Wright, Dunkirk.

Glenella Realty Corporation, realty, $10,000; Harry Edwards, C. Bertram Plante, George Hahn, 15 William St.

M. M. Hayward & Co., realty development, $20,000; John N., Rose A., and Malcolm M. Hayward, 611 West 111th St.

Sharpwell Mfg. Co., hardware, sheet metal, novelties, $10,000; Ewing M. Forbes, Robert Good, Alexander R. Boyce, 7 West 92d St.

Orange Mfg. Corp., tailors, dressmakers, bootmakers, underwear, hosiery, theatrical goods, $10,000; Henry, Samuel, and Michael Orange, 1,056 Hoe Av., Bronx.

The Femina Restaurant Corp., liquor dealers, restaurants, $10,000; Hugo Levy, Isaac Behar, Vely Bey, 1,198 Livingston Av.

The Cadet Hat Works, millinery supplies, $10,000; Jack Lieberman, Herman Goldstein, A. Frank Cowen, 25 Morningside Av.

Unadilla Creamery Co., Unadilla, butter, cheese, dairy products, $2,500; Charles C. Flaesch, George N. Griswold, Frank M. Knell, Unadilla.

William F. Fuerst, realty, brokerage, construction, manufacturing material, $10,000; Howard E. Payne, Joseph E. Steckler, William F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Indeyetz Russian - American Importing House, food products, fresh, canned, preserved, $10,000; Max Lieberman, Israel Billik, Philip M. Miller, 477 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Norwalk Company, stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities, loan money, $10,000; Abraham, Dora, and Jacob Norwalk, 1,858 7th Av.

Stratford Contracting Co., Long Beach, builders, operate hotels, garages, exhibition, amusements, $5,000; Walter Swanson, Alfred Johnson, Robert W. Seaton, 109 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Rutchik & Rubenstein, importing, exporting furs, $5,500; Yetta and Benjamin Rutchik, Louis A. Rubenstein, 117 West 26th St.

Flashlight Batteries Co., electric batteries, flashlights, $5,000. Samuel Lekachmann, Joseph Berman, Hyman Davison, 2,254 Washington Av., Bronx.

G. W. Smith, Inc., Brooklyn, undertakers, $5,000. Agnes V., and Jessie F. Baylis, Garret W. Smith, 183 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

Penna. Company, merchandise, $6,000. Solomon Redfield, Richard Forsell, Victor Holmberg, 205 East 109th St.

H. Sodekson & Co., textiles, $5,000. Florence R. Sodekson, Sara and Charles Schneider, 315 East 53th St.

Wertsner & King, advertising, theatres, moving pictures, $5,000. Georgia M. and Charles R. King, George S. Wertsner, 79 Herman St., Germantown, Penn.

Authorizations.

The Edward W. Martin Co., Newark, N. J., real and personal property, construction, brokerage, $50,000. Representative, Francis S. Martin, 32 Union Square East, Manhattan.

Capital increases—The Magneta Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Lehman Bros., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Nonpareil Horn Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, $51,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Petpeswick Mining Co., Manhattan; Sproul & Elson, Peekskill; Kaysee Motor Service Corporation, Buffalo; Hull Theatre Corporation, Buffalo; John J. Hopper, Inc., Manhattan; Donald Robertson Co., Manhattan; Stein & Saretsky, Manhattan; Siff Bros. Co., Manhattan; Spicer Realty Corporation, Syracuse.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 16.—Charter filed here: Andes Exploration and Smelting Co., New York, $200,000, to mine and smelt copper, lead, zinc, and other minerals and ores; incorporators, James O. Rodgers, Pelham Manor, N. Y., and Hugh R. Partridge and B. Gelkie Cobb, New York.

Capital increase filed here:

Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Co., $4,000,000 to $11,000,000. The company was first chartered here Aug. 15, 1915, with local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators — Norman E. Coffin, Clement Wegner, and H. L. Mullin. The business of the company is the manufacture and sale of war munitions of all kinds.

FIXING STOCK PRICES IN BIG STEEL MERGER

Heads of Cambria and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Confer with Frank A. Vanderlip.

THREE PLANTS THE NUCLEUS

Cramp Shipbuilding Company Named as a Possible Factor in the Combination.

Negotiations for the formation of a new giant steel combination, to be built around three companies now firmly established, were taken up in earnest yesterday with the arrival in New York of James A. Campbell, President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. J. L. Replogle, who created a sensation a few weeks ago by turning up as the owner of 240,000 shares of the Cambria Steel Company stock, had reached this city a day earlier. Harrison Williams, a capitalist largely interested in Cambria; Mr. Replogle and Mr. Campbell joined Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, at a conference at the bank late in the afternoon.

At the end of the meeting none of the men present would give any inkling of the progress made, but it is known that the conferees expect to agree on the figures at which each company will enter the combination early next week.

As plans now stand, the merger is to be built around the Cambria, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and the Lackawanna Steel Company. The Cambria's principal plants are at Johnstown, Penn. It has $45,000,000 of stock outstanding, of which the Pennsylvania owned until recently $22,504,000. W. H. Donner, President of the company, had an option on this stock, but he failed to exercise it, and J. L. Replogle, acting, it is supposed, for Harrison Williams, acquired the block. It has been rumored that the Cambria shares, with a par value of $50, would be put into the combination at $80.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has $34,750,000 of stock. Its main plants are at Lackawanna, not far from Buffalo. Its shares have been selling slightly above 80, and it is supposed they will be put into the new company at about that figure.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, is the biggest money earner of the three. It has $20,000,000 of common stock and $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred. Stockholders voted last week to surrender their stock at $300 a share for the purpose of effecting the merger.

A number of other companies have been named in connection with the combination, but plans have not progressed yet to the point of deciding on any of them. The Cramp Shipbuilding Company is one of the concerns named. It has also been reported that the Republic Iron and Steel would be invited in, but it was denied yesterday that any overtures had been made to this company.

It is understood that Mr. Replogle will not take an active part in the new combination, preferring to remain with the American Vanadium Company, of which he is Vice President. The combination is being worked up on the theory that great economies would result from the association of several companies occupying different fields.

STILL BUY PARIS GOWNS.

Americans Mainstay of French Dressmakers Since War Began.

Preliminary port statistics for the year show that while European travel is at the minimum, American women are still buying Paris apparel by mail or cable.

According to a trade authority American women have proved the mainstay of Paris mantuamakers during the war. The women of England have practiced severe economy, and former patrons in Germany and Austria-Hungary cannot, of course, trade with "enemy" outfitters. The large importations of apparel are held in trade circles here to reflect the prosperity of the United States.

Business among American manufacturers of gowns has been unusually brisk of late, and model gown importers are having new collections brought over on practically every steamer, whereas in former years each manufacturer was content with one collection a season.

Cotton Goods Exports,

Exporters of heavy duck have had an active time of it in the last week or so, one of the leading houses yesterday reporting that the business booked last week broke all previous records. The great bulk of this business was for army stock, and came from buyers for the Allies. The export sale of commercial duck is said also to show improvement, while a picking up in the home demand for these goods has had the effect of strengthening the market still further. Trade with the Far East is not good. War risk insurance on shipments to this part of the world have been reduced materially by changing the routing from via Suez Canal to via Cape of Good Hope, the actual reduction being from 5 per cent to ¼ of one per cent. Quite a little business in gray, bleached and colored cottons is reported with the Americas and the West Indies, the individual orders being small for the most part, but pretty good in the aggregate.

Thinks Prices Will Stay Firm.

In the opinion of one of the best-posted men in the gray goods market, prices on these fabrics will stay firm in spite of the antics of future cotton, unless spot cotton is forced down to a point considerably below where it is now and kept there. This, he maintains, is out of the question, as holders of spot cotton are far too optimistic now to let go of their possessions at any price low enough to be reflected in the price of the goods in the gray. The quietness of the market is not expected to have a detrimental effect on goods prices, as at this time of the year heavy buying is unlooked for. Because of this, any great activity on the part of buyers would cause more surprise than the lack of it. The thing that is causing no little anxiety, however, is the question of finishing.

Animated Demand for Wool.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,500 bales. The selection was in animated demand, especially from the home trade. The supply of merinos was large and fine. New South Wales greasy realized 1s 9½d, and Victorian scoured, 3s 2d. American buyers secured a few lots of slipes.

STEAMER SINKS IN STORM.

Captain and Crew of the Lucy Neff Brought to Port.

Captain Loughrane and eighteen of the crew of the American steamer Lucy Neff, which foundered on Wednesday morning twenty miles east of Fenwick Island, arrived in port yesterday on the British freighter Chaschill from Genoa.

Captain Loughrane said the Lucy Neff left Falmouth, Jamaica, on Dec. 6 with a full cargo of logwood for New York. She had rough weather from the start and on the night of Dec. 14, her plates opened forward and the water began to pour in. The crew barely managed to keep her afloat with the pumps until the Chasehill took them off.

The steamer was built in 1893 at West Bay City, Mich., for the Coast Steamship Company of 32 Broadway. She was 975 gross tonnage and 225 feet long.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fruit, Textiles, and Ornaments Figure in the Decisions.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by the Arthur Courtin Company, and held that limes and oranges imported in barrels of between four and five cubic feet capacity were properly dutiable at 70 cents per package, notwithstanding the fact that in some instances as high as 25 per cent. of the fruit had decayed.

Agate bearings, or jewels, imported by the American Express Company for use in water meters belonging to the Buffalo Water Company were held properly assessed for duty at 45 per cent. by the Collector at New York as articles composed wholly or in chief value of agate. The importer claimed a rate of 10 per cent. under the provision for "all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches, clocks, or meters." Judge Sullivan decided that in the condition as imported the agate bearings or jewels could not be used as jewels for water meters until further manipulation or indentation. In view of this conclusion, the Collector was affirmed.

B. Altman & Co. made a protest for lower duties on vanity cases, powder boxes, coin purses, and other articles of utility. The firm subsequently made a claim for an allowance on "brooches, lavallières, hatpins, lockets, and buckles, as well as the merchandise in excess returned as plated jewelry." The board decided yesterday against the firm, stating that a claim in a protest for a refund on specific articles of utility is not broad enough to cover articles of jewelry assessed with duty under the same paragraph. In short, the protestant cannot enlarge such protest at the trial to include articles of jewelry which are of a different class from those enumerated in the formal protest.

Pitt & Scott and Davies, Turner & Co. were partly sustained in protests. The Collector was reversed in assessing combination metal pocket pens, fitted at one end with an ink pad and a rubber stamp, at 60 per cent. The board decided the holders were properly dutiable at 25 per cent., and the pens at 8 cents per gross. Nickel-plated pocket and watch stamps were held properly taxed at 60 per cent. by the Collector.

The values at which velvets from Scheibler & Co., Crefeld, Germany, should be admitted came up for settlement yesterday. The goods were exported April 24 last, and arrived here May 14. Appraiser of the Port Sague advanced all of the fabrics over entered values, and appeal was made for reappraisement. Judge Howell sustained the local Appraiser's advances as follows: Colored velvet, 105 cm., 8,539, entered at 5.71, advanced to 6.17 marks per meter; chiffon velvet, 100 cm., 9,091, entered at 4.99, advanced to 5.33 marks per meter, and simillar velvet, also numbered 9,091, but in size 105 centimeters, entered at 5.26, advanced to 5.62 marks per meter.

The continued upward trend of the market in England resulted in the local Appraiser raising values on cotton checks not interlined, and on black and white cotton checks, as well as on fancy cottons, manufactured by Arthur Walker & Co., Bradford. Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official, sustained the local Appraiser in holding that a general or average advance of three-quarters of a shilling per yard was warranted on the goods. The importations arrived here Sept. 18 last.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

A. GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Goldstein, manufacturing furrier at 17 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Henry W. Reilly, $240; William B. Hofstadter, $485, and D. E. Horowitz, $134. He made an assignment on Wednesday to Archibald Palmer. The liabilities are $9,000 and assets $2,000.

GROSS, WIENER & HANTMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gross, Wiener & Hantman, trading as the Manhattan Goods Manufacturing Company at 69 and 71 Wooster Street, by Marcus Helfand as assignee on a claim for $1,000. They made an assignment on Wednesday. Liabilities, $15,000.

JAMES J. TREANOR of 2,678 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, an Inspector of Buildings for the Board of Education, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,048.

GUSTAVE LEVINSON, painter and decorator at 133 West 140th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,836 and no assets.

REDWOOD DRESS COMPANY.—Judge Platzek of the Supreme Court has appointed Herbert J. Rosenthal receiver for the Redwood Dress Company of 14 West Thirty-second Street, in proceedings for a dissolution of the company brought by Joseph L. Feinberg and other stockholders. Liabilities are $7,946 and assets $5,592.

A. J. PIROSNICK & CO.—Judge Learned Hand has referred the application for the appointment of a receiver for Abraham J. Pirosnick, trading at A. J. Pirosnick & Co., manufacturer of furs, at 118 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Peter B. Olney as special master to call a meeting of creditors on three days' notice, and advise the court as to the value of the assets.

THOMAS F. DONIGAN, cotton goods converter of 40 White Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $187,653, of which $78,408 is secured, and assets of $46,179.

ISIDORE BENOWITZ, dealer in tailors' trimmings at 50 West Fifteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,526 and assets of $2,088.

BARRY BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Barry Brothers, hardware dealers at Amenia, N. Y.

LOUIS MARTIN, INC.—Maurice P. Davidson, trustee of Louis Martin, Inc., which operated a restaurant at 1,845 Broadway, has been ordered to pay a dividend

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN, BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Edward W. Hatch and Henry L. Scheuerman of New York City, Alice Parker Hutchins of Brooklyn, William Mann of Yonkers, and A. Florence Joyce of Boston were admitted to practice.

137—The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. v. the Peninsular Produce Exchange of Maryland.—Argument continued.

139—U. S. v. W. J. Morrison.—Argued.

141—Myles Salt Co., Ltd., v. the Board of Commissioners of the Iberia and St. Mary Drainage et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 17: Nos. 120, 144, 145 (and 146), 147, 148, 150, 152, 153, 154, and 156.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 438, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Re Silverstein.
Re Hopkins.
Safety Car Htg & Co<U S Co.
Victor T M<Edison.
Burke Elec Co<Ind Pneu Tool Co.
Rund Mfg Co<Beler
W. Hi. Co.
Re N Y Commi Co.
Balaban<Suffern.
Re NY Comm'l Co.
Brandigin<Robertson.
Edwards<Keith.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Hadley<N Y H N&H.
Gray<L V Coal Co.
Page<Seydel.
Victor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus.
Rowland<N Y, N H & H RR.
Ellsworth<Kelham.
Weissman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
Gulf Pipe Line<Hamilton, J Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Sheretta<Schunnemunk Const Co.
Sadowsky<Penn RR.
Whalen<same.
US<Bedell Co.
Same<1,000 Cases of Canned Tomato Puree.
Ottenberg<NY C & H R RR.
Ostjen<Finnigan-Brown Co.
Kleine<Royal Ins Co.
Benziger<Thompson.
Knudsen<Grinberg.
US<Johnson Co.
Roulac<Korn.
May & Baker<Stanley Jordan & Co.
Ruminski<Bruck.
Fox<Goelet.
Peake<L V RR.
Simowsky<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Sands<Penn RR (2).
Battle<Prince Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Munson SS Line<Nat Nav Co.
Breymann<Tug Energetic.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Lumley<Anchor Line.
Brown<Fletcher.
Prov L & T Co<same.
Star B P Co<Cuneo.
Nelan<NY N H & H RR.
O'Brien<same.
Dwyer<same.
Rogers<same.
Smith<same.
Holmes<New Eng SS.
Muenter<Lannigan.
Friedley-Voshardt<Reiss Mace.
US<2 Pkgs Precious Stones.
Beechnut Packg Co<Berwind.
Re Cornell Stbt Co.
US<Safford.
Kischler<Strimbau.
Johnson<Warsaw F I Co.
Provident L & T Co<Fletcher.
Canbury Eng Co<Aktieselskobet &c.
Champion<Mosler.
Armsby<Hubner.
McMaster<Corbin.
Eames<Claflin.
Palin, Evans & Co<Cargo (Brinkburn).
De Long<Am Hawaiian SS Co.
Printing Mach Co<Wesel.
Dale<US R & I Co.
Storer<Wanamaker.
Markemas<P & R C & I Co.
Same<P & R Ry.
Slip Scarf Co<Horn.
Hess<Guarantee &c Co.
Star Co<Nonpareil.
Cheyney<Columbia.
Horsman<Fleischaker.
Eureka Packing Co<Peerless.
Victor T M Co<Sonora.
Keutner<Wireless S A Co.
Ahuelt<Golden.
Eames<Claflin.
Vulcan<Simmons.
Simmons<Vulcan.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty call calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Limitation of J Roy.
Rice<Bu Ash A et al.
Wilson<Seow.
Orvig et al<NY & Bermudes Co et al.
Neptune et al<same.
Walls<Apex Equip.
Laurel Hill Ltg Co<S'tug NY Cent 18,&c.
Gleason<S'tug Salutation.
L V Trans<Trans 20, NY, NH & H RR.
Hatfield<Black Diam & China Mach Co.
Sparks<Yacht Queen Bess, her tackle, &c.
NY & N J Trans<S'tug Irene.
Eclipse Lag<Arrow.
Norrell Co et al<Black Diam & N Y C 18.
Williams<Gerard H Sellers et al.
Borkholm<Harry R. Wheeler.
Santa Cecaila Sug Co<Madawska.
Limit of Adah.
Union Wharf Co<SS Eretria.
Fox<S'tug Stamford et al.
Cent RR of N J<No America et al.
Ronald et al<NY Transatlantic et al.
Murray Ltg Co<Law M Sullivan.
NY & Cuba M SS<Soow Daly 38.
Coast Transit<CNY.
Woods<Edwin Terry.
Brown D D Co<L W Francis, &c.
Same<J H Neville.
Woods<W H Cleary.
Smith & Son Co<Steam Dg 9.
Crane's Sons<same.
W E Youker<same.
Degenhardt<same.
Beard et al<Tug W 15 Flannery.
Polette & ano<Catherine T.
Waterfront Can<Scows 92, 102, 115, & 138.
O'Boyle<S'tug P RR 32 et al.
Dillon<same.
Livingston et al<S'tug Louis Rugge.
Royal Dutch W I Mail<Bourker No. 2.
Bradley Imp Co<SS Tenadores & M'Moran
Tracy<M Moran.
Flannery<Bourke, 2.
Blise<S'tug Hockendaghns, &c.
Limit of Arrow.
Carroll<Seeley.
Robins D D & R Co<Pierce Bros.
Dittmar<Starr.
McWilliams-Tracy<SS Sir.
Nichols<SS Crica.
Michael & ano<SS Esron.
Phenix S & G Co<SS New York.
Dodd<S Y Kajeruna.
Stinger<SS Ribston.
Wayne Trans Co<S'tug Baltimore.
Healey<P J T Co<her engines, &c.
Talbot<Kathlamba.
Moore<Zulia.
Meyer et al<same.
NY Cent RR<Washington.
D, L & W RR<F'boat Rochester.
Spencer, Kellog & Sons<Edith Jones.
Tietjen & Land<SS Vigilant et al.
Auditore Stevdr Co<Maleal, her eng, &c.
L V Trans<Trans 22 et al.
George Cakies<Malinche, her tackle.
Carl M Haus<Bayamon, her engines.
H W Rohde<Fishing Boat Helen W.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.

Yerevic<Singer.
Salkaukas<N Y C & H R RR.
Scott<Penn RR.
Davis, Adm<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Partridge<Borden's C Milk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328 at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Spencer<Babylon R R.

Bankruptcy at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Samuel Katz.
William Gambert.
George A. Burden.
Ignats Kohn.
Irma Gessler.
H. Rubenstein.
Theresa Kohn.
Isidore Benjamin.
Henry A. Meyer.
Louis J. Cohen.
O. H. Kennedy, Jr.
Monte W. Burd.
Arthur L. Fuller.
Joseph Weiss.
Sarah Brasch.

Compositions:
Louis S. Lekos.

Motions:
Catluck Const Co, (2.)
Harry Aronson.
J. F. C. White.
W. J. A. Lee.
J. W. Goldberg.
Kleinman Bros, Inc.
H. H. Salmon & Co.
Hatch Brothers.
Henry F. Vyse.
Kobre & Ginsberg.
Samuel Moneyman.
Long Island Potato Exchange.
William A. Reitz.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Kornbluth<Isaacs.
Rigney<NY Cent RR.
Mitchell<Central Mines Development.
Perkins-Goodwin Co<Post.

Court will take a recess on Friday to Jan. 3, 1916.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motions:
Sheehan<R J Moorehead &c.
ONY<Globe Indemnity Lease<Hayes.
Weisman<CNY.
Ziemborak<same.
Davidson<Williams.
Robin<CNY.
Curran<Woods.
Keisler<Moskowitz.
Cheese<Kracke.
Schlenger<Stetler.
Harvey<CNY.
Lynch<Woods.
Re Thurber, &c.
Reich<Lane, (2.)
Ireland<C W Traver Co, Inc.
Hefferberth<Duckett, Hall<Williams.
Benguiat<Benguiat.
Miller<Akin, &c.
Goldmuntz<Baumgold.
Re Varian.

Re Volze.
Re Mann Ry<Wingert.
Fish<Vanderlip.
Gorman<Levering & Garrigues Co.
Universal Audit Co<Cameron.
Moore & Munger Co<Motor Trades Pub Co
Rucco<C Smith Co<Edison Co.
McMahon<I R T, (2.)

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Mayers<Bloomingdale.
Medwin<B & S Realty
Reich<Bliss Bldgs.
Re Caffrey.
McDonald<Press Pub.
Brokaw<Sherry.
Int Tr Co<Gow et al.
Carnahahan<Endicott et al.
Bitterfeld<Aschengrau
Ano Order of Hibernians of N Y Co<
Ano Order of Hibernians of Am et al.
De Von<Cuneo.
Salvin<Rosenbaum, (2)
Toltec Mex Oil Co<E Coast Oil Co et al.
Farenholtz<Meinshausen.
Wolf<De Vaux et al. (2.)
Lightfoot et al<Meyer et al.
Kriezis<Jonson et al.
Re Roberts, &c.
De Witt<Abrahams Bros Horse & Mule.
Butler-Butler, Inc<Marooglou.
Shenk<Oliva et al.
Robertson<Robertson.
Bright<Griffenhagen.
Barnard<Swayne.
Looney<Quinney et al.
Benguiat et al<Benguiat et al.
Meyer<Travis.
Middleton<Farson et al.
N Y Wet Wash Laundry Co<Unger.
Barclay<Barclay.
Rambaut et al<Engel.
Met Trust Co<Long Acre Light & Power Co.
Baker<Puga.

Kriezis<Jonson et al.
Re Roberts, &c.
De Witt<Abrahams Bros Horse & Mule.
Butler-Butler, Inc<Marooglou.
Shenk<Oliva et al.
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Barnard<Swayne.
Looney<Quinney et al.
Benguiat et al<Benguiat et al.
Meyer<Travis.
Middleton<Farson et al.
N Y Wet Wash Laundry Co<Unger.
Barclay<Barclay.
Rambaut et al<Engel.
Met Trust Co<Long Acre Light & Power Co.
Baker<Puga.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Frawley<Fersch.
Re Zerega.
Re Fletcher.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Re Perot.
Re Natl Lith Co.
Berenji<Geo Holding.
Buethe<Bookar.
Moore<Boyd.
Finell<Levy.
Mormando<Dr. Dudirrian & Sons Co.
Re Dillender.
Re Fiamma.
Re Regent Realty Co.
Meledin<Vietor.
Oestmann<Cries.
Alcock<Hydraulic Turbine Corp.
Jacobson<R E McDonald, Inc, (2.)
Alper<Axler.
Vandeventer<Hoops.
B Altman & Co<Comstock.
Beecher<Bowers.
Egan<Castelberg (2.)
Abraham<Delinsky Realty Co.
Rich Assets Collecting Co<Mercantile Natl Bank.
Nassau Assets Col. lecting Co<same.
Heinze<same.
Nassau Assets Collecting Co<Van Duyl.
Ostro<Standard Asphalt & Rubber.
Hilder<Hilder.
Hinguiescu<Linch.
Holcombe<Holcombe.
People, &c<Guarano.
Herz<Herz.
Hyams<Curtis.
Egan<Castleberg.
Herzberg<Herzberg.
Lucy<Lucy.
Nordon<Guaranty Trust Co (2.)
Unerfusser<Cary Mfg.
Shapiro<Levin.
Kalman<Clarman.
Garalnick<Robert.
Re CNY (Westchester Av) (8.)
Cohen<Rich Light & RR Co (2.)
Well<Globe Taxicab.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Farmers L & T Co<Wagner.
Lynch<Dodge.
Assets Coll Co<Gross, (4.)
Phelps<Guyon.
Drew<Vanderpoel.
Doremus<Doremus.
Demurrer:
Fine Arts Bldg Corp<Connor.
Preferred causes:
Montague<Ryan.
Solomon<Walsh.
Undefended divorces:
Steeman, Chaves, Barlino, Lorenzi, Wachter, Hachtmann, McDaniels, Dobbs, Wurtzel, Fink, Leonardo, Quinn, Poet, Palmieri, Rahn, Acuna, Watts, Lanthier, Lawson, Smith.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Block<Ness.
Nat Nas Bank<French
Elline<Beer.

TRIAL TERMS—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Staculiz<Knick Ice Co
Plumeri<Mayer.
Glacinto<Pitts Con Co.
De Lamater Dis<NY Edison Co.
McMahon<I R T, (2.)

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Maresca<Potter.
Gibson<NY Con RR.
Rowan<Arnold, Constable & Co, Inc.
F Genoise<Nas El RR
J Genoise<same.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Irwin<Degnon Cont Co
Farrell<Foley.
Boyle<Lippman.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Hechberg<20th St Gar.
Chase Truck<Rich RR
Dunn<Ruppert.
Armstrong<Strain.
Fesse<Int R T Co.(2.)
Heckler<Karsch.
Hill<N Y & Q Co RR.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.
Cases will be sent to the Day Calendar of another part for Monday, Dec. 20.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lough<Eureka Rty.
Berlin<Silberman (2.)
Capelli<Topping.
Kleinman<Tepfer.
Wiener<Oliver.
Wangran<Palace Operating Corp.
Kain<Weeks.
Gerdon<Gray.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kirvin<Maloof.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
MacManus<Coler.
Marongni<Bradley Cont Co.
Rosenbach<Nassau Brew Co.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kehoe<G I & B RR.
Cohen<Sidman.
Roselieb<Kutzler.
Ward<CNY.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Himes<5th Av Coach.
Murphy<Emma Mailding Co.
Hegeman<Nass El RR
Steef<5th Av Coach Co
Rosenberg<B Altman & Co.
Mohnecke<Grand Col O'k Ice Cream Co.
Roeth<CNY.
Hogan<Kaplan.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rappaport<NY Rys.
Settino<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Belais<Malliett.
Crawford<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Dressler<Tishman.
Gerard Suttman Orden Co<Kaufman.
Blomquist<Pulis.
John Ardizone<CNY.
Jose Ardizone<same.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—McKenna<Doherty.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Padell<Janes.
Eig<Schrenkeisin (2.)
Lesser<Mass Bldg Co.
Steinfeld<Arlington Co.
Brizse<Lisman.
Jacobson<McDonald, Inc.
Conradson<CNY.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Baruch<Ziegfeld, Jr.
Schaeffer<Norris.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Gerber<Simonson.
Treadwell Co<Gen Petroleum Co.
Pitch<Short Theatrical Co.
Driscoll<Hammell.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Samuel Schwartz.
Hattie Schiff.
Christiana Swingo.
Gilbert S Coddington.
Christian Plate.
Charles Shemberg.
Francesa Levy.
Daniel Murphy.
Oscar R W Worm.
Sam Balchin.
Joseph R Megrue.
Christopher Purnhagen, infant.
Cecile E Blishemius.
Catherine Donahue.
Arthur H Billing.
Anna L Schnurr, &c.
Moses Pechter.
Wilhelmine Detmold &c.
George F Johnson.
Henry Batterman.
Diederine Eggers.
Solomon Cohn.
Joseph H Snyder.
Jacob Hecht.
Emma F Wyatt.
John M Wyatt, infant.
Jas Harvey Wood, Jr.
Frank Leslie.
Agnes T Diamond.
Max Rechnitzer (2.)
George P Johnson.
Thomas Clements (2.)
John Roth.
Caroline Hayes.
John A Murphy.
Johannes Schumacher.
William Stricker.
Isaac Frank.
Celia M Rafter.
Mary Carland.
Catherine Brennan.
Justina Lenz.
Robert L Brown (2.)
Catharine Hamilton.
Jennie C Miller.
Joseph C Rosknecht.
Emma Knight.
James H Wood, Jr.
Bernard F Yorke.
Fanny Langsdorf.
Josephine Auerbach.
Mary C Leary.
Catherine E Canda.
Adolph Kessler.
Bella Flurschein.
Charles E Rothschild.
George D Bremser.
Noah Horwitz.
Mary A Gleason.
George F McCullagh.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Henry P Dunham.
Ferdinand B M Blun.
Henry Bischoff.
Gustav Heilrung &c.
Estates of:
Louisa Rosenheimer (Issue of fact).
Emanuel Josephowitz, (same).
Guiseppe G Zibelli (same).
Jeanette Crow (same).
Wills for probate:
Mary Thompson.
John J Dwyer.
Manston R Cockey.
Christian Dohm.
Henriette Weil.
Teresa Strasburger.
Geo S Taylor.
Clara Meyer.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Henry P Dunham.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Reid<Breitung.
O'Rourke<Donovan.
Levin<Brown.
Lieb<Fiction Pictures.
Santora<Lippman.
Pfaits & Bauer<Herbst Bros.
Opeda Studio<Feldman.
Zenn<Kohn.
Oceanside Co<Van Alen.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Cedarhurst M L Co<Rosen.
Dullon<Whitbeck.
Crolier Socy<Hayes.
T Nelson & Sons<Schlesinger.
Frank Brewery<Hittleman.
Goldberg<Cavaliero.
Chatillon Co<Norris.
West Side Bank<Brand.
Fuerst<Dorfman.
Clemente Cont Co<Tracchia.
N Y Talking Mach Co<Ekesian.
Malec<Jacoba.
Hudson Brass Works<Wisner Mach Co.
Grossman<Guttman.
Austin Baldwin & Co<Kohler.
Davis<B & O RR.
Black<Bishop.
Saams<Bollaty.
Schindler<Greenberg.
O'Hare<Butler.
Newman<Bloomingdale.
Voight<same.
Haverty<McCauley.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Levin<Brown.
Lieb<Fiction Pictures.
Santora<Lippman.
Pfaits & Bauer<Herbst Bros.
Opeda Studio<Feldman.
Zenn<Kohn.
Oceanside Co<Van Alen.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Cedarhurst M L Co<Rosen.
Dullon<Whitbeck.
Crolier Socy<Hayes.
T Nelson & Sons<Schlesinger.
Frank Brewery<Hittleman.
Goldberg<Cavaliero.
Chatillon Co<Norris.
West Side Bank<Brand.
Fuerst<Dorfman.
Clemente Cont Co<Tracchia.
N Y Talking Mach Co<Ekesian.
Malec<Jacoba.
Hudson Brass Works<Wisner Mach Co.
Grossman<Guttman.
Austin Baldwin & Co<Kohler.
Davis<B & O RR.
Black<Bishop.
Saams<Bollaty.
Schindler<Greenberg.
O'Hare<Butler.
Newman<Bloomingdale.
Voight<same.
Haverty<McCauley.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Coopersmith<N Y Rys.
Strong<Woodrow Inv.
Chesinoff<Horowitz.
Gottlob<Bonck Co.
Naughton<Kerfs.
Bigelow<Forziati.
Greenberg<Unger.
Westwood Rty Co<Hawkins.
Lada<Sicilian Asp Pv.
Roth<Behrer.
Straker<N Y Rys.
Grey<Same.
Marotta<Lester.
Neustadt<Link.
Oberman<Miller.
Cortese<Brchowsky.
Schwartz<Lautgarten.
Forman<Gilman.
Smith<Int R T.
Flanagan<N Y Rys.
Waldman<Shewan.
Katz<Sheifer.
Kleransky<Imp Office Part Co.
Slatin<Manierre.
McCreery<Carnegie Hill, &c, Co.
Markowitz<Studensky.
Marks<Nessen.
Berkman<N Y Rys.
Savoy<De Briel.
Weltzner<Albert.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be set down for Trial Term, Part II.—Ascher, J.
Miehling<McCarthy.
Weinstein<Cohen.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Berkenfeld<Honig.
Seasony<Pescia.
Nathanson<Kohn-Krauss Co.
Loeffler<Colonial C J.
Neumann's Sons<Lotos Garage Co.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Feldman<Feldman.
Marsillo<St Paul F & M Ins Co.
Pratz<Fitzgerald.
Meyer<Scharff.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Thayer<Miller—Earl A. Smith; Weil<Bohlken—Emil Franke]; Lawyers Mtg. Co.<Schwab—Herbert B. Weiser; Ford<Schwab—John J. Hynes;

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Dykman<CNY—David Leventritt; Fidelity Trust Co.<Miller—Chas. P. Rogers.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Francis R. Peirotto<Mary Katz—John B. Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Max M. Warburg<Hennessy Realty Co.—H. Warren Hubbard; Wm. Wm. Spencer Realty Co.—Richard G. Baxter; Richard Lather, Jr.—Mary J. McDonald—John F. Bottomley; Edwin Loewy<Harris Sackin—John W. Keller; Guaranty Trust Co. Second Av., R. R. Co.—John Beaver; City R. E. Co.<Michael Levi—Robt. M. Miller.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Stengel.
Dawson<Gilligan.
Faulhaber<Rubenstein
McGill<Barretto.
Lyon<Nelson.
Rampe<Fortner Mot Car Co.
Cohen<Cohen.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS — Part I. — Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Case on—Hummel<Akron Bldg. No further trial calendar this term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J.—Aguaro<Gordon—George B Hayes. Strub<Falk, Jr —Randolph N Southfront. Same<Brohmer—Randolph N. Souffront. Harlem Savings Bank<Munday—Bernard J. Tinney. Davison <Illich—Leo J. Curran.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 11 A. M.

G C Van Tuyl, Jr, &c<Engelhardt et al.
Lucy B Allen<C M Braker et al.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
Kennel<Rasmussen.
So Bklyn Sav Instn<Bush.
Re Nostrand Av R T Proceed, (Reynolds.)
Re Am Surety Co, (Burtis-La Moyne.)
Guedet<Gruedet.
Reilley<Baldwin.
Re Schildt, (2.)
Mordkoff<Israel.
Re Barbey St, (Corn Exchange Bk.)
Eisenberg<Bergman.
Matulefsky<Wassermann.
Woodhaven Bk<Coffin
Leviton<Univ Knit Mach Co.
Weiss<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Ringloth<C I & B RR
Swan<NY Con RR.
Peterman<same.
Nelson<B, Q Co & Sub RR, (2.)
Knoll<same.
Lane<Carroll.
Re Bay 13th St, (Linde.)
Wendt<Schaffner.
Wonder-Mist Co<Marvel Mist Mfg Co.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Stoothoff<Stoothoff.
Bronx Sec & Bkge<Bernatein.
Gahn<Gahn.
Zeno<Zeno.
Crandall<Crandall.
Blair<Blair.
Mills<Mills.
Peo ex rel 10 & 23d St Ferries<Purdy.
Profit Holding Corp<Diaz Bldg Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2718.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Fresh<B H RR.
Jensen<McCaldin Bros
Diegel<B H R R.
Cannon<C RR of N J.
Mulloy<Nassau RR.
Facks<Facks.
Dow<Ryan Con Co.
Fosdick<NY Con RR.
Diederich<Brazilero.
Kelly<Nassau RR.
Unger<Nicoll.
Schapiro<NY Rys.
Hermes<Shults Bread.
Edgar<More & D Co.
Carlin<Meyers.
Aronson-Simon<Jandorf Auto.
Wensley<CNY et al.
Sutherland<CNY.
Hibscher<Wilson.
Incontrera<CNY.
Irvine<Turner.
Van Wagner<CNY.
Same<same et al.
Platt<same.
Menkerich<NY Rys.
Konowski<Belling, et al.
Ledogar<Am Pastry & Mfg Co.
Hervey<Palmer Co.
Zwengila<NY Rys et al.
Leibowitz<Evans Bros Co.
Cuoco<Cauthers.
Kelly<Bradley Cont.
Souweo<Scherer.
Sarno<Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Varju<Urban.
Choenyk<Milleman.
Klarber<NY Rys.
Schlomowitz<Clark.
Green<Bradley Cont.
Greenberg<Stern.
Wannetick<Balto Dairy Lunch Co.
Rothschild<Felbel Speyer Co.
Ghneberg<Beck.
Morris<Bartleth.
Pollack<Hawes.
Rosen<I R T.
Goldstein<Barth.
Albrido<Buttenweiser.
Koslowsky<Gordon.
De Ninnis<3d Av RR.
Rubintstein<I R T.
Diugo<Same.
Cohen Block Co<Dreyfuss.
Kosiofsky<Pasinsky.
Isaacs<P Ryan Const.
Burke<Moyse.
Ortolani<Ortolani.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be set down for Trial Term, Part II.—Ascher, J.
Miehling<McCarthy.
Weinstein<Cohen.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Berkenfeld<Honig.
Seasony<Pescia.
Nathanson<Kohn-Krauss Co.
Loeffler<Colonial C J.
Neumann's Sons<Lotos Garage Co.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Thayer<Miller—Earl A. Smith; Weil<Bohlken—Emil Franke]; Lawyers Mtg. Co.<Schwab—Herbert B. Weiser; Ford<Schwab—John J. Hynes;

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Dykman<CNY—David Leventritt; Fidelity Trust Co.<Miller—Chas. P. Rogers.

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SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Francis R. Peirotto<Mary Katz—John B. Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Max M. Warburg<Hennessy Realty Co.—H. Warren Hubbard; Wm. Wm. Spencer Realty Co.—Richard G. Baxter; Richard Lather, Jr.—Mary J. McDonald—John F. Bottomley; Edwin Loewy<Harris Sackin—John W. Keller; Guaranty Trust Co. Second Av., R. R. Co.—John Beaver; City R. E. Co.<Michael Levi—Robt. M. Miller.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Stengel.
Dawson<Gilligan.
Faulhaber<Rubenstein
McGill<Barretto.
Lyon<Nelson.
Rampe<Fortner Mot Car Co.
Cohen<Cohen.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS — Part I. — Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Case on—Hummel<Akron Bldg. No further trial calendar this term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J.—Aguaro<Gordon—George B Hayes. Strub<Falk, Jr —Randolph N Southfront. Same<Brohmer—Randolph N. Souffront. Harlem Savings Bank<Munday—Bernard J. Tinney. Davison <Illich—Leo J. Curran.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 11 A. M.

G C Van Tuyl, Jr, &c<Engelhardt et al.
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APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
Kennel<Rasmussen.
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Re Nostrand Av R T Proceed, (Reynolds.)
Re Am Surety Co, (Burtis-La Moyne.)
Guedet<Gruedet.
Reilley<Baldwin.
Re Schildt, (2.)
Mordkoff<Israel.
Re Barbey St, (Corn Exchange Bk.)
Eisenberg<Bergman.
Matulefsky<Wassermann.
Woodhaven Bk<Coffin
Leviton<Univ Knit Mach Co.
Weiss<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Ringloth<C I & B RR
Swan<NY Con RR.
Peterman<same.
Nelson<B, Q Co & Sub RR, (2.)
Knoll<same.
Lane<Carroll.
Re Bay 13th St, (Linde.)
Wendt<Schaffner.
Wonder-Mist Co<Marvel Mist Mfg Co.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Stoothoff<Stoothoff.
Bronx Sec & Bkge<Bernatein.
Gahn<Gahn.
Zeno<Zeno.
Crandall<Crandall.
Blair<Blair.
Mills<Mills.
Peo ex rel 10 & 23d St Ferries<Purdy.
Profit Holding Corp<Diaz Bldg Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2718.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Fresh<B H RR.
Jensen<McCaldin Bros
Diegel<B H R R.
Cannon<C RR of N J.
Mulloy<Nassau RR.
Facks<Facks.
Dow<Ryan Con Co.
Fosdick<NY Con RR.
Diederich<Brazilero.
Kelly<Nassau RR.
Unger<Nicoll.
Schapiro<NY Rys.
Hermes<Shults Bread.
Edgar<More & D Co.
Carlin<Meyers.
Aronson-Simon<Jandorf Auto.
Wensley<CNY et al.
Sutherland<CNY.
Hibscher<Wilson.
Incontrera<CNY.
Irvine<Turner.
Van Wagner<CNY.
Same<same et al.
Platt<same.
Menkerich<NY Rys.
Konowski<Belling, et al.
Ledogar<Am Pastry & Mfg Co.
Hervey<Palmer Co.
Zwengila<NY Rys et al.
Leibowitz<Evans Bros Co.
Cuoco<Cauthers.
Kelly<Bradley Cont.
Souweo<Scherer.
Sarno<Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Varju<Urban.
Choenyk<Milleman.
Klarber<NY Rys.
Schlomowitz<Clark.
Green<Bradley Cont.
Greenberg<Stern.
Wannetick<Balto Dairy Lunch Co.
Rothschild<Felbel Speyer Co.
Ghneberg<Beck.
Morris<Bartleth.
Pollack<Hawes.
Rosen<I R T.
Goldstein<Barth.
Albrido<Buttenweiser.
Koslowsky<Gordon.
De Ninnis<3d Av RR.
Rubintstein<I R T.
Diugo<Same.
Cohen Block Co<Dreyfuss.
Kosiofsky<Pasinsky.
Isaacs<P Ryan Const.
Burke<Moyse.
Ortolani<Ortolani.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 20.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2309.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
First Nat Bk<Edgewater<Simon.
Kratenstein<Agress.
Gruno<Mehnken.
Peterson<Zaccaro.
Pollick<Berger.
Weisfeld<Oakcrest Apartments.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.

WOULD GUARD TRADE HERE AFTER THE WAR

Redfield Urges Legislation as Protection Against Unfair Foreign Competition.

FEARS PLAN OF CONQUEST

Expects Abnormal Conditions as Result of War—Favors Co-operation for Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Legislation to protect the industrial and commercial markets of the United States from a "destructive type of struggle and unfair competition" at the close of the European war, is recommended to Congress today by Secretary Redfield, in his annual report. Every stratagem of industrial war, he says, will be used by powerful foreign agencies against American industries which may menace large markets heretofore controlled abroad.

To prevent "unfair competition," the Secretary suggested that the machinery of the Departments of Justice and Treasury be used and that Congress supplement existing laws to give the Federal Government adequate means to protect American markets.

"In my judgment," said the Secretary, "the matter is one which may be more wisely treated as an attempted wrong to be forbidden than as an economic matter which needs to be restrained. I should prefer, therefore, to deal with it by a method other than tariffs, classing it as an offense similar to the unfair domestic competition we now forbid. It seems possible that by using the existing machinery of the Treasury Department and Department of Justice we may restrain this foreign 'unfair competition' on both sides of the sea.

"I reccommend, therefore, that such legislation be enacted as will give to the foreign representatives of the above-named departments such added powers and increased personnel as they may need for this purpose, and that it be enacted if possible that merchandise sold in 'unfair competition' or under circumstances which tend to create a monopoly in behalf of foreign producer in American markets shall be forfeited.

"I also recommend that legislation supplemental to the Clayton Anti-trust act be enacted which shall make it unlawful to sell or purchase articles of foreign origin or manufacture where the prices to be paid are materially below the current rates for such articles in the country of production or from which shipment is made in case such prices substantially lessen competition on the part of the American producers or tend to create a monopoly in American markets in favor of the foreign producer, and that it be made unlawful for any person to buy, sell, or contract for the sale of articles of foreign origin, or to fix a price for same or to make a rebate upon such price, conditioned upon the purchaser thereof not using or dealing in wares produced or sold by the competitors of the manufacturer or seller, where the effect is to substantially lessen competition in the production in the United States of such articles, or tends to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets in favor of a foreign producer.

Would Protect Our Trade.

"'Unfair competition' is forbidden by law in domestic trade, and the Federal Trade Commission exists to determine the facts and take steps to abate the evil wherever found. The door, however, is still open to 'unfair competition' from abroad, which may seriously affect American industries for the worse. It is not normal competition of which I speak, but abnormal. It is a destructive type of the industrial struggle, intended to take full being of forces opposed to it—that the victor may exploit the field at will. The methods used are not those of legitimate commerce, but those of commercial offense. They aim not at development, but at conquest.

"When the war shall close, the public control of railways in foreign lands, the semi-official Chambers of Commerce, the publicly fostered organizations which control great industries in some countries, will all exist and will all be used in an effort to recover lost commerce. The growth in the United States of industries which may menace large markets heretofore controlled from abroad will not be permitted if public and semi-public forces acting together in foreign countries can prevent it. The outreach of American industries, nay, their very existence in our own land in some cases, will be resisted to the full, and every stratagem of industrial war will be exerted against them. Expecting this, we must prepare for it. If it shall pass beyond fair competition and exert or seek to exert a monopolistic power over any part of our commerce, we ought to prevent it."

Co-operation of business concerns in foreign trade is suggested to permit admission of the smaller tradesmen into that field of activity.

"The present law plays into the hands of the larger concerns and shuts out small ones from important markets," the Secretary said. Provision should be made whereby such concerns may, with due safeguards against monopoly, co-operate in the foreign field. To refuse this for fear of monopoly is to say that the large concerns shall alone hold the lucrative foreign markets and that the far larger number of smaller houses shall be shut out. The whole matter should be placed under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission and should be subject to full publicity. It is not intended that this co-operation shall extend into the domestic field."

Mr. Redfield expresses the hope that American banks will be permitted to co-operate, under supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, in establishing foreign branches, or in owning stocks of banks operating in foreign countries.

"The present law," he said, "operates to make it possible only for large banks of great power to undertake the important work of financing American commerce in foreign fields. The law works in sole favor of the great banks. There are many banks in the United States of less than major size, yet abundantly strong. These should be permitted, under proper safeguards, to act jointly in such matters. There could hardly be a single step which at this time would be more helpful in establishing our commerce abroad on a firm basis."

Study Internal Commerce.

The opening of the Panama Canal and the agitation for an inland waterway along the Atlantic Coast, as well as the increased volume of domestic commerce, the Secretary pointed out, make it important that statistics on internal commerce be prepared by the Government.

"It is a surprising thing that we should require by law careful knowledge concerning our export trade, and allow our domestic commerce to go on without any definite knowledge concerning it. Congress will be asked for an appropriation sufficient to permit the beginning of an effort to throw light upon a subject of such vast importance, but of which we know so little."

The Secretary praises the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and its commercial attachés abroad for obtaining contracts amounting to millions of dollars for American business houses. At present, he says, there are no commercial attachés in Central America, India, the Near East, South Africa, or Canada. The placing of ten additional commercial attachés in these regions is recommended.

"It is not too much to say that the work of this service has been at the very centre of a growing movement toward the creation of an American dyestuffs industry," the report says. "In this connection signs are not lacking that the growth of our native industry is hardly welcome to those who have heretofore had a substantial monopoly in supplying our markets from abroad."

In conclusion the Secretary said it was intolerable that the United States should longer depend upon any foreign source for necessities in the dyestuffs industry.

LEGACY TO PARROT AND DOG

Mrs. Purdy Provides Amply by Will for Care of Pets.

"Polly," a parrot, and "Hop Sing," a dog, are among the beneficiaries under the will of Mrs. Bel B. Purdy, widow of William T. Purdy, of 9 Mount Morris Park West, which was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for probate. They receive the income from $3,000 for life as a provision for their care.

Mrs. Purdy, in the case of both the parrot and the dog, named one person and two alternate survivors to whom the bequests are to be paid, and charged them with the care of the animals. On the death of either the parrot or the dog the animal's interest in the fund is to cease.

Mrs. Purdy left $2,000 each to two nephews, George A. and William S. Buchanan of Brooklyn; $3,000 to Hortense Buchanan of Brooklyn, a niece; $5,000 each to Edwin C. Buchanan and Elizabeth Buchanan, a nephew and niece; personal effects and one-fourth of the residue to Walter B. Raymond, a nephew; one-fourth of the residue each to Samuel Purdy Howe, Florence Purdy, and James H. Purdy, Jr.

WILL CRITICISES LAWYERS.

Col. W. E. Van Wyck Cuts Off Any Heir Who Begins a Contest.

An estate is often considered "a legitimate prey for those who practice law without a conscience," Colonel William Edward Van Wyck wrote in his will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate, in making the provision that a bequest to any heir who might contest the will should be revoked. Colonel Van Wyck died June 2.

"My estate represents saving, not speculation," Colonel Van Wyck continued, "and amounts to about $50,000." He explains the absence of bequests to charity by expressing the belief that "it is wiser and better to aid charitable objects during one's lifetime than by means of testamentary bequests," and says that during his lifetime he tried to give liberally to worthy objects.

"As many of my blood relatives and nephew and nieces have been financially assisted by me during the past fifty years, I decide that they must not have any more help from my estate," the will says. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Jennie Van Wyck, of 129 West Ninety-fifth Street, a number of stocks and bonds, valued at about $30,000, and a life interest in the residuary estate, which then goes to Stephen Van Wyck. Arthur W. Read receives his papers and wine business at 383-389 Lafayette Street.

The New York Athletic Club, of which Colonel Van Wyck was once President, gets the income from $1,000 from which to have medals made annually for one-mile handicap races, also two gold and silver medals and resolutions which were presented to Colonel Van Wyck in 1873.

GRUBER'S WILL VERY SHORT.

Takes but a Few Words to Divide Estate Among Children.

Abraham Gruber, the lawyer and Republican leader, who died Dec. 10, disposed of his estate in a will of two paragraphs, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. In the first paragraph Mr. Gruber divides his estate equally among his children, Mrs. Edward Rayher, and Anna and Herbert B. Gruber. The second paragraph names the executors.

"I bequeath all property of every kind, nature, and description," the will says, "to my children, Anna, Agatha E., and Herbert B. I hereby nominate my partner, William J. Bonynge; my friends Charles E. Hyde, a lawyer in the City of New York, and my son, Herbert B. Gruber, and the survivors of them the executors of this instrument."

No estimate of the value of the estate was given.

Augustus Pitou's Will Filed.

The will of Augustus Pitou, the theatrical manager and playwright, who died at Hope Sound, Fla., on Dec. 4, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for probate. It gives Mrs. Margaret J. Pitou of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street the income from $50,000 for life and one-third of the residuary estate. The rest of the residuary estate is divided among three children: August Pitou, Jr. of Chicago, Abbie W. Morgan, of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Louise R. Wolf, of 33 Central Park West.

Hubbards' Will Filed in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 16.—The wills of Elbert Hubbard and his wife, who were drowned on the liner Lusitania, were filed here today for probate as both held stock in the Northern Crown Bank of Canada. The amount of Mr. Hubbard's total estate was declared at $397,845 and that of Mrs. Hubbard at $35,735. In each case the estates were divided equally between their children, Elbert and Miriam. A direction in each will read: "I desire that my body be cremated and not buried in the ground."

A CITY CASHIER MISSING.

Henry C. Hirschberg's Accounts in Bronx Department Tangled.

Borough President Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx announced yesterday that Henry C. Hirschberg, 40 years old, of 1,912 Prospect Avenue, an unsuccessful candidate for Alderman on the Republican ticket last Fall, and cashier in the Bronx Department of Highways, had been missing since Tuesday, and that the Controller and the police had been notified.

Hirschberg had been cashier of the department for six years. According to Borough President Mathewson, the cashier's accounts are tangled.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 7 and 9; Candee, Smith & Howland Co., against Manhattan Pie Baking Co. et at., Oct. 26, 1915.....$201.78
109TH ST, n e corner, Manhattan Av; Sam Fagan et al., against Helen H. Jenkins et al., Dec. 13, 1915.....$326.00
44TH ST, 59 to 63 West; H. H. Vought & Co., against Andrew H. Smith et al., Dec. 11, 1915, (by bond).....$742.50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 108th St, 50x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., loans Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corp. to erect a twelve-story apartment House.....$250,000

CHICAGO MAYOR FOR A MERCHANT MARINE

William Hale Thompson Draws Analogies from Business Before Rotary Club.

FAVORS A DIRECT SUBSIDY

Railroads Pestered, He Holds, by Multitude of State and National Laws.

Pleading for a merchant marine adequate to the needs of American commerce, William Hale Thompson, Republican Mayor of Chicago, drew apt analogies from business yesterday in an address delivered at a luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Hotel McAlpin.

His theme was the place of the business man in politics. The Mayor spoke also of the national defense and of other matters of American policy which should interest merchant and manufacturer alike. He first showed how the centre of the country from which he came was as vitally interested in the great problems of oceanic transportation as the Atlantic seaboard and the City of New York.

Mr. Thompson commented upon the great congestion of freight at the Eastern terminals and the issuing of embargoes by the railroads because there were not enough vessels to carry cereals and other commodities to Europe.

"The reason," said he, "that there are no ships to carry them is because America some time ago drifted into the evil and pernicious policy of depending upon our commercial competitors to take our products to market for us.

"So it happens that when the nations on whom we have heretofore foolishly depended to handle our ocean commerce have troubles of their own and have other uses for their merchant ships, we are left without means of delivering the goods we have sold.

"This nation is a great department store, and the nations of the world its customers. As business men, you know the success of any enterprise depends upon the ability to get goods to the customer when the customer wants them. It ought to be apparent to anybody that if we would maintain our standing as a commercial nation we must find an outlet for the increasing surplus of manufactures. We ought to be equally discernible that if we are to hold our position in the markets of the world we must insure our ability to make deliveries at any and all times.

"The way to do this is to encourage the American registry of merchant ships, and then, through proper laws, to make it worth while for them to cater to American shipping. We are no wiser than the ostrich when we depend upon our competitors to deliver our goods for us. What would be thought of a department store in New York City, which would abolish its delivery system and depend upon a competitor to deliver its wares? It does not require much study to foretell what would become of the business. Ships are the delivery wagons of commercial America. Let us see that we have plenty of them, so that we shall be able at all times to get our goods to our customers.

"If the farmers and merchants of this country have available a fleet of American merchant vessels adequate to handle the waterborne commerce of our country it would not only give confidence and stability to our foreign trade, but would enhance the value of every single product of farm and factory produced in this country and sold in the markets of the world. Such a fleet of vessels could be obtained, I am sure, if this Government would encourage American registration by providing a reduction in import duties where the goods are carried in American bottoms, or, if necessary, by a direct subsidy."

Turning to land transportation, Mr. Thompson observed that many of the leading railroads of the country were now operated under receiverships.

"I have decided ideas about the causes of this," he continued. "The most important, in my opinion, of the causes goes into the realm of partisan politics. Aside from that, another may be found in the multitude of laws and regulations, State and national, with which the railroads are pestered and afflicted."

Mr. Thompson referred to the relations of the Panama Canal to the great transportation interest of the country, and disapproved of the policy of yielding to England with regard to the free tolls.

WIRELESS KILLS WOMAN.

Aereals of Amateur's Outfit Sagged Against Live Wire.

Wires from an amateur wireless telegraph apparatus sagging down and coming in contact with a live wire of an electric light plant yesterday afternoon killed Mary Roskinsky, 24 years old, a servant, employed in the family of Charles Abrams, a produce dealer, living at 518 Fourth Avenue, Astoria. The wireless apparatus belonged to Mr. Abrams's son, Herbert Abrams, 18 years old.

He had an apparatus run by dry batteries set up on a small table in his bedroom in the rear of the second floor. While he was out on his delivery route yesterday Mrs. Abrams sent the servant to clean the house and about an hour later she heard a crash. She thought it was the servant closing one of the windows but a half an hour later hearing nothing further from the girl she went upstairs. On entering the son's room she saw the servant lying on the floor. The table on which the wireless apparatus had stood was overturned and was lying partly on top of the woman's prostrate form. Her right hand was holding the key of the instrument while her left hand clutched one of the wires which had been grounded on the steam radiator within one or two feet of the table.

The police found that the boy in equipping his plant had run his aereals out of the back window of his bed room from the rear of his house to the rear of a house on Third Avenue, a distance of about 100 feet. During the recent storm the wires were weighted down by snow and became slack so that in a light wind yesterday they occasionally knocked against a primary wire of the New York & Queens Electric Light Company which was carrying 2,400 volts. Just why the girl caught hold of the key of the wireless apparatus is not known, but it is thought she probably started in to clean around the table and was in the act of moving it when the aereal wire sagged down and came in contact with the heavy feed wire below. In the shock she suffered the table was upset and she was killed.

HELD FOR POSTAL ROBBERY.

Three Brooklyn Men Charged with Maryland Burglary.

Three of the five prisoners arrested by Brooklyn detectives at 73 North Elliott Place late Wednesday night in a search for the men who robbed the post office at St. Michaels, Md., were held in $5,000 bail each yesterday by United States Commissioner McGoldrick. They are Thomas Nolan, Charles Horn, and Michael Minix. The two who were released were Charles Starr and Morris Stahl, as the evidence produced was not sufficient to hold them.

The robbery took place on Nov. 15, and yielded $1,500 worth of stamps and the gold watch of Postmaster Alexander Radcliffe. The watch was found in a Brooklyn pawnshop on Nov. 30, and the Brooklyn detectives learned that it was pledged by Minix, who lived with his wife at the North Elliott Street address.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builders Buy Two Big Plots in Fordham Heights Section of the Concourse—140th Street Apartment Investment—$250,000 Bronx-Jersey Trade—Brooklyn Block Front Deal.

Interest in the realty market yesterday was centred chiefly in a pending deal on Park Avenue which will mean an important addition in the new uptown club centre, and two big transactions in the active Fordham Heights section of the Bronx. Pease & Elliman announced that they had obtained an option for the Princeton Club on a large plot on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, where the organization plans to move from Gramercy Park in the near future.

The Bronx deals involved two large purchases on and near the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, one being near the big purchase made on the preceding day by Daniel B. Freedman and W. M. Chesebrough north of 196th Street.

The Faiella Construction Company, Joseph F. Faiella, President, purchased six lots on the west side of Valentine Avenue, just south of 184th Street, running through to Ryer Avenue, fronting 75 feet on each thoroughfare by 200 feet deep. It was bought from the A. J. Realty Company. The new owners will improve the lots at once with five-story apartments, the entire operation involving an investment of about $200,000.

A few blocks north, the sale of the old John P. Dunn home was reported being a large plot fronting 214 feet on the north side of 192d Street, 175 feet on Creston Avenue, and 125 feet on the Concourse. It has been held at $80,000, and was purchased by the Dodge Realty Company, Aaron Miller, President. The buyers intend to improve the property in the near future with five-story apartments. Kurz & Uren were the brokers.

Heights Apartment Deal.

The five-story apartment house at 612 West 140th Street, on plot 41 by 100, has been sold through the Hall-Berwin Corporation for John Palmer to Carl R. Eberth. It adjoins the corner of River side Drive and was held at $70,000.

Park Avenue House Sells at Half Assessed Valuation.

Assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $96,500, the four-story dwelling, on a lot 24.8 by 80 feet, at 72 Park Avenue, was sold at public auction yesterday by Joseph P. Day for $45,000. William A. White & Sons secured the property, which adjoins the northwest corner of Thirty-eight Street, for a client.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

An investor has purchased from Kate F. Tucker, 149 West 129th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 99.11, located between Seventh and Lenox Avenues.

West 99th Street Loft Sold.

The six-story loft building at 42 West Ninety-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, has been purchased by Moritz Anstein from the Hanen Construction Company. The sellers acquired the property in trade a short time ago. The buyer will occupy the building for his business. H. J. Kantrowitz was the broker in the sale.

A $250,000 Bronx-New Jersey Trade.

A Bronx-New Jersey trade involving properties valued at about $250,000 was consummated yesterday by James McConnell, who sold 1,180, 1,134, and 1,138 Bryant Avenue, three four-story houses, each on a plot 33.3 by 100, located 100 feet south of 167th Street, at Westchester Avenue. The buyer is an unnamed investor, who gave in part payment property in Jersey City.

Builder Buys Brooklyn Block Front.

An important deal in the hear of the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn was reported yesterday by the Delack Levey Company, who sold for John P. Thorsen the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh Street.

The plot, which comprises eleven lots, is only four short blocks from the new subway line; it will be improved at once by the buyer with apartment houses and stores. The Francis Hall Company was associated as brokers in the sale.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross has sold for Adeline Bender to Floyd A. Guernsey the business property 6,950 Third Avenue, for investment.

John A. Eckert Buys Christie Estate.

The estate of Robert Christie, Jr., has sold to John A. Eckert of New York a tract of 100 acres of shore front at Sag Harbor, adjacent to North Haven.

This is one of the largest tracts of water front sold in the last few years on the east end of Long Island. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Long Island.

Louis Gold has purchased the southwest corner of Liberty and Minnesota Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., for improvement with one-story store buildings.

The Windsor Realty Company, Harvey B. Newins, President, has purchased the H. A. Edwards stock farm of thirty-five acres at Babylon, L. I.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 200 by 100 on Park Avenue, to H. Schuzer, and a plot 20 by 100 on Sterling Street to A. Watson.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold to Henry Hansen for Miss Margaret Daw a lot 20 by 100 on Thirteenth Avenue, near South Van Deventer Avenue, Long Island City.

The Hillside-Jamaica Home Building Company sold to Albert W. Fiedler a restricted plot 72.5 by 127.5 feet on the east side of Dalton Road, north of Wexford Terrace, Jamaica, L. I. The buyer plans to build in the early Spring. The Real Estate Service Bureau acted as broker.

Raymond Smith has sold nine acres of waterfront property on Centre Island, L. I., to C. P. Stewart, and six acres to George Bulloch.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a lot 20 by 100 on Willow Avenue to D. Stanton, and a lot 25 by 150 on Fourth Avenue to G. Wehrmann.

Daly's Theatre Leased.

Ira A. Lurie has leased Daly's Theatre, Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, for Mary E. Jones to Harry Herzog for a term of years. The exact policy of the theatre has not yet been determined.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the westerly store and basement at 180-2 West Twenty-fifth Street for a term of years to Chaitin & Bobrow.

J. G. White & Co. have leased the store and basement at 28-30 West Twenty-fifth Street to Harris J. Lippman.

J. S. Maxwell has leased for the George L. Walker Company for a term of years the store 3,428 Broadway.

The Terrace Garden Company, incorporated at Albany with a capital of $50,000, has secured from the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company a ten-year lease of Terrace Garden on East Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, west of Third Avenue. Adolph Suesskind, who has been connected with the place for fifteen years, will head the new company.

John J. Clancy & Co. have leased for Sarah A. Jefferson the corner store known as 1,491 Lexington Avenue.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased through B. Englander for the Twenty-ninth Street Realty Company, the westerly store and basement at 134-40 West Twenty-ninth Street, containing 10,000 square feet, for a long term of years to Milton Schreiber & Co., dealers in furs.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Tri-Une Realty Corporation to F. J. Amory, Jr. & Co. a store at 812 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street.

Dance Hall in Fifty-seventh Street.

Plans have been filed for a four-story school for dancing, with a ballroom and living quarters for the owner. It will be on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, 104.2 feet east of Seventh Avenue, fronting 39.10 feet and a depth of 93.5 feet. Louis H. Chalif is the owner. George A. and Henry Boehm are the architects, and have placed the cost at $10,000.

$50,000 House for Dyckman Ferry.

A new $50,000 ferry house and slip is to replace the present structure at the foot of Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J. The ferry plies between Dyckman Street, Manhattan, and Englewood.

$85,000 for Bronx Flats.

Gronenberg & Leuchtag have completed plans for two five-story and basement apartment houses, each 56.6 by 90, on a plot 113 by 90, for Charles M. Rosenthal, on the east side of Grand Avenue, 175 feet south of East 180th Street, Bronx. The buildings will accommodate fifty-two families and are estimated to cost $85,000.

Ten Flats for Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for ten three-story store apartment buildings to be erected at a cost of $100,000 on a plot 200 by 100, on the south side of Seventh Avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, for the Parkside Avenue Holding Company.

Realty Notes.

A building loan of $250,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corporation for a twelve-story apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 108th Street, a plot 50 by 100.

Supreme Court Justice Whitaker has appointed H. Warren Hubbard receiver of the rents of 46 to 56 West Eighty-third Street, an eight-story apartment house, pending a suit brought by Max M. Warburg against the Hennessy Realty Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 72, w s, 49.5 ft n of 38th St, 24.8x80, four-story dwelling; Pearl Realtin against Pioneer H. Frye et al.; Wilson Barker & Wager, attorneys; William S. Bennet, referee; partition; to William A. White & Sons for a client for $45,000.

23d St, 462 West, n s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 98.9, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Jan. 27.

Greene St, 108 and 110, e s, 138.6 ft s of Prince St, 37.3x100, six-story loft building; Mortimer A. Fowler, individually and as administrator, &c., et al., against Maud K. Babcock et al.; John Delahunty, attorney; Maurice Deches, referee; partition; to plaintiffs for $45,000.

2d Av 1,330, e s, 25.5 ft n of 70th St, 25x74, five-story tenement, with stores; executors' sale estate of Henry Stoll; to S. S. Rodney for $17,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

129th St, 28 East, n s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Citizens' Savings Bank against Thomas Manahan, Jr., et al., executors; John A. Beall, attorney; Frederick R. Rich, referee; due on judgment, $9,705.88; taxes, &c., $143; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Henry Brady.

34th St, 207 West, n s, 92 ft w of 7th Av, 17x98.9, three-story loft building; Bowery Savings Bank against Laura E. Weis et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due on judgment, $23,287.54; taxes, &c., $350.32; to John J. Cavanagh for $26,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Suffolk St, 109, w s, 126 ft s of Houston St, 24x100, three-story tenement and stores and five-story rear tenement; George S. Seward, trustee, against Leonard Landi, Taylor et al., executors and trustees Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Harry W. Newburger, referee; due on judgment, $19,452.03; taxes, &c., $187; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co. for $16,000.

130th St, 266 West, n s, 118.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; Lawyers Mtg Co. against Kate Frank et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Samson Friedlander, referee; due on judgment, $10,478.29; taxes, &c., $409.69; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

St. Raymond Av 2,516, s s, 157.7 ft e of St. Peter's Av, 20x100, vacant; Elijah R. Ryer against Belinda Farmann et al.; Clocke, Kock & Reidy, attorneys; Willoughby B. Dobbs, referee; due on judgment, $1,575.37; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crosby St, 151, e s, 266 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x78.5 to 316 Lafayette St, x24.11x78.9, six-story loft building; City Real Estate Co. against Josephine M. Carney et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Edward L. Parris, referee; due, $34,079.48; taxes, &c., $4,200.

By Samuel Marx.

39th St, 147 East, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 17.8x98.9, four-story dwelling; Wilhelmina I. McManus, executrix, et al., against Robert M. Fulton et al.; Cannon & Cannon, attorneys; Edwin D. Hays, referee; due, $31,-271.46; taxes, &c., $554.50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

57th St, 155 and 157 West, for a 13-story apartment, 81.5x62.3; 57th Street Realty Corporation, 505 5th Av, owner; R. T. Lyons, Yonkers, architect; cost, $250,000.

57th St, n s, 104.2 ft e of 7th Av, for a four-story school, dance hall, &c., 39.10x93.5; L. H. Chalif, 7 West 42d St, owner; G. A. & H. Boehm, 7 West 42d St, architects; cost, $110,000.

106th St, 421 to 427 East, for a one-story storage house, 50x100.11; Nathan Mfg. Co., 416 East 106th St, owner; T. J. Duff, 417 West 14th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Convent Av, s w corner of 141st St, for a ten-story apartment house, 99.10x85.5; W. R. M. Realty Co., Inc., 101 Park Av, owner; F. L. Norton, New Brighton, S. I., architect; cost, $250,000.

Minneford Av, e s, 125 ft n of Southerland St, for a 1½-story frame dwelling, 19.10x26.4; City Island Homes, Inc., Raymond Heimont, 31 Nassau St, President; owner; Karl F. Seifert, 104 West 42d St, architect; cost, $1,800.

183th St, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; Macwil Building Co., Inc., Ferdinand McManus, 680 Tinton Av, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

242d St, n s, corner of Mount Vernon Av, for five 2½-story frame dwellings, 21x34x44.6; William Peters Co., William Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $17,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

121st St, 302 West, to a five-story tenement; Model Home Land Co., 288 Greenwich St, owner; S. S. Rosenheim, 333 East 80th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Howard St, 60.10x98x60x91½; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to Howard Street Corporation, 49 Wall St, mtg $350,000; C. A. Gould, Jr., attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$450,000

COLUMBIA ST, 84, e s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x117.8; Dora Michelman to Barnet Michelman, 91 Clinton St, ½ part, $38,-500. Dec. 15; attorney, Samuel S. Isaacs, 117 Columbia St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Barnet Michelman, Sarah Kedofsky, 70 Columbia St, ½ part, mtg $33,500, Dec. 15; attorney, same.....$1

JAY ST, 48 and 50, corner of Caroline St, 52.8x88.10; Hugh L. Skelly to John L. Walsh, 139 West 77th St, mtg $50,000, with option to purchase, within 5 years, for $60,-000 to the tenant; 20 years' lease from Jan. 1, 1916, Oct. 27; attorney, John L. Walsh, 650 1st Av.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 87th St, 100.8x35.2; Kings Lawn Improvement Co. to Frank J. Moore, 542 West 112th St, mtg $78,000, Dec. 8; attorneys, Hovell, McC. & C., 50 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

MADISON ST, 403 to 407, n s, 175 ft e of Jackson St, 50x100; 405 to 407 Grand St, 559 to 563; Mary A. Campbell, Newark, N. J., to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, ½ part, all title, all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

STANTON ST, 334-336, n s, 40 ft w of Mangin St, 39.8x70; Malden Lane Savings Bank to County Engineering Co., 43 Cedar St, mtg $24,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$29,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 190th St, 97x120; 190th St. Holding Co. to College Holding Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $308,750, Dec. 15; attorneys, Morrison & Co., 320 Broadway.....$130

3D AV, 1,422, w s, 24.4 ft s of 81st St, 25x100; Lena Friedman to Rachel Wollinsky, 521 West 144th St, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, Abe Rosenblum, 320 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Waverly Place, 0.7x80, with all title to 207-209 West 11th St; Elisabeth D. Barr et al. to John S. McCreery et al., 1,024 Park Av, quitclaim, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, 207-209 West, n s, 80 ft e of Waverly Place, 41x80; John A. McCreery et al. to James Wynne, 34 West 97th St, mtg $19,000, Dec. 15; attorney, same.....$1

125TH ST, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.8x25.8x98.4, foreclosure Dec. 7; Alex. I. Rorke, referee, to John A. Stewart, Morristown, N. J., and others, trustees, in New York, of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Dec. 15; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.....$75,000

21ST ST, n s, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, forclosure Dec. 10; Toney A. Hardy, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Dec. 15; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$72,000

23D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; 23d St, n s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 50x197 to s s of 124th St; Eden Musee American Co., 55 West 23d St, to Michael Coleman, 50 West 51st St, B. & S, Dec. 6; attorney, John H. Judge, 261 Broadway.....$720

SAME PROPERTY; Richard J. Hollaman, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Eden Musee American Co., to same, B & S, Dec. 6; attorney, same.....$720

27TH ST, 514 and 518 West, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Albert E. Straker to Edmund Coffin, 13 West 57th St, and Colin M. Eadie, 535 West 151st St, mtg $18,000, Dec. 14; address 34 Pine St.....$1

31ST ST, 12-16 East, s s, 166.4 ft w of Madison Av, runs s 75 x e 21.4 x s 57.8 x w 25 x s 19.10 x w 50 x n 112.6 x e 53.8 to beginning; 516 Madison Av, foreclosed Nov. 23; Nathan Ottinger, referee, to Charles L. O'Shea, 99 Clermont Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 16; attorneys, Mastens & Nichols, 49 Wall St.....$250,000

31ST ST, s s, 168.4 ft w of Madison Av, runs s 75 x e 21.4 x s 17.8 x w 25 x s 19.10 x w 50 x n 112.6 to street x e 53.8 to beginning; Charles L. O'Shea to Elizabeth M. Anderson, 80 West 40th St, b. and s., Dec. 16; attorneys, Nicholas, Mayo & Stetson, 49 Wall St...$1

38TH ST, 246 to 250 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; Katherine F. Lindemann, Yonkers, N. Y., to Expert Mortgage Co., 198 Broadway, mtg $84,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Hy Seldner, 198 Broadway.....$1

69TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; John H. Poggenburg et al., executors, &c., of Hy. F. Poggenburg, to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Dec. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

88TH ST, 38 West, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; James C. Eckert, Stamford, Conn., to Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., 38 West 86th St, quitclaim, all taxes, Nov. 27; attorney, Cornelius J. Sullivan, 61 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Adolph W. H. Schumacher to Jacob Sobel, 984 Simpson St, mtg $13,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

97TH ST, 215-218 East, s s, 298.9 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Thomas H. Roff to Delco Holding Co., 391 East 149th St, mtg $31,500, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, 319 East, n s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 20x99.11; Mary A. Walters, Demarest, N. J., to Hy. A. King, 1,474 3d Av, Dec. 1; attorneys, Palmer & Series, 46 Cedar St.....$75

183D ST, 537 West, n s, 418.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Isabella S. Wall to Temple C. Burg, 751 Marcy Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 13; attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St.$100

136TH ST, 223 West, n s, 208 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Harold M. Steele to Rosalie Polk, 227 West 136th St, mtg $8,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

205TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 300x99.11; James N. Butterly to Ekin Holding Co., 15 Wall St, Dec. 15; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

Bronx.

CLASON AV, w s, 105 ft n of Mansion St, 50x101.7; Louis C. Perez to Minnie L. Wood, 1,319 Beach Av, Dec. 14; attorney J. L. Little, 45 Cedar St.....$1

DECATUR AV, e s, 193.6 ft s of 197th St, 56.11x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Charles Danewitz, 2,682 Valentine Av, Dec. 15, mtg $44,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FULTON AV, e s, 650 ft n of Bayard

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

BERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, one story and store, 25x55, for light manufacturing; price, $7,000. 90 Nassau St., room 43.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE

a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large verandas, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell, it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate, Westwood Realty Company, 888 Flatbush Av.

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Four-story house, furnished, 153 West 87th St.; rent, $200 per month. Apply at above address.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Entire or half of nicely furnished office, 47 West 34th St., Room 450.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of EDWARD G. SOLTMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 21,891. To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

Please take notice that the Trustee herein will offer for sale at private sale upon written competitive bids the assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of drawing materials, equipment fixtures, good will, patents, trade marks and copyrights, now located at 134-140 West 29th Street, 238 West 132d Street, and Manhattan Storage Warehouse, 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, New York. Bids for the above described property, assets and effects may be submitted to the Trustee at his office, 84 East 23d Street, New York, on or before December 23d, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid, and the trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids and in the event of any, part, or all of said sealed bids being rejected, the aforesaid property so rejected will be sold at public auction under the direction of Irving P. Favor, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 134-140 West 29th Street, New York City, on the 27th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said property will be opened for inspection on the 23d and 24th days of December, 1915, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock at the above premises. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale at auction any and all property that does not bring at least 75% of appraised value. For further particulars regarding sale, apply to Walter B. Raymond, Attorney for Trustee, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, any day prior to sale.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, to pass upon said sealed bids and authorize the Trustee thereto, and for such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, December 9th, 1915.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of THE MITCHEM COMPANY to Harry Zalkin, Assignee. Creditors and all other persons interested in this estate are hereby given notice:

1. That the following is a copy of an order entered in this court on the 1st day of December, 1915:

Ordered that creditors and all other persons interested, in this estate show cause at a Special Term of this Court, Part 1 thereof, to be held on the 15th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon—or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered authorizing the assignee herein to sell at public auction the uncollected accounts receivable remaining in his hands, and it is further

Ordered that the assignee mail to each creditor appearing in the schedules of the assignor a copy of this order at least ten days before the return date of this order.

Enter

L. A. GIEGERICH, J. S. C.

2. That if no cause be shown, the said assignee will sell the said accounts receivable through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at his office, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Terms of sale will be announced at the sale.

HARRY ZALKIN, Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

ROSENBERG, LEWIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL JAN. 17TH, 1916, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SCHMIDT RAYMOND CO. Notice is herby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles a Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 27th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 134 W. 37th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Dresses, Piece Goods, Machinery, Singer Sewing Machines, Fixtures, &c.

I. GAINSBURG, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOTT HAVEN CUT STONE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 138 Canal Place, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cut stone, tools, machinery, fixtures, etc.

ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Receiver.

WILLIAMS, NOLSON & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 55 John St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ABRAHAM BERSE, trading as BERSE HAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Berse, trading as Berse Hat Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 14, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 16, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of IKE KERPOLL, Bankrupt.—No. 22,404.

Notice is hereby given that Ike Kerpoll, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, December 15th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,059.—In Bankruptcy.—AMERICAN FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES, Bankrupt. American Five and Ten Cent Stores was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on December 21, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., December 16, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,601.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. CASPARY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William H. Caspary are hereby given notice that on December 14, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 28, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 16, 1915.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—Two floors, 58x200 ft. each; storehouse 20,222 sq. ft.; plant equipped with engine, boilers and sprinkler system; on main line Boston & Maine Ry.; ample side track; in live mfg. town. Address Box 75, Orange, Mass.

Madison Av., 220, (cor. 36th.) large dancing and music studios for lessons, classes, recitals; sub-renting.

57th, 102 West.—Parlor, adjoining one or two rooms; all improvements; telephone; suitable doctor or any light business.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six, seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Genuine Colonial, Scarsdale—Dignified style, beautiful design, staunch construction; 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; $13,000, easy terms. Ranken-Ellery, 106 Park Av., New York. Tel. 837 Murray Hill.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For Sale.—Desirable home; 12 rooms; steam heat; newly decorated. 406 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon. Owner, on premises.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor, 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, suitable for poultry raising; good soil; near town; 100-foot front; $275; $10 down, $3 monthly. A. Brand, Huntington, L. I.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT NEW GARDENS, 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AN ISLAND IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, one of the best, can be bought right. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. Large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Oceanside, near Long Beach; to close an estate, must sell seven acres of choice dwelling lots; all improvements, water frontage. Room 907, 110 West 34th St., New York.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Forced to sacrifice very attractive bungalow, all improvements; very little cash and $25 a month buys it; 45 minutes out. 608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

Furnished house for rent; 8 rooms, 2 baths; near Summit station; $50 monthly. Phone Chelsea 939. L 70 Times.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain, $6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Cozy little bungalow, not far out, in a pretty location; ideal all-year home; near harbor; easy terms. Mrs. B. Paton, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. Wanted.—Bergen County farm, 15 to 25 acres, under $6,000 all cash; also about 100-acre farm within 4 hours from here; modernized house, on State road, under $10,000. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let—Furnished.

THE MECCA FOR INVALIDS, especially for throat and lung troubles is Saranac Lake, N. Y., in the heart of the Adirondack Mts.; many distractions, fishing, hunting, and motoring in season; for immediate occupany a furnished cottage with 4 bedrooms, inclosed porch, hot water heating, and open fireplace, electric lights; rental $50 per month. Owner F. Musselman, 26 Riverside Drive, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Between Madison and Park.—Exquisitely furnished five-room apartment; modern building; sacrifice, $100 to responsible party. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

MADISON AV. and 65th St.—For rent, $80, attractively furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, kitchenette. L 76 Times.

34th, 155 East.—Sublet well furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; reasonable.

West Side.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. Ninety-five per cent. of apartments offered in desirable residential sections, $100 upward. Phone me your requirements; get on my MAILING LIST.

RECEIVERSHIP BULLETINS describing all new furnished private apartments offered for short and long terms; prompt, efficient, and courteous service; absolutely no charges.

DAVID FRIDMAN, Agency. CLIFFORD GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

143d St., 540 West.—To sublet, 4, 5 or 6 room elevator apartments; convenient to subway station; moderate rental. Apartment 4. Phone 3318 Audubon.

Eightiest, 5-room, completely furnished apartment; new building; immediate possession; 3 months, longer, $100 month. Murray Hill 8422.

Eightiest, 5-room, completely furnished apartment in handsome new building; sublet June or longer; bargain. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 5726.

Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, $75, lease; seen after 11. Hallam, 21 West 46th. Bryant 6294.

Small adult family wants nicely furnished apartment January to June; best of references. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Wanted furnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms, above 72d; 3, 4 months; $175 month. Murray Hill 5393.

Riverside Drive, below 96th; 10 rooms, 3 baths, facing drive, 3 months, longer, $250 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Wanted furnished 6 room modern apartment; four adults; $75 per month; prefer location 73th-135th St. Box 336 Times.

Attractive furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

BUSINESS LADY will share 6-room elevator apartment with couple; reasonable. Audubon 6664.

Apartments of quality; furnished, unfurnished. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

5 LARGE ROOMS, $55—$60.
6 LIGHT ROOMS, $55—$60.
7 CORNER ROOMS, $75—$80.

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan. 40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

21st St., 234-8 West.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator; and all improvements; 4, 5, 6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendant or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

TO SUBLET

One 8-room kitchenette and bath, one 4 room, including kitchen and bath. 485 West 119th Street.

170th, 709 West.—Elegant four-room apartment overlooking the Hudson; second floor front; $36. Apartment 2B.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $60. Supt.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 501 West 115th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

315 West 113th, (Georgette Court.)—$55 apt., sunny, light, all windows to street, uniform elevator service, day and night; newest electric dome fixtures; phone in apartment; centrally located; subway, elevator, cars, bus; 4 parks within one block; ready for occupancy. Superintendent.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

202-4 West 96th.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rents $30-$32.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, Heights, (10 minutes Wall St.)—One and two room and bath apartments, $20, $28; half Manhattan rents; telephones, vacuum cleaning, service.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished four-room, modern apartment, kitchenette; January and February; prefer location Washington Square or Gramercy Park neighborhood; three adults; will pay $60 to $75 per month. Box L 231 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Comfortably furnished apartment, preferably east side, three well-ventilated sleeping rooms, till April 20; about $200 month; references will insure exceptional care; no agents. B 331 Times Downtown.

Wanted January and February furnished three-room non-housekeeping apartment; east side; state price and particulars. W 96 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Ideal location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive double room, with alcove; nice neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; good home cooking; moderate.

25TH, 49 EAST.—Desirable rooms for young women; private family; reference required.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

IRVING PL., 71.—Room, private bath; also small rooms; exceptional board. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 658, (55th St.)—Large, heated rooms; running water; table board; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,058, (123d.)—Comfortable rooms, double, single; steam, phone; exceptional board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST, 54 WEST.—First-class rooms, table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 253 WEST. — WELL-FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; SUPERIOR TABLE.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, refined surroundings, parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 287-289 WEST.—Room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front sunny room; reasonable; small room; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., (Pension Luquelle.)—Handsome suite in rose, with large attractive front rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table, electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests; references.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; boarding house.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private house; meals optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Apt. 4; attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 26 min. Broadway; E. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome, private corner house; elevator; continuous hot water; will rent handsomely furnished second floor room; also single room; single, en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St. Subway.)—Suite of rooms, private bath, excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Two furnished rooms with board for man, near Riverside or Central Park, for young couple; excellent table required. 29 R. H., 109 West 54th St.

TWO REFINED YOUNG MEN wish moderate room and board with respectable German-American family between West 86th and 112th Sts. W 94 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., delightful all-year home; beautiful surroundings; exclusive; easy commutation. 'Phone 687.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Avenue, EAST ORANGE, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway."

Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST., EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam-heated rooms.

157H, 105 EAST.—Three front rooms; elevator apartment; price moderate. Apt. 6L.

177H ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; single or en suite; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite; moderate. Nelson.

28D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 15 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, telephone; transient.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; open-grate fire; private bath; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small, communicating, together, or separate; steam; electricity; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room with private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table; telephone.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; telephone; steam heat; "L"; board optional; also suites of two rooms.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, hot water constantly; telephone.

69TH ST., 118 WEST. WEST HALL.

Large room with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns limousine town car, thoroughly overhauled; grey whipcord lining; painted Brewster green and black, lighter green wheels; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting, left-hand drive, centre control; new appearance and new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Tel. 7600 Columbus.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., INC., AUTO BODY BUILDERS.

Several limousine and landaulet bodies, new and used; reasonable prices.

Well-equipped Body Repair Department. 250 West 54th St. Circle 787.

Baker Electric, 4 or 5 Pass. Coupe, just completely overhauled and painted Brewster green; new high capacity Exide Battery, Motz Cushion tires; $1,150. Baker R. & E. Corporation, 17 Central Park West. Phone Col. 2880.

Several limousines and landaulet bodies, good makes, for sale at reasonable prices; well equipped body repair department. Brooks-Ostruk Co., Auto Body Builders, 250 West 54th St. Telephone.

1913 CADILLAC.

Seven passenger touring, electric starting and lighting, fully equipped; excellent condition; must sell at once; act quick. Wells, 59 West 94th St. Tel. 1015 Worth.

National Series V-3, left drive toy tonneau; electrical equipment and extras; beautiful car at an attractive price. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. (1914) landaulet like new. Flat (1915) limousine tour. car "90." Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

For Sale—Beautiful 12-16 Renault landaulet, cheap. For demonstration, &c., F. Bowcock, 346 West 23d St., New York.

Ford, full panel body; bargain; demonstrate. 'Phone Schuyler 10124. Robert Willoughby, 183 West 57th St.

Stutz 1913, speedster, special outside exhaust, &c.; very fast; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

For hire monthly, small, classy town car; excellent appearance, perfect condition; reliable chauffeur; service guaranteed. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509.

Lady would hire her beautiful Mercedes landaulet, with careful, competent driver, by the month. Inquire Leclaire, 5 West 58th St.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Beautiful limousine, landaulet, Packard town car by the day, week, month. J. Zorn, 451 West 54th St. Phone Col. 9649.

Packard limousine, in excellent condition; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus. W 62 Times.

"Packard" limousine; rent by month moderately. Arrow Garage, 142 West 50th St. Circle 1864.

Beautiful Renault limousine, monthly; reasonable. Brooks, 152 East 73d St. 3180 Lenox.

Packard Limousine, private car, for hire; will sell at right price. 4809 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobile wanted (valued about $1,800) for equity in corner plot, 150x125, at Mountain Lake, N. J. Smith, 415 Fuller Building, Jersey City.

Touring car, recent model, will give in exchange, free and clear surburban lot, valued $1,000. Room 1200, 331 Madison Av.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 223 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit Building. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 5th St. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

70TH, 263 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite; kitchenette; all conveniences; reasonable.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, in quiet, refined house; appropriate married couple.

71ST, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Medium sized, comfortable room, with alcove; moderate.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, private bath; room adjoining bath; telephone; moderate; gentlemen.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room; private bath; best location; first-class board.

73D, 173 WEST.—One double and single room; moderate; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure; single or double room; near park; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; also other room.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; refined surroundings; attractive home; references exchanged.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; constant hot water; reasonable; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Private family; large room, bath; suitable doctor; board optional.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, elegant, cheerful rooms; running water; adjoining bath; well heated; telephone; select; convenient subway, "L"; gentlemen, couples; $7-$8; references.

82D, 78 WEST.—Rent large floor front rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

88D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

87TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly furnished house; baths, all conveniences; large rooms; reasonable.

89TH, 101 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; also one small room; cheerful, homelike surroundings; central to cars; references. Barnes.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Private residence; large, small rooms, adjoining bath; every comfort.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Immense room; elegantly furnished; light housekeeping; moderate, complete, high-class; kitchen privileges; ideal for couple. S-D.

118TH, 549 WEST, (Apt. 2S.)—Private family; parlor and connecting bedroom.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; reasonable. Hale.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, connecting bath; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apt. 54.

117TH, 415 WEST.—Newly furnished, freshly decorated, light, attractive rooms; between Morningside Drive and Amsterdam Av., near subway; all modern conveniences. Apartment 5 F., W.

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Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants large room with private family, breakfast preferred, between 42d and 125th Streets; give particulars. G 95 Times.

SUNNY, airy room wanted by Jewish gentleman in good district. W 98 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter; 6 years' experience; first-class; trial balance; neat, accurate; $18; highest credentials. Reliable, 151 East 41st St.

COMPANION-NURSE wishes situation; experienced with elderly persons, also with nervous and invalid cases; refined American woman. W 81 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out. Telephone Audubon 6418; Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

NURSE; middle aged; excellent references; wants chronic or convalescent patient, infant, or adult. New York or vicinity; would go South. Nurse, 200 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — A lawyer whose business will require him to be out of town can highly recommend a thoroughly competent stenographer who has been in his employ for the past 7 years; salary $16. Address R. H. Hibbard, 120 Broadway, New York. Phone Rector 9174.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; quick, accurate; good speller; plain penman; any typewriter; American; no agency; $7. B 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; high school graduate; 2 years' experience; office assistant; neat appearance. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business school, desires position, moderate salary. Helen Lynch, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza—2994.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter, neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 811 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, accurate, familiar with office work; $10. B 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, General Office Assistant; experienced; references; attentive, reliable; $9. B 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experience; reference; $10. B 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, experienced, neat, accurate, $9. B 880 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKS, laundresses, waitresses, (Swedish,) $25; housekeepers, (German, $25; nurses, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9138.

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SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER, A1, who can make up snappy styles in waists from $9 to $16.50 per dozen; only those with good references need apply. Jos. Posenberg Co., 141 West 38th St.

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Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

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GIRL of neat appearance, possessing selling ability, to attend Red Cross Seal booth in department store. Apply, with references, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Friday, at 180 Montague St., Brooklyn. See Mr. Clearman.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., 125TH STREET, WEST, require SALESWOMEN HOLIDAY DEPARTMENTS. Apply Superintend

AUTHORITIES ADMIT ASYLUM CROWDING

Number of Insane Patients in the Four Local Institutions Is Now 14,585.

EQUIPPED FOR ONLY 11,718

Legislature Is Blamed for Failing to Provide Accommodations for the Demented.

Officials of the State hospitals for the insane admitted yesterday that the assertions printed in yesterday morning's World that those institutions were seriously overcrowded, was correct.

The four hospitals which receive patients from this city are the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, the Long Island State Hospital in Flatbush, the King's Park State Hospital at King's Park, L. I., and the Central Islip State Hospital at Central Islip, L. I. With a combined "certified capacity" of 11,718, they now have 14,585 patients. This means that they are taking care of 2,867 more patients than the State Hospital Commission has certified is their proper quota.

The King's Park Hospital is now taking care of 4,306 patients, though its certified capacity is 3,397. This means an overcrowding of 24 9-10 per cent., and makes it necessary to place beds in every spot where there is room. In addition, the wards are so crowded that it is in some cases almost impossible to move about after the patients have retired.

At the Central Islip Hospital the overcrowding is 22 per cent. With a certified capacity of 4,017, the hospital is now taking care of 5,000 patients. The conditions there are as bad as at the King's Park Hospital, and patients are placed anywhere there is room. A long semi-circular corridor, which should be used for recreation purposes, has been filled with a double row of cots, which almost touch each other.

Dr. George A. Flint, the Superintendent, said that, while the State Hospital Commission had been trying for seven years to obtain increased accommodation for the insane, the Legislature has never seen fit to set aside the money for this purpose.

Conditions at the Long Island State Hospital for the Insane, at Kingston Avenue and Clarkson Street, Flatbush, have been growing steadily worse for the last ten years, it was admitted last night by Dr. L. O. Tracy, Assistant Medical Superintendent. Excessive overcrowding exists there, he said.

"The certified capacity is 637 patients," said Dr. Tracy, "but 859 patients are now being treated here. In many rooms originally intended for one person there are now two, while in dormitories every available inch of space is being used.

"On account of overcrowding, patients cannot receive the treatment they need."

The real reason for the congestion is said to be that the State authorities have failed to provide for the increase of insane in the proper ratio to the increase of population.

Former Governor Glynn attempted to have a bill passed to provide properly for increasing the capacity of the "State's humanitarian institutions" in 1914. At that time he said, "To carry to its logical conclusion any comprehensive plan for the development of these institutions will require from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000."

Chairman Frawley of the State Finance Commission introduced a bill on March 19, 1914, to provide $15,000,000 for this purpose, but while the Senate passed the bill, the Assembly would not approve it.

It is said that the hygienic conditions in all the State hospitals for the insane are inadequate, in many cases being 80 per cent. less than ought to be provided. The great number of patients make it almost impossible to give them all the care they should have, and, in many cases, they are sent from the four metropolitan hospitals mentioned to others far out of the city, where their relatives cannot visit them. While the physicians at the hospitals have been able to prevent the spread of infectious diseases to any great extent, the overcrowding makes their work increasingly difficult. This overcrowding is increased by the war as it is impossible to deport alien insane, and it is estimated that there are 600 of these now being taken care of, who ought to have been sent to their homes abroad.

WHITMAN TO AID ASYLUMS.

Governor Promises to Appeal to the Legislature for Them.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Speaking of the conditions in the State hospitals for the insane, as set forth in a New York newspaper today, Governor Whitman said those conditions were no different now than they had been for several years past. He said he appreciated the situation and had done all he could to relieve it last Winter, and would do what he could during the coming session of the Legislature to bring about relief.

The State Hospital Superintendents, who were in quarterly session here for three days this week, decided to refrain from asking for any additions to the present hospitals or new hospitals at the coming session of the Legislature. The plan of the State Hospital Commission, it is believed, is to ask the Legislature to authorize a referendum for a bond issue to take care of the whole situation.

3-YEAR-OLD REFUGEE HERE.

American Girl Who Saw Siege of Brussels Travels Alone.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing the first batch of Christmas mails, numbering 5 250 sacks, and 500 baskets of parcel post. She also had $4,000,000 in gold in her specie room and $4,000,000 worth of platinum.

Captain Arthur R. Mills, who has commanded the Philadelphia for fifteen years, was transferred in Liverpool to the St. Paul, and his place was taken by Captain C. Lucas.

Among her 367 passengers was little Anna de Jong, a three-year-old American girl, who was living in Brussels with her aunt, a Flemish woman, when the Germans entered the city, and was afterward taken over to London. She was brought over in charge of Frederick Biesmans, a first-cabin steward, who is a Belgian and speaks Flemish, and was the only person on board, except Purser Irvine, that could converse with the little girl. Her father, who is an American citizen, met his daughter at the pier and took her to their home in Dorchester, Mass.

Other passengers on the Philadelphia were Stamsford S. Parry, a well-known English contractor; Charles E. Yerkes, son of the late Charles T. Yerkes, the builder of the London underground railways, and Vladimer Kozzmer, a Russian engineer, who has been sent from Petrograd to join the Government commission that is quartered at the Hotel Belleclaire.

The Philadelphia brought over two stowaways, Cyril McGovern, 19 years, a student living at Rochester, N. Y., and Charles Costello, 21 years, a student of Roxbury, Mass. They went over in the Summer on a horse ship to see the war, and finally wound up their adventures in Liverpool with no money. After the liner was clear of Holyhead the two students came out and reported to the chief officer and were put to work. The Immigration Inspector sent them to Ellis Island.

LEONARD PAULSON DEAD.

New York Cotton Yarn Merchant Succumbs in Lincolnton, N. C.

Leonard Paulson, a partner in the firm of Paulson, Linkroum & Co., cotton yarn merchants of 87 Leonard Street, died on Wednesday at the home of a friend in Lincolnton, N. C., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born here and was a son of the late Leonard Paulson and a member of an old Colonial family.

Mr. Paulson was in the cotton yarn business here for fifty years. He lived at the Hamilton Apartments in East Orange, N. J. In addition to other societies, he was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Masons, and the Founders and Patriots. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

The Steamer Pacific Is Sold.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The sale of the steamer Pacific, owned by John S. Emery & Co. of this city, to the Union Sulphur Company of New York for $700,000, was announced here today. The Pacific is a sister ship to the Atlantic, which was sold by the Emery Company several months ago. The two steamers were built for the Atlantic and Pacific trade through the Panama Canal.

COL. DUDLEY SENTENCED.

Wife Smiles When Prison Term Is Imposed on Lawyer.

Colonel Edward Dudley, a lawyer of Camden and Philadelphia, was sentenced by Judge George C. Tennant in the Court of Common Pleas in Jersey City yesterday to not less than one year and six months nor more than three years in State Prison and a fine of $1,000, for criminal contempt of court. A writ of error was at once filed by Allan J. Strong, counsel for Colonel Dudley, and he was released under $2,500 bail. Mr. Strong said it was proposed to take the case to the United States Supreme Court if need be.

Colonel Dudley was found guilty last month of having caused George Schaeffer, a chauffeur in his employ, to run away from the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Chancery Court at a time when he was needed by Mrs. Marie M. Dudley, the Colonel's wife, when she was prosecuting a divorce action.

Mrs. Dudley was on hand yesterday to hear her husband sentenced. She smiled when Mr. Strong made a plea for leniency. He said Colonel Dudley had been chivalrous in trying to preserve the good name of a woman who had been named in the divorce action. He said the conviction had automatically barred Colonel Dudley from further practice at law.

GIVE UP $50,000 A YEAR.

Action of English Law Officers Announced by Attorney General.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, stated in the House of Commons today that he and the Solicitor General, Sir George Cave, recommended to Premier Asquith immediately after their appointment that the salary of each be reduced by £1,000 ($5,000) and that a large reduction also be made in the scale of their fees. The net result, he estimated, would be a saving of at least £10,000.

At the same time, Sir Frederick said, they informed the Premier that they were prepared to consent to any further reduction which the Cabinet or the House of Commons might believe to be required by the necessities of the times.

This announcement was the first information that the amount of the reduction in the salaries of the law officers of the Crown was £10,000 per year, as Premier Asquith's statement of last week that a cut had been made did not give the amount.

Sir Frederick's statement was received with cries of "Hear! Hear!" from an appreciative House.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing Academies, Page 13.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
JOHN DREW LAST 3 TIMES in "THE CHIEF."
TUES. EVE., DEC. 21—Seats Now
MAUDE ADAMS "PETER PAN"
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Jan. 10, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
"OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42nd ST.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. TOM'W & Wed. 2:15.
NOW
IS ALWAYS THE TIME TO BE HAPPY!
DON'T PROCRASTINATE!
PROCRASTINATION is the THIEF OF HAPPINESS!
BE HAPPY TONIGHT IN
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
IT IS THE JOY OF THE HOUR!
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce.
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD.
Abe and Mawruss
A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT Liberty W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'y&43 St.
CONTINUOUS 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 40
Seats 25c & 50c
OFFICIAL PICTURES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287
Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his comedy TRIUMPH, "THE GREAT LOVER"

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344.
Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with MARY RYAN & the Great All-American Cast.
Orch. $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

Sunday EVE. 8:30. MAT. AT 3. } BURTON HOLMES BUENOS AIRES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
First Night SATURDAY, DEC. 25—Seats Now.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

81st THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
1st exclusive Uptown showing
Griffith-Ince-Sennett
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre.
LILLIAN GISH and ROZSIKA DOLLY in "THE LILY AND THE ROSE"
AND A SENNETT KEYSTONE COMEDY.
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TO-DAY, 10c. & 15c. EVENINGS 15c., 25c., 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Fri. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15.
Saturday Mat. 2:15, "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Tegani, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., Xmas Mat. at 2:30, (Double Bill). (Prices 50c to $2.50.) Hansel und Gretel; followed by Ballet Divertissement. Seats now selling.
Fri. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Bloch. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri., Dec. 31, PARSIFAL Seat Sale Mat. at 1 Today.
THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50). Orch. Concert. Cond., Rothmeyer. BEATRICE HARRISON, Violoncellist. MARIE RAPPOLD, JOHANNES SEMBACH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Dec. 18, at 8, La Boheme. Alda, Cajati; Botta, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. & 7th Ave.
TONIGHT (Friday) at 8:30
NEW YORK DEBUT
ROMANI
"The highest and most perfect tenor voice since Rubini."—MASCAGNI.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WALTER L. ROSEMONT, Conductor.
MLLE. ODETTE LEFONTENAY
Of Opera Comique and Covent Garden
Proceeds for Italian War Victims in America
SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
$2, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. Boxes $15 & $12.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 3, Aeolian Hall,
& Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Pablo Casals, Violoncello.
Merle Alcock, Contralto.
Unfinished Symphony, SCHUBERT; Concerto for Violoncello, D minor, LALO, and excerpts from Incidental Music to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Walter Damrosch. (First performance in New York.)
Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

FOURTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
HOTEL BILTMORE,
THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK
MME. Melba ROSA Olitzka LEOPOLD Godowsky LOUIS Siegel
Res. seats, $3; Boxes, $30. At Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
FRITZ KREISLER
SMETANA, Symphonic Cycle ("My Country"); BRAHMS, Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; WAGNER, Overture "Tannhauser." Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW EVE., 8:30
Piano Recital for Benefit of Italian War Sufferers.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD PIANIST
BIANCA DEL VECCHIO
Tickets, $1.50 and $1.00, on sale at Aeolian Hall Box Office and International Music and Drama, Longacre Bldg., 42d St. & Broadway, Room 421.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRI., DEC. 17, AT 8:30.
N. Y. CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Piano, String and Wind Instruments.
Carolyn Beebe and Gustave Langenus
Directs. & 10 Artists
PROGRAMME:
Mozart Piano and Wind Quintet.
Brahms Clarinet and String Quintet.
Wolf-Ferrari, Kammersymphonie
Management Foster & Foster, 25 W. 42d St.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

TUESDAY, 8:15 P. M., DEC. 21.
RUSSIAN Cathedral Choir
AEOLIAN HALL. TICKETS $1-$2.

HIPPODROME Mat. Sunday Aft. AT 3
SONG RECITAL—JOHN
McCormack
Benefit K. of C. Building Fund.
SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., nr. B'way
This Afternoon at 3, and Last Performance Sunday Evening, Dec. 19, at 8:30.
YVETTE Guilbert
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Daniel Frohman and Cath. A. Bamman.

AEOLIAN HALL, MON. AFT., Dec. 20, at 3.
Man'g't Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
CLARA CLEMENS GABRILOWITSCH
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH at the Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL—ILJA
Schkolnik
Tickets 50c. to $2 at Box Office.

BEATRICE DE HOLTHOIR engaged to recite her famous "Bergerettes," Biltmore morning musicales 1916; also reciting at Cosmopolitan Club, Jan. 16. Now booking Xmas dates. 115 W. 71st St. Col. 4131.

OPERA TICKETS Phone Bryant 6166-7. Best Seats, All Parts the House FEINBERG'S, 1431 BROADWAY, Ent. on 40th Street, Bet. B'way and 7th Ave.

OPERA TICKETS, PHONE 1458 Greeley. Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th Street. Seats for John McCormack—Hippodrome, Sunday.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 8890-8891 Bryant. CHOICE SEATS CARUSO TONIGHT, "MARTA" Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St.

OPERA TICKETS Phone Bryant 7878. Choice Seats for all Operas. CARUSO in MARTHA. Subscription 1507s bought, sold and exchanged. Consoli, 123 W. 40, C'Av. & B'way.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. Phone 906 Greeley. Tonight and Every Night 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. SEASON'S SUCCESS. "THE WEAVERS." with EMANUEL REICHER. "Superb."—Tribune. "Deeply impressive."—Times.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 10 to 50c. FANNY WARD in "THE CHEAT." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week—Valeska Suratt in "The Emigrant."

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.
LAST TIME
Elmendorf
SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30.
Yellowstone
NATIONAL PARK
A Tour Through This Nature's Wonderland Enhanced by Mr. Elmendorf's Realistic Pictures and Narrative.
PRICES: 50-75-$1 and $1.50

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
SOUSA & HIS BAND Sensational Ice Ballet Seats Up to 1916
Special Xmas Benefit
SUNDAY Seats Now. SOUSA & Mammoth Star Bill, incl. Mrs. Langtry, Elsie Janis, Dolly Sisters, Fred Niblo, Brown Brothers of "Chin Chin," Anna Fitziu, Sophye Barnard and others. Watch the list grow.

Triangle Plays This Week
"The Beckoning Flame," with Henry Woodruff; "A Submarine Pirate," with Syd Chaplin; "The Missing Links," with Normana Talmadge and Robt. Harron.
Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8.
Prices—Daily Matinees, 25c and 50c
Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2
Knickerbocker Theatre
Broadway at 38th Street

Cort The Princess Pat
W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1. "Young America"
Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c.
Next Week—"Some Baby," Jefferson de Angelis.
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. GUY BATES POST in "Omar the Tentmaker."
Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. Next Week—"DAMAGED GOODS."

NOW PLAYING
FIFTH MONTH
NEW YORK'S GREATEST SENSATION,
"The Price of Love"
דער פריין פון ליעבע
People's Theatre
201 BOWERY. 'Phone 478 Orchard.
Seats Now Selling for Xmas and New Year's.

BOOTH THEATRE—THIS AFTERNOON
SPECIAL BENEFIT MATINEE aid of the BRITISH WAR RELIEF ASS'N, Inc.
E. H. SOTHERN And His Entire London Co. in "LORD DUNDREARY"
To be preceded at 1:30 P. M. by a one-act play, "A Nocturne," for this occasion only, with Miss Haidee Wright.
Seats now at Box Office, $1.00 to $3.00.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-50c. MRS. LANGTRY ADELAIDE & HUGHES Lew Dockstader, Marie & Mary Macfarland, Henry Lewis, Mike Bernard & Sidney Phillips.
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